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# **WEEKLY REGISTER.**

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TOGETHER WITH

**NOTICES OF THE ARTS AND MANUFACTURES, AND A RECORD  
OF THE EVENTS OF THE TIMES.**

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**H. NILES, EDITOR.**

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**THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.**

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**FROM SEPTEMBER, 1823, TO MARCH, 1824—VOL. XXV.**

**OR, VOLUME I.—THIRD SERIES.**

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**BALTIMORE:**

PRINTED FOR THE EDITOR BY WILLIAM OGDEN NILES,

At the Franklin Press,

WATER-STREET, EAST OF SOUTH-STREET.

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# NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES. No. 1—VOL. I.]

BALTIMORE, SEPT. 6, 1823.

[VOL. XXV. WHOLE NO. 625.]

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

By arrivals at N. York, London papers, to the evening of the 23d of July, have been received. We have briefly noticed the chief things stated under the proper heads—see page 7.

If the French accounts could be believed, it would appear that the war was just at a close. They speak of desertions of the constitutionalists by hundreds and thousands at a time: of whole regiments coming over to them. They say that Cadiz must fall immediately; that Barcelona is disaffected and will soon be taken, that Mina's force is nearly dissolved, and these who composed the *late* army of Ballasteros, are said to be dispersed in every direction; that the people, every where, were attached to the cause of the king. But, if these things are true, why are 40,000 additional troops marching for Spain—why is the great park of heavy artillery from Toulouse now on its way to carry on the sieges of St. Sebastian, Pampeluna and Santona? It is evident that the French do not believe what they themselves say—their conduct falsifies their expressions. There are many circumstances to afford us pleasant prospects of the success of the Spaniards, and in that success to believe that there will be an extensive re-action in several nations. French gold has done more in Spain than the arms of France. They have not yet conquered any place that was honestly defended. Mina with his army alone, has kept one third of the whole force in complete check; and great hopes may be entertained of the efforts of Quiroga and sir Robert Wilson, in the parts adjacent to Corunna. Ballasteros, also, in the south, if he has not *really* defeated the enemy, has, at least, much alarmed them. Every thing remained firm at Cadiz, and the city was well supplied.

The most important matter that has now reached us is this—that the British government has refused credit to the rebel regency of Madrid, though their paper was endorsed by his royal highness, the child of France, the descendant of Henry IV. the possessor of the sword *holy* watered by his wife, the duke of Angouleme! and guaranteed by the "legitimates" of France, Russia, Austria and Prussia! The paper has been "turned down"—or returned, *without being laid before the British king*—that is, in an *official* manner. We regard this as the greatest insult that the "holy alliance" could receive; and build an assurance upon it, that, if Spain holds out for a few months only—Cadiz will not be blockaded by a French fleet, but defended by a British one. The regency of Madrid were mad, when they forced this subject on the British government. See page 7. But possibly, it had been determined by the "holy allies" that Great Britain should declare for or against the *infallibility* of their resolution, in regard to the rights of men and the legitimate powers of kings—one of whom England had killed, and she gloried in the "revolution" accomplished, when another was banished.

The 12th year, or 24th volume of the REGISTER, was closed last week, and we now enter upon a new volume, year and series of the work. The usual title page and table of contents for the last volume, will be delivered or forwarded next week. The opportunity is fitting to thank the many kind and faithful friends who have travelled with

me from the beginning, and without even yet manifesting any disposition, by neglect or otherwise, that they have become weary of the REGISTER; and also to express the gratitude felt for the liberality of others, who have zealously supported and substantially encouraged, perseverance in this publication—and, without the generous aid of all these, without that degree of punctuality which has marked the conduct of many, it is certain that this work must have followed the course of all its predecessors of a similar character, and of all its rivals; but it stands alone, and a statement of the fact shews that the obligations which mutually existed between the editor and his subscribers, have been pretty well complied with. The disbursements, however, for the support of this establishment, in one way or another, are about \$7,000 a year—a very serious sum to be raised in "these hard times;" the general pressure of which, together with the inattention of some, has oftentimes placed me in a most unpleasant and irksome, and, perhaps, I may say also, *unmerited* condition; yet the product of this establishment ought to render its editor as independent in regard to money-matters, as he is in his manner of conducting the work. However, relying on the usual prompt and efficient aid of his friends, (and really this is a time at which it is wanted), and hoping that others in arrears will cease to remain so, he expects to continue his labors in all respects as heretofore. Those indebted more than for one year will speedily be notified of the fact; and, that every account may be stated correctly, it is earnestly requested, that agents, who have made *PARTIAL* remittances on account of monies received, will immediately state PARTICULARS—for a serious attempt will be made to effect a general settlement of the affairs of this office. *It is necessity that drives to it.*

From these special matters, not pleasant to speak of, yet irresistibly forcing themselves to notice, I shall proceed to offer a few remarks on other things of more general interest.

I feel some degree of pleasure in commencing this volume by the insertion of an article, which seems fully to authenticate the facts reported as the mighty improvements made by our countryman, PERKINS, on the properties, application and power of steam—which are probably to produce the greatest revolution in the world that ever was brought about by human ingenuity or human strength, by acquiring the power fabled to have been possessed by the giants of old, of heaping up mountain on mountain; and in sending forth man, armed by Science, as if to subdue the very principle of gravitation, and reverse the order of nature, by giving motion to inanimate things! The snow-capt rocks of the most elevated and hitherto inaccessible places, and, perhaps, the depths of the ocean, are to be dissolved or "vexed" through the unconquerable strength of steam. There is no measure to calculate the extent to which this discovery may proceed. The force of millions of men may be concentrated on a small lot of ground, and the power that raised the greatest of the Egyptian pyramids, be gathered in a space 15' or 20 feet square.

The approaching election of president, however, is that which most commonly excites the attention of the people of the United States, at this time; and it, most assuredly, is worthy of their profound consideration; and, on account of that excitement, and for various other reasons, it seems to be needful that I should say something about it just now. By the force of circumstances, domestic as well as foreign, it is fully apparent to the mind of every reflecting man, that we shall be required to act more for ourselves and rely more on ourselves, than we have hitherto done. The present pressure on the production of our country, by subsisting so many idle or unprofitable persons, cannot be sustained. Employment must be furnished, or the means of support will fail.\* When there is an active demand for labor, a people must flourish—when otherwise, they necessarily will be in a state of suffering. In the first case, money, the common medium of business, is “plenty,” *more because of the rapidity of its circulation than for an increase of its quantity*, though a great increase is made; in the other, it becomes “scarce” for want of circulation, and its quantity is also diminished, for it will continually seek the place where it is in the greatest demand for the payment of labor. The theory and practice of these principles are well known. Labor now is in demand in England—money is “plenty,” it will hardly bring 3 per cent. *per annum*, and the poor rates have been reduced from 50 to 75 per cent. in the space of two or three years! See the article headed “British manufacturing districts,” page 6. The poor rates at Sheffield, were 36,000*l.* in 1816, 19,000 in 1822, and estimated at 13,000 for 1823!—In Birmingham, 52,000*l.* in 1820, and 20,000 in 1822! and weekly wages at Manchester have risen from 3*s.* 3*d.* in 1817, to from 10 to 16*s.* in 1823! What a vast amount of comfort is thus introduced—what a mighty amount of money thus circulated! At Manchester, it is reasonable to suppose, that not less than 20,000 persons are affected by the class referred to; at 3*s.* 3*d.* per week, their wages would amount to only 3,750*l.* but at 12*s.* (the present probable average), they would be 12,000*l.* How great is the effect of this increase, passing rapidly from hand to hand, and vivifying every description of business! Now, contrast this with our own condition—take a solitary fact; the poor house of Baltimore city and county, at this bountiful season of the year, has a greater number of inmates than it had a few years ago, in the most inclement of our winter months, though the aggregate of our population is not greater than it was, and the means of the people, to support the establishment, are fearfully reduced. It is believed, that, during the next winter, the amount of our paupers will be about, or nearly, three times as great as in 1817; but the power to subsist them has decreased at a larger rate: that is, the poor taxes are at least four times more onerous on the people now than they were then; not only because of a reduced quantity of money, but for the diminished circulation of what we have, labor not being in request. A few years since, it was as a favor for a mechanic

\*No matter what sort of employment—the “manufacture of ships” or the manufacture of calicoes, to laden them with. But, if the whole surplus labor of this country were applied to the production of bread stuffs, they would be as worth nothing in the market, unless there should be an increased foreign demand; the abundant crop of the present year may produce less money to the growers of grain than the short crop of last year.

to obtain a respectable lad for an apprentice—now places are eagerly sought for hundreds of them; and the master regards it as a serious thing to add to the number of those dependent on him for bread. These are familiar cases, but they speak to us in a language that cannot be mistaken, and shew that we must exert ourselves, and depend on ourselves, more than we have.

The appearance of things in Europe, also, is worthy of much reflection. Though separated by a wide ocean from the old world, we are deeply interested in its concerns. A most important crisis is surely at hand. In the perfection of the schemes of the “holy alliance,” we must anticipate the extinction of civil and religious liberty, and no one can believe, that, if Europe is forced back to barbarian darkness, we shall be permitted to retain, undisturbed, the light of reason, the freedom of the press and the common rights of man. It is Britain, only, that can decidedly interfere to arrest this terrible march of despotism, and we know that her people would willingly do it: but it is by no means certain that her government, if not really a party to the crusade against personal liberty and national sovereignty in Spain, does not, at least, more encourage than oppose it.\* It has been openly stated in a very imposing form, that, when Spain is crushed, Britain herself will be assailed by the “legitimate”—they have already suppressed what little there was of freedom in Wurtemberg, Switzerland, &c. as incompatible with what is called the “tranquility of Europe.” It seems that the British ministry did advise some modifications of the constitution and government of Spain—and if so, they are surely prepared to receive such advice respecting their own! But all these direful anticipations may, possibly, be driven away by the energy of the people of Europe, rising *en masse* to cast down their civil and ecclesiastical tyrants, and to Spain may be the glory of becoming the Thermopylae of human rights, in that quarter of the world. Yet, whether the “holy allies” succeed in their infernal designs, or “infuriated man shall again seek his lost liberty through blood and slaughter,” it is reasonable to believe that we shall have no small difficulties with the powers of Europe, and that our affairs with them will require the greatest circumspection and care—however loath we are to have any sort of relation with them, unless in regard to commercial affairs. We will not interfere with their political institutions; but can it be expected that they will not interfere with our’s?—That they will respect, as rights, in our government and laws, what they proclaim to be at variance with the “repose of the world?” It is not to be expected that they will, if the power to act against us shall not be interrupted by events nearer home.

With these “prospects before us,” how needful is it that we should approach the presidential question calmly, and discuss it without engendering heat, and especially without exciting local jealousies, which have so extensively, and unhappily, taken the place of political parties! We have seen it claimed as a right, that the “free states” should furnish the next president, as being the most numerous in population, and for having had one only four years since the organization of the government; and on the other hand, it has been asserted that a “slave

\*The insulting return of the letter from the rebel regency at Madrid, a copy of which was received since the preceding was written, seems to give a more decidedly neutral, as well as just character, to the British government, than I had apprehended.



state" cannot support a president from other than such a state. What sort of language is this, and where must it end? We have seen a distinguished member of congress, openly avow the fact of a design, in the "slave states," to establish an ascendancy in the *senate* of the United States, to keep in check the will of the *people* as represented in the other *house*—and secure the prevalence of a will of a *minority* at the cost of that of the majority! We see an attempt making even to convert a "free state" into a "slave state," in possible furtherance of the plan just referred to. Let these things be "frowned" into contempt. They are repugnant to the constitution, as well as unnatural. There is no sort of "management" in a free country that can force the submission of the majority—there is no disposition in a majority to disregard the principles and compromises of the constitution, unless they are violently outraged, by the "management" of the minority; but the will of the majority, *fairly expressed in a constitutional way, must be submitted to, or the compact is at an end.* Mutual concessions built up our confederacy; and mutual forbearance, with a sacred regard to the eternal fitness of things, must preserve it. Legislative power must be where personal power is—and when the latter changes its location, the other must follow it. The people of all the states have their own private feelings and special anxieties—some of these are not within the reach of legislation; they rest on circumstances not to be remedied, though sincerely regretted—still it should be the common object of all to secure unto all, every rightful means of safety and success, that personal happiness and public prosperity may increase and abound. The interests of the people of the several states are not in opposition, one to the other; and it would be easy to harmonize the feelings of all, if plain, substantial, unsophisticated justice were done unto all, by all. Let us do unto others as we would be done by, in similar circumstances, and every thing will go on smoothly enough; but those who have, or desire to obtain, any peculiar advantages, through the nature of their population, soil or climate, should yield similar advantages to others, for promoting the benefit of all. Who is it that desires to have, for himself, some special good that he would refuse to his fellows? "*Live and let live,*" must be the ruling motto of every honest and honorable man.

It is exceedingly dangerous in us to trifle with the constitution. That it requires amendments is admitted, but these must be made in a constitutional way. To avoid, or set aside, one great principle of the constitution, indeed the key-stone of the confederation itself, it is proposed to resort to a *caucus* to prevent the possible chance of electing a president in the manner provided by the constitution, though that instrument has *virtually forbidden* any such proceeding, in any respect or contingency whatever! Our constitution was the result of conciliation and compromise; the small states feared that they would be "eaten up" by the large ones, and the southern apprehended that they might be 'taxed to death' by the superior representative and senatorial power of the middle and eastern. To relieve the first apprehension, the *states* were equally represented in the senate, the most stable branch of the government, and the southern people were allowed to bring a certain species of *property*, [the slave population], into the house to strengthen their representative power, on the presumption and agreement that that property would and should be taxed. This *property* sends nearly one ninth of the whole house of representatives, yet it pays no tax, and

is to be defended at the common expense, for its character is the opposite of that which belongs to *citizenship*. Now, suppose a *caucus* were suggested for the purpose of preventing an operation of the power of this large portion of the house of representatives—what would the people say? What friend of the republic would tolerate the idea of it? With what dispositions would the people of the south listen to it? Yet there is a willingness in many, and it is the avowed design of some, to *juggle*, (I must call it so), with other express provisions of the same instrument, not less repugnant to reason in themselves, (if either is repugnant to the fitness of things at all), and equally the result of good dispositions to establish and maintain the *federal* quality of the states. *Caucusses* for party political purposes have been tolerated, and no one has more warmly supported some of them than myself—but party-politics, though now the pretended object of a few, are not the real causes why a *caucus* is desired; it is either to operate in favor of a person, or against the express provisions of the constitution itself. If personal, it is mean and grovelling and contemptible; if against the constitution—what shall I say that it is? How can members of congress, sworn to support the constitution, shake off their public character, and, as private men, conspire together, to prevent the operation of the constitution! It is fearful to think of it. If one provision is to be thus placed *hors du combat*, what other shall stand? Will *Catalines* be wanting in the great states to batter down the rights secured to the weak ones? Let the constitution be amended—but while it exists, let it be supported.

It is on these principles that I have opposed a congressional caucus, for the making of a president. I am not enough in favor of any one of the candidates, or so warmly opposed to the election of another, that I would jeopardize the constitution on account of any of them. They may live and die and rot, revered or detested by posterity; yet I hope that the constitution will remain long after each of them [and myself], have ceased to be other than little heaps of dust and ashes. As to the individual who is to fill the high seat, I am easily pleased. I shall not be angry, or feel much mortified, if any one of four out of the five distinguished gentlemen named, are elected; and the one to whom I am opposed shall be treated with all the respect due to his station, and, as a gentleman and a patriot. It is no reason, because his opinions do not square with my ideas of right, that I should traduce him, or deny him the possession of any good quality. As editor of the *Register*, I shall not abuse, or especially support any one—it would be contrary to the rules which have always governed this work, notwithstanding principles shall be discussed, and he people will apply them as they see proper; but, as a private citizen, I shall feel myself at perfect liberty to exercise the right of suffrage just as I please, yielding to others all that I claim for myself. And, if in opposing a caucus, any suppose that private feeling has had effect—they are mistaken in me or I am mistaken in myself. In doing this, I find myself in the company of those with whom I have politically acted for more than twenty-five years. Nine tenths of the people of Baltimore, (and our "democracy," it is believed, will not be doubted), are now opposed to a caucus, so also are the people of Maryland; and it appears probable that not more than one, if one, of her representatives will enter a caucus, (if held), unless in manifest opposition to the will of their constituents, which, it is understood, will be laid before them by way of instruction. Instead of quieting sectional



feelings and assuaging local jealousies, it is our deliberate belief that it will increase and establish the worst dispositions in the republic, in the present circumstances of persons and things. Enough, however, perhaps has been said about it, and I shall gladly retire from the discussion, unless defensive.

There is more than a whole year before the people will be called upon to select and elect their president—so there is ample time to reason and reflect on the subject. In the interim, however, they will reclaim the right of suffrage, in those states wherein the legislature has used, or rather *usurped* it. It is the undoubted intention of the constitution and the unquestionable right of the people, to elect their electors of president. And I have no doubt but that the result will be happy—that the wishes of the majority will directly or ultimately prevail, and such decisions shall ever be respected by

THE EDITOR OF THE REGISTER.

PERKINS' STEAM ENGINE. The *Edinburg Philosophical Journal*, for July last, contains a description of Mr. Perkins' new steam engine, which is inserted below with the omission of such parts only as relate to the description of the *machine*, with reference to the plates.

It now seems that Perkins has not only fully established his principles, but succeeded in giving practical operation to them. It is the giant-discovery of the age, and will mark it; for its effect on the state of society may be only compared with that which the general deluge had on the world! No man can calculate the extent to which steam power will go—the power of ten horses is exerted for a whole day at the cost of two bushels of coal! We may now expect that what were thought the wildest visions of *Oliver Evans*, and others, are about to be realized. He asserted that the time would come when steam would be applied to the common purposes of housewifery—such as the scrubbing of floors and washing of clothes; and by Perkins' discovery it would seem that the power of a horse may be compressed in a space of two or three feet square, judging by the size of the machine, which has the power of 10 horses. What is to be the end of these things!—to what various purposes will such an acquisition of power be applied! May we not expect that our fields will be ploughed by steam power, and battles be fought, on both land and water, in which that power will supersede the use of that acquired by the explosion of gun-powder? May there not be steam cannon and moveable steam batteries or steam forts.

It is estimated that there are about 10,000 steam engines in operation in Great Britain, averaging each the power of twenty horses. Estimating the work of one horse equal to that of six men, the acting powers of those engines will be equal to one million two hundred thousand men. How much will this amount be increased by the cheap apparatus and great economy of Perkins' machinery?

FROM THE EDINBURGH PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL.

There never has been, in our day, an invention which has created such a sensation in the scientific and in the manufacturing world. The steam engine of Mr. Watt had been so long considered as the greatest triumph of art and science, that it was deemed a sort of heresy to regard it as capable of improvement; and, notwithstanding all that has been done by Mr. Woolff, and other eminent engineers, the undoubted merit of their engines has scarcely yet been admitted by the public. Under such circumstances, Mr. Perkins' claims were likely to meet with various kinds of opposition. Instead of

hailing it as an invention which was to do honor to the age in which we live, and to add a new and powerful arm to British industry, imperfect experiments and confined views were urged against the principle of its construction; the jealousies of rival traders were arrayed against it; imaginary apprehensions of danger were excited, and short-sighted politicians sounded the alarm, that such an invention would precipitate our country from its lofty pre-eminence among the manufacturing nations of the world.

Most of these grounds of opposition have been now removed by direct experiment. Mr. Perkins' engine is actually at work. Its operations have been witnessed, and minutely examined by engineers and philosophers of all kinds; and the most unreasonable sceptics have been compelled to acknowledge the justness of its principles, as well as the energy of its operations. The active and inventive mind of Mr. Perkins, however, did not remain satisfied with this experiment. He has discovered a method, which we consider equal in value to his new engine, by which he can convey the benefit of his original principle to steam-engines of the old construction; and this has been recently succeeded, we are told, by a most extraordinary discovery, that the same heat may be made to perform its part more than once, in the active operations of the engine.

Here follows a description of the machine referring to an accompanying drawing of it. The article then proceeds:—

The engine which we have now described, is, at present, performing actual work in Mr. Perkins' manufactory. It is calculated as equal to a ten-horse power, though the cylinder is no more than 2 inches in diameter, and 18 inches long, with a stroke of only 12 inches. Although the space occupied by the engine is not greater than 6 feet by 8, yet Mr. Perkins considers that the apparatus, (with the exception of the working cylinder and piston), is perfectly sufficient for a 30 horse engine. When the engine performs full work, it consumes only two bushels of coal in the day.

On the application of Mr. Perkins's principle to Steam-Engines of the old construction.

Great as the invention is which we have now described, yet we are disposed to think that the application to the principle to the old steam engines is not less important. When we consider the enormous capital which is at present embodied in Great Britain in the substantial form of steam-engines, and the admirable elegance and skill with which these noble machines impel and regulate the vast population of wheels and pinions over which they reign, we feel as if some vast innovation were proposed upon our established usages, by the introduction of Mr. Perkins's engine. The very idea that these potentates of the mechanical world should be displaced from their thrones; that their strongholds should be dismantled; their palaces demolished, and their whole affairs placed under a more economical management, is somewhat startling to those who dread change, and admire institutions that both work and wear well. Mr. Perkins, however, has saved them from such a degradation. He has allowed them to retain all their honors and privileges, and proposes only to invigorate them with fresh influence and power.

In this new system, the *old engines, with their boilers, are retained unaltered*. The furnaces alone are removed. Mr. Perkins constructs a generator consisting of three horizontal tubes of gun-metal, connected together, filled with water, and supplied

with water from a forcing pump, as in his own engine. This generator is exposed to heat in an analogous manner, so that, by means of a loaded valve, which opens and shuts, the red hot fluid may be constrained till forced out of the generator into the water of the boilers of Bolton and Watt. By this means, as much low pressure steam of four pounds on the square inch may be generated by *one* bushel of coals, as could be produced in the old engine by *nine* bushels. This most important result, was obtained by actual experiment.

Since these great improvements have been effected, Mr. Perkins has made a discovery that seems, in its practical importance, to surpass them all. He now entirely dispenses with the use of the condenser, and works the engine against the atmosphere alone; and by methods with which we are not acquainted, and which indeed it would not be prudent for him to disclose at present, he is enabled to *arrest the heat after it has performed its mechanical functions, and actually pump it back to the generator, to unite with a fresh portion of water and renew its useful labors.* In an operation like this, a considerable portion of the heat must still be lost, but the wonder is that any should be saved; and we venture to say, that the most sanguine speculator, on the omnipotence of the steam engine, never dared even to imagine the possibility of such an invention.

We are well aware, that, in announcing this discovery, we are exposing ourselves to the criticisms of those whose belief is naturally limited by their own experience; but it is satisfactory to know, that capt. Basil Hall, (whose account of Mr. Perkins' discoveries and inventions, as delivered before the royal society of Edinburgh, gave such universal satisfaction), has been entrusted with Mr. Perkins' discovery, and that he speaks confidently of the soundness of its principles, as well as the practicality of its application.

We cannot quit this subject, without congratulating the country on its brilliant prospects with which these inventions promise to invest all our national concerns. At any period of the history of British industry, they must have excited the highest expectations; but, originating as they have done, when our commerce, our manufactures and our agriculture, the three stars of our national prosperity, have just passed the lowest point of their orbit, and quitted, we trust for long, the scene of their disturbing forces, we cannot but hail them with the liveliest enthusiasm, and regard them as contributing to insure the pre-eminence of our industry, to augment the wealth and resources of the nation, and, by giving employment to idle hands, and direction to idle minds, to secure the integrity and the permanence of our national institutions.\*

After the 10th June, Mr. Perkins is ready to take orders for his new engines, and his apparatus for producing low pressure steam, for working the ordinary engines. The price, we believe, of the new engine, is only half that of Bolton and Watt's, with *one third* of the savings of fuel for a period of years, which we have not heard stated.

**MEDWAY LACE.** We examined yesterday, (says the New-York Statesman), at John Nesmith & Co's

\*It is due to the truth and candor of philosophical history, to mention that Mr. Perkins is not our countryman; but the age of jealousy against America has happily gone past, and we hail, with sincere pleasure, any circumstance which contributes to the scientific renown of our great descendants, and companions in freedom and intelligence.

store, Fly-market, two boxes of lace, manufactured at Medway (Ms), by Dean Walker & Co. in a singularly constructed loom, made in this country, from the recollection of a similar machine examined by one of our artists in England, and who, by his genius and memory has thus obtained what he wished, without violating the law of England against the exportation of machinery.

We learn from the proprietor of this loom, that the warp is wound on 26 spools, in imitation of the beams in common looms, each of which has, however, a compound motion; that it carries 1230 shuttles, which traverse side by side within a space of 56 inches; that these 26 spools and 1230 shuttles are kept in motion by one man, by means of two handles, three treads, and two thumb pieces; and that it produces a breadth or web of plain lace, of 56 inches wide, which, by drawing single threads, is divided into 26 pieces of lace of from one half an inch to 5 inches in width. The loom produces about 50 yards per day of plain lace, which employs upwards of one hundred females in finishing with ornamental needle-work.

The lace is pronounced by good judges, to be of a superior quality, and that it will not suffer in comparison with the imported, made from the same material, while the price is stated to be much lower. The widest is very beautiful, and richly and tastefully wrought. We may add, that it is destined to become very fashionable, as we learn that the proprietor, on a late visit at Washington, was much gratified to find a liberal purchaser in the lady of one of the honorable members of the cabinet.

**BRITISH NEUTRALITY.** The London Morning Chronicle of the 21st of June, says—"Things are advancing rapidly in this country to a state that must give satisfaction even to the Quakers." Formerly we were the most busy meddling people in the world, ready to fight for any thing or for nothing, for a smuggler's ear, for Nootka Sound, for a pragmatic sanction, for the opening of the Scheldt, for the liberation of the pope. In short, no quarrel ever came amiss to us; and we were as ready to pay others for fighting as to fight ourselves. A German baron could not even invade his neighbor's sour-kraut grounds, but we would take him to task for it. So jealous were we of the balance of power, that a feather taken from one scale and put into another, would have thrown us into agitation. Now, however, times are sadly changed. Now half a dozen of kingdoms may be invaded at a time, while we look on with a happy indifference. We have attained the perfection which *Jean Jacques Rousseau* assigns; to the philosopher, who, when he hears fire bawled out in the streets, opens his window, pokes out his head and seeing that the fire is too far off to reach him, coolly draws in his head and shuts his window. No matter what the cause of aggression, it is enough that we ourselves are suffered to remain in a whole skin.

With respect to the affair of Wurtemberg, the phlegm of Mr. Canning was amazing. That gentleman, who at one time was quite a *Drawcansir*, talks now of our having *no interest, except as spectators*, in the quarrel, which the holy allies have contrived to pick with the sovereign of the state in question. It is nothing that Wurtemberg is a well-governed free protestant state—that the ground of quarrel is that the king will not consent to deprive his subjects of the freedom secured to them by their constitution. We have no interest, it seems, in all this, except as spectators.

What would be thought of the man, who, on be-



ing told that his neighbor was struggling with a robber, should exclaim, "I have no interest, except as a spectator?" There are few men, who, on seeing an absolute stranger to them ill-used, would not call out at least shame, and at least endeavor to befriend the aggrieved party. But we must not remonstrate nor seem dissatisfied, whatever injustice we witness."

**BRITISH MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.** A late London paper says—In the debate in the house of commons, on the 12th instant, upon Mr. Western's motion for inquiring into the changes in the currency since 1793, Mr. Secretary Peel took a most gratifying view of the condition of the above districts; by which it appears that the manufacturing interests are in a state of the greatest prosperity. The right honorable gentleman observed, that in the great clothing districts, including Leeds, Wakefield, Halifax and Huddersfield, the working class, at the commencement of the present year, were well off, never better; the spinners gaining 25s., and the weavers from 18s. to 25s. per week: the whole population was quiet; and the poor-rates, which, in 1815 to 1821, had been 10s. in the pound, and in 1821, 8s. 4d., were in the last year only 6s. In Sheffield the poor-rates were, in 1820, \$6,000; 1821, 35,000; 1822, 19,000; and in 1823, according to the estimates which had been made, would not be more than 13,000; being, in the course of two years, a reduction of one-third. In Halifax the laboring classes were contented and employed; the buildings were increasing, and the poor rates had diminished. Such, then, was the situation of the clothing districts of the country. In 1817, out of a population of 84,000, which Birmingham contained, 27,500 were receiving parish relief; one-third of the working classes were out of employ, and the rest had only half work; and the poor-rates were somewhat between 50 and 60,000/. But now the whole body of the working people was well employed; there was no disloyalty and no complaint. In the single parish of Birmingham, which was only a small part of the town, there were 425 houses recently erected. In 1820 the poor-rates were 52,000; in 1821, 47,000; in 1822, 20,000; thus evincing, in the course of two years, a diminution of 32,000/. With respect to Manchester, it was still more important. He had taken pains to ascertain the average rate of wages per week, in that town, of one thousand persons, during the depreciation of the currency. In 1800 it was 13s per week; in 1806, 10s. 6d.; in 1816, 4s. 6d.; and in 1817, 3s. 3d. He was also obliged to shock the house with the afflicting statement that many persons were restricted to half a pint of oatmeal per day for subsistence, and that some had to labor during the night, to obtain the means of purchasing even that portion of food. Let the house look on that picture, and on the one he should now present to it. He understood, on good authority, that in Manchester, the quantity of goods manufactured was greater than at any former period, although the profits were comparatively small. The number of buildings erecting was also greater than at any former time. And, with respect to wages, which in 1816 had been 4s. 6d., and in 1817 were 3s. 3d., he understood that fine spinners earned at present 30s. a week, coarse spinners 28s., and the weavers, who before earned 3s. 3d. per week, now received 10s., while others received 16s. a week. In Bolton there was likewise more employment for the people than there had ever been, and both the population and the number of buildings had greatly increased.

Another paper speaks of the great plenty of money—any quantity of capital can be had at three per cent. interest. Great Britain, by her manufacturing industry, seemingly gathers to herself the surplus profits of the rest of the world, and renders the people of the most distant nations her tributaries. None, however, perhaps more so than those of the United States.

**CUBA.** A circular letter from Messrs. Drake and Mitchell, of Havana, furnishes the following information of the product and commerce of Cuba:

"The whole [sugar] crop, this year, may, from our very imperfect data, be estimated at 320,000 boxes, and the exports be stated as follows:

To the north of Europe and France	150,000
To Spain, a very small quantity this year	20,000
To the Mediterranean	25,000
To the United States and other ports	35,000
And for consumption here, we estimate	30,000

Total 260,000

Only leaving 60,000 boxes for exportation, until March next, when the new crop will appear.

**MARYLAND.** The following is copied from the "Herald," published at Hagerstown, in this state, and I have thought that it might be well to preserve it as a curiosity:

*To the Christian voters residing in Washington county, state of Maryland.*

Highly respected fellow-citizens:

"Venienti occurrere morbo."  
Oppose the threatened disorder.

I am as decidedly opposed now to the confirmation, by the next general assembly, as I was during the late session of the present one, to the passage of the act, which has been published for your serious consideration, bearing on its front the insidious title "an act to extend to all the citizens of Maryland the same civil rights and religious privileges that are enjoyed under the constitution of the United States."

Messrs. T. Kennedy, Keller and Drury, who zealously supported said act, at the last session, have lately presented themselves to your view in public prints, as candidates for your votes at the approaching election, with sanguine expectation, (no doubt), of success. It was not, believe me fellow-citizens, my intention to have again appeared before you as a candidate for a seat in the general assembly, having arrived at the advanced age of three score years and ten; but, as to retreat at so very important a crisis, might be considered by you as desertion, should you be disposed to elect me as one of your delegates to the next general assembly, I will most unquestionably serve as such, and I will, in that event, vote in point blank opposition to the confirmation, as I did at the late session, to the passage of said, (in my judgment), highly exceptionable act; and which I hold to be no more nor less, than an attempt to undervalue, and, by so doing, to bring into popular contempt the Christian religion.

Preferring, as I do, Christianity to Judaism, Deism, Unitarianism or any other sort of now fangled ISM, I deprecate any change in our state government, calculated to afford the least chance to the enemies of Christianity, of undermining it, in the belief of the great body of the people of Maryland. What could not heretofore be effected by Hooke, it seems, is now attempting to be done by Crooke. Yours respectfully,

BENJAMIN GALLOWAY.

Hagerstown, Washington county, }  
Maryland, August 18, 1823. }



## FOREIGN NEWS.

*Great Britain and Ireland.* Since 1816, the British government have repealed 22,256,202 pounds of annual taxes.

This reduction of taxes is about equal to the whole amount of the public debt of the United States.

Parliament was prorogued on the 19th July. The "speech" contains nothing new or worthy of special notice. Desperate and fatal riots continued to take place in Ireland. Nine persons have been sentenced to death at Cork, for burning the Castletown Roche mills.

*Prices of stocks, London July 23*—Three per cent consols 82½. New four per cents 105½.

The following, concerning the Spanish regency, is interesting:

*London July 19.* The Courier of this day gives the official documents, which the king has ordered to be presented to parliament, contained in a correspondence between Don Victor Saez, and Mr. Secretary Canning, on the subject of the recognition of the Spanish regency, at Madrid. The documents and inclosures are ten in number.

*Correspondence between Don Victor Saez and Mr. Secretary Canning.*

Don Victor Saez to Mr. Secretary Canning.

MADRID, June 7, 1823.

SIR—I have the honor to transmit to your excellency the letter, by which his serene highness the regency of Spain and the Indies, has the honor of communicating to his Britannic majesty its installation, which took place, with the greatest solemnity, in this capital, and which has been followed by the recognition of his royal highness the Duke d'Angouleme, in the name of his most Christian majesty.

His serene highness, in directing me to request that your excellency will present to his majesty, the king of Great Britain, the said letter, (of which I have the honor to enclose a copy, as likewise of the documents relative to the nomination of the regency), has ordered me to express to you at the same time, his anxious wish to cultivate the relations of friendship which have always subsisted between our august sovereigns.

I shall feel happy in contributing to fulfil the wishes of his serene highness in this respect; and in the mean time I have the honor to assure your excellency of the high consideration with which, &c.

(Signed) VICTOR SAEZ,

His excellency Mr. Canning, &c. &c.

The inclosures in this document, are the proclamations of the duke d'Angouleme, and the proceedings of the supreme councils of Castile and the Indies, &c. &c. on the subject of the appointment of the regency, all which have appeared in the papers, and are well known. The last contains the recognition, by the duke d'Angouleme, in the name of his majesty the king of France, of the persons composing the regency, during the captivity of his majesty king Ferdinand. Here follow the names of the regents:—

Our cousin the duke of INFANTADO, *president*.

*Members.* Our cousin the duke of MONTMAYR; the baron D'EROLLES, lieutenant general; the bishop of OSMO: M. ANTONIO GOMEZ CALDERON.

The last document is the following:

Mr. Secretary Canning to Don Victor Saez.

*Foreign office, June 19, 1823.*

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter, which your excellency did me the honor to address to me on the 7th instant, announcing the installation of a new regency at Madrid, and enclosing a letter, addressed, (as you inform me), by that body to the king, my master,

The regency of Urgel, some months ago, and more recently that which was instituted after the entrance of the French army into Spain, successively addressed letters to me, announcing, in like manner, their assumption, respectively, of the government of Spain:

To neither of these communications has it been thought necessary to return any answer; and, if I now deviate from the course pursued in those two instances, it is only because I would not appear to be guilty of incivility, in sending back your messenger without a written acknowledgement of your letter.

I have, however, nothing to add to that acknowledgement. The king, my master, having a minister resident near the person of his Catholic majesty, cannot receive a communication of this description; and it is, therefore, not consistent with my duty, to lay before the king, the letter addressed to his majesty, which I have the honor herewith to return. I have the honor, &c.

(Signed)

GEORGE CANNING.

*His excellency Don Victor Saez, &c. &c.*

*Spain.* It is stated that Mina has eight or ten corps of guerillas, of from 200 to 250 men each, under his superintendence.

A party of guerillas, in Andalusia, captured a convoy of 350 bullocks that was proceeding for the supply of the French. The empecinado has severely handled some parties of the soldiers of the faith, and levied heavy contributions on the clergy.

The French papers say that there exists a certain fermentation in Madrid, which is kept down only by the excellent police of the French.

Banos destroyed between 6 and 800 of the revolted soldiers and robbers at Seville. It is stated that Milans had put 500 Frenchmen "to the sword" at Mataro.

Gen. Saarfild has undoubtedly turned traitor, and joined the invaders of his country—but it does not appear that he seduced any of his men. The 3000 men that followed Morillo have joined the French. Gen. Villa Campa has not deserted; but, on account of some difference with the cortes, has resigned his command. He is succeeded by Zayas, from whom, the French say, two regiments have deserted.

Mina is, as usual, soon to be destroyed. He was at Barcelona, at the latest dates—from which, the French assert, there are many deserters.

Sir Robert Wilson, appointed lieutenant general, commands at Corunna, where he has 6000 men and six months provisions. It is a strong place, and to be besieged with a French and traitor force 9000 strong. Sir Robert is confident of the success of the Spanish cause.

The state of affairs at Cadiz does not indicate any disposition to give up the contest—though the French will have it that the city must be surrendered and the cortes dispersed, *before the end of July*. Flour at Cadiz, still cheap, though many small vessels had been captured or driven off by the French.

French troops are pouring into Spain—this shews that the war is just at an end!

A Madrid article announces that prayers of forty hours, are continued in all the churches for the deliverance of the king and royal family!

Quiroga's reply to Morillo shall appear in our next.

It is stated that 250 of the friends of the constitution were imprisoned at Valladolid, and that Cordova had revolted and received the French; and constant and large desertions from the Spanish generals are spoken of—1000 deserters reported to be at Cordova.

Of *St. Sebastians'*, a French paper says—Negotiations had been entered upon, they are, however, broken off. The garrison would have given up the fortress, but they wished to march out with the honors of war. The major general commanding the blockade replied that he would take possession of the fortress, and that the garrison should be prisoners.

Great numbers of the French in Catalonia are sick—no doubt on account of the harassing movements of Mina, which afford them so little rest.

There is a strong and probable report that a great battle has been fought near Corunna, in which the French were defeated, with severe loss.

It is believed that there has been some pretty severe fighting in the south. The French have retreated from Seville and St. Mary's.

☞ The French squadron at Cadiz has turned off "his Britannic majesty's brig *Lavinia*." Was she sent thither "just to see what *Monsieur* would be at?"

*Portugal.* The following "legitimate" things have happened: no one can publish any thing, without the approbation of the censors of the press—all the monasteries, convents, &c. that had been suppressed, are to be restored, with their revenues, &c.—freemasonry, lately much encouraged, is severely proscribed—many distinguished members of the cortes were imprisoned, and others are banished.

*Italy.* The pope had fallen down and broken his thigh. His life was supposed to be in the greatest danger.

*Turkey.* It seems to be the intention of the Greeks that Macedonia shall be the chief seat of war—10,000 troops have marched to reinforce their armies in that quarter. Important battles were about to take place. Both parties were strong in the field, and apparently determined to try the strength of their respective forces. The Turks had made some retrograde movements.

The captain pacha has gone out of the Dardanelles with his squadron. The Greeks were ready to receive him. *The women of Samos and Hydra have taken up arms.* The Greek army, for the defence of the Morea, is given at 60,000 men! This says is said to be in insurrection against the Turks.

There is much feeling at Constantinople, on account of the "violent proceedings" of the Turks in arresting the vessels of the Christian powers. They pay no regard to the protests of the foreign ministers.

*Brazil.* Admiral Cochrane had a partial engagement with the Portuguese fleet off Bahia: but it decided nothing. Bahia yet held out for the mother country.

*Buenos Ayres.* A provisional treaty has been entered into between M. Rivadavia, on the part of Buenos Ayres, and Messrs. Pereyra and de la Rola, on the part of the king of Spain. It provides for a suspension of hostilities for the period of eighteen months, and has respect to the ultimate acknowledgment of the independence of the provinces.

A project of a law is added to the treaty, providing that, on account of the war waged by France against Spain, the latter shall receive aid to support her constitution, in the sum of 20 millions of dollars, from the American states whose independence shall be acknowledged. Chili and Peru are to be joined in the whole arrangement, if agreeable to them. We shall give the treaty in our next.

*Colombia.* Much attention is paid to education in this interesting country.

The troops for the liberation of Peru have chiefly arrived in that country. Bolivar will have the command of 10,000 men, the greater part of whom are well disciplined and appointed.

By a vessel that arrived at Baltimore on Tuesday last, we learn that the Spanish frigate *Constitution* and corvette *Ceres*, arrived there on the 8th ult. from Maracaibo. They brought intelligence that, on the 24th of July, commodores Padella and Beluda, commanding the Colombian squadron, consisting of the brigs *Independencia* and *Mars*, and schrs. *Spartana* and *Constitution*, with several smaller vessels, attacked the Spanish flotilla, under the command of commodore Laborde, consisting of one brig, three schrs. and twenty-five gun-boats. The action was severe and ended in the almost total destruction of the Spanish squadron. The brig and schr. were blown up and the rest captured or destroyed, with the exception of the schr. *Especuladora*, in which commodore Laborde made his escape to his ships, lying outside the bar. The Spaniards confess the loss of 1500 men, amongst whom they count 160 officers. Out of 100 men landed from the commodore's ship only 11 returned. The corvette *Ceres*, landed also 100 men, but, as she is detained to leeward by the current, it is not known what number she lost.

General Morales remained in Maracaibo, with about 800 men and short of provisions, but it is supposed he has been forced to surrender before this; his second and third in command have arrived at Curacao in the frigate. The frigate was repairing her spars and rigging.

The Dutch schooner *Eliza*, had arrived at Curacao, from Maracaibo, with a number of Morales' wounded officers.

## Foreign Articles—Miscellaneous.

### BRITISH AFFAIRS.

We have carefully looked over the great mass of foreign articles lately received, to discover what had been omitted which seemed necessary to explain events happening in Europe, or that would be useful for reference; and have thought it right that the following should be inserted.

The British house of lords rejected, by a majority of 7 votes, 80 to 73, the bill, passed by the house of commons, admitting English catholics to the right of voting. Only two bishops, those of Norwich and Kildare, voted for the bill. It was supported by lords Liverpool and Harrowby, and opposed by the chancellor, lord Eldon.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, of the 7th July, says—*"It now appears to be settled in the cabinet, what course our rulers intended to pursue, upon the late proceedings of the Spanish cortes at Seville. Sir William A'Court is to go to Cadiz, and is, there, to understand, personally, from Ferdinand, whether any actual restraint is put upon him. If it shall appear that he is actually in captivity, then, sir William is to withdraw from the Spanish territory altogether." [Is not the king of England under restraint? Must not every king be so, if a king by the constitution of a country? No other than a king absolute can be without "restraint."]*

A steam ship regularly plies between Falmouth and Corunna, in Spain. The voyage is made in about 50 hours. She also proceeds with the mails to Lisbon and Cadiz.

From a paragraph in a Galway paper, it appears that the lower orders there have begun to bury their dead without coffins.



*Presents from the nabob of Oude to the king*—The Glasgow frigate, (on board of which the late governor-general of India came to Europe), has brought to England, as presents from the nabob of Oude to his majesty, several articles of considerable value, being estimated at upwards of £200,000. Among them are a sword, set in diamonds, a belt, and sword knot; the latter composed of diamonds, and other precious jewels of the most costly description; and suspended to it is an emerald of great value, it being considered the largest extant, and nearly the size of an egg. The whole are landed, and will be presented by capt. Doyle to the king. A bird of Paradise *alive* has also been brought to England in this ship, which we believe to be the only attempt of this kind ever made with success. A bull and cow, of a small white breed, which the Hindoos worship, have also arrived as a present to the princess.

## FRENCH.

According to letters from Marsilles, the *Sardinian* navy has orders to capture all the Spanish pirates, [privateers], in their power. Several vessels from the port of Genoa have already made prizes.

The "corrective tribunal" at Paris has condemned, to six months imprisonment and a fine of 2000 francs, the editor of the Paris paper called the *Pilote*, for copying into his paper, from the London Morning Chronicle, "a pretended secret treaty concluded at Verona, between the powers composing the holy alliance."

The same tribunal has condemned the person called *Lachet*, a lawyer, to six months imprisonment and a fine of five hundred francs, for having uttered words injurious to his majesty, when he heard the official news from the army of Spain, cried in the streets.

The following was the reply of the king to the address of the duke San Carlos, (envoy from the French regency at Madrid), when presented—"I am highly gratified, sir, with the sentiments which you express on the part of the Spanish regency. I feel deeply interested in the success of the operations which the love of a tender offspring inspires, and who conducts the affairs of a parent, whose participation therein is interdicted by indisposition.

*God, to this moment, has too evidently protected the most just of causes, for us not to hope that he will continue to support it.*

*For my part, confident in the purity of my intentions, and those of my sovereign allies, I am firmly determined never to sheath the sword until I have given peace to Spain, liberty to her king, to Europe that repose which the commotions of your country threaten to deprive her of.*

With regard to you, ambassador, I recognize the sentiment of your king, my nephew, in the choice which the regency has made of you to represent itself at my court, and I shall behold you, with satisfaction, exercising here your important functions."

## SPANISH.

A London paragraph says—sir John Downie and 18 other individuals have been arrested for attempting a conspiracy against the constitutional government; the discovery of this plot is owing entirely to don Bracilio Lopez, acting minister at war, and don Francisco Mancha, captain of the Seville militia.

The regency of Madrid have designated the infant [Don Francisco de Paul to occupy the throne of Mexico, in conformity to the treaty of Iguala!

In a Cadiz paper, don Manuel Bertrand de Lis makes known that his not having been at Seville when the cortes voted the constitutional regency,

prevented his voting its appointment, which circumstance he now publishes, in order that it may be known that he despises the decree of proscription made by the regency of Spain and the Indies, as it is styled, against the deputies that voted the appointment of the constitutional regency.

*Barcelona*, which, it is said, the French have invested, is the capital of Catalonia, and one of the strongest places, by nature and art, in Spain. It is defended by powerful castles and massy walls, bristling with the heaviest cannon, and every thing in the best condition—but yet more remarkable for the industry of its inhabitants and their devotion to liberty, for the reason that it is the greatest place of manufacture in the peninsula, and its wealthy and hard-fisted *mechanics* will all become soldiers, if needful. Of arms and the munitions of war, they have ample supplies—they make the first extensively, and have provided themselves with the other. In 1821 it contained 131,000 inhabitants, among the bravest and most intelligent of all Spain; and it is the grand magazine of the armies and navy of the kingdom. The words "constitution or death" is seen over its gates, and the people wear ribbons on their arms with the same motto.

*Morillo's letter to Quiroga.*

Lugo, June 28.

My dear Quiroga: You did wrong in opposing the passage of an officer, who, by my order, was the bearer of despatches to the authorities of Corogne, to whom I had given information of the events which took place in this town, on the 26th inst. and in permitting those who accompanied him to misconstrue my acts, by representing my conduct as that of a traitor to his country. You know full well, as you have witnessed it, that my declaration not to acknowledge the regency, which, in contempt of the royal authority, was established on the 11th of this month at Seville, proceeds from the same principles which compelled me to accept the command of this army. Determined to make every species of sacrifice, in order to repulse the invaders, and to defend the political constitution of the monarchy, I could not acknowledge an act which has outraged the whole army.

You have likewise witnessed the opinion which has generally been expressed by those whom I have re-united for the purpose of proceeding more cautiously in this most delicate affair. As for you, giving way to the principles which have guided them, but always doubting the authenticity of the journal which has been the organ by which they have been made acquainted with the fact, and of the private information which substantiated it, you have only conditionally acknowledged the regency. Resolved upon placing your person in security, you asked me for funds for this purpose, which I willingly granted you with pleasure, although not without great embarrassment, as money is very scarce with me; my present resources only amounting to 70,000 reals. This circumstance not permitting me to advance you more than 4,000, I promised you at a later hour a larger sum from my own personal property.

What is it you demand? Will you be guilty of the baseness not to keep the promise you voluntarily made at the moment of my departure, and without my requiring it of you? Can you be capable of blemishing your honor, and will you wound mine by listening to the lying assertions of those who insiduously spread doubts as to my integrity? I have quite a different idea of delicacy; on it I am determined to hold fast, being persuaded that you will take that part which solely remains open for

you, as soon as you shall have discerned the embarrassment attendant upon your present course. He who, with good faith, in the isle of Leon, first sounded the tocsin of liberty, never can cease aiming at other views as the sole object of all his efforts, than the good of his country! You, above all, who were born in this beautiful Galicia, you certainly are disposed to sacrifice your opinions and your life to deliver it from the ills by which it is threatened.

It appears that the French have already invaded the Asturias, and that, on the 24th of this month, they were at Oviedo. Considerable forces are assembling at Leon, and Galicia has cause to fear an approaching invasion.

In this state of things, I was firmly disposed to resist all attempts at invasion, if the French had not consented to the propositions I made to gen. Bourk, to suspend hostilities and to agree upon an armistice, during which they were to leave all Galicia free, and to the government of the established authorities, in expectation of that happy day when the king and the nation should adopt that form of government which would prove most efficient and proper. But how shall I resist the invasion, if you busy yourself with dividing the opinions of the army which I am to employ for that purpose? Reflect upon the evils into which the imprudence of those who surround you are precipitating you; consider that they have never, for one moment, had your glory, nor the public good for their aim; they are disposed to plunge a dagger in the breast of that country which you so much cherish. My friendship for you, and my gratitude for that which you have at all times testified towards me, will not allow me to restrict myself to mere advice, but to offer to you at all that lies in my power for insuring the safety of your person.

Believe me, Quiroga, your efforts will only tend to produce commotions among the people, and will force them to call the invading army to their relief, which will march, in dictating its laws, to the provinces which I propose to keep in a state of tranquility. Decide, therefore, at once upon banishing far from you those counsellors who give you such imprudent advice, fulfil the promises you have voluntarily made; give to your country a proof of the love you bear her, and reckon for ever on the frank and sincere friendship of your friend,

THE COUNT OF CARTHAGENA.

“Morillo addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants of the provinces, comprised in the district of the Fourth Army, and another to the troops of the 4th corps, in both of which he disguises his treachery under the shew of patriotic consistency: In the latter he expresses great indignation at Quiroga “for resuming the command,” and for seeking to deceive the troops. It is possible that Quiroga is again destined to act an important part in Spain.

Circular addressed by the Spanish secretary of state for foreign affairs, to the diplomatic agents of his catholic majesty at foreign courts.

“The uniformly hostile and perfidious conduct of the cabinet of the Tuilleries, with respect to Spain, since the re-establishment of her constitutional government, is notorious to all the world. The clumsy veil with which that cabinet for sometime covered its numerous perfidies, was, at length, to the shame of morality and public honor, openly torn by the French ministers, in the midst of a legislative assembly; and indignant posterity will learn, even from the confession of the criminals themselves,

that the government of a monarch who is called the *most christian*, cast upon a pacific nation, a neighbour, a friend and an ally, the bands of civil discord; created internal factions, and gave protection to assassins and traitors, in violation of the faith of treaties.

“That cabinet has perverted the most legitimate and spotless political revolution which the annals of nations exhibit, from its originally tranquil course, by hiring base writers to bring virtue into discredit, to sow distrust, and to foment anarchy.

“It has calumniated the cause of liberty, by adducing against that cause those very excesses and convulsions which its own intrigues and corrupting gold have excited.

“To make a pretence for an impious war, and the most atrocious invasion ever witnessed by mankind, it undermined the basis of universal justice and the laws of nations, by setting up the iniquitous principle of interference by one power in the domestic concerns of another—a principle destructive of all independence, all repose, and all stability in political societies.

“But all these aggressions were not sufficient for the cabinet of the Tuilleries. To satisfy the frantic faction of which it is the instrument, it was necessary to crown all by one of those revolting acts which, to the opprobrium of civilization and the disgrace of the nations which tolerate them, are, from time to time, recorded in the blood stained pages of history. It was necessary that a government, which ostentatiously proclaims the dogma of the legitimacy of dynasties, and the sacredness of monarchical power, as the only security for the tranquility and happiness of nations, should give to the world the no less wicked than dangerous example of creating, recognizing and protecting, a club of traitors to their king and country, who have dared to assume the title of “provisional junta for the government of Spain and the Indies.” It was necessary that a government, affecting to combat, in the name of religion, morality and the conservative principles of society—should suborn perjury—collude with sedition—tear asunder the bonds of subordination and public order—withdraw from authority the respect which renders it beneficial—undermine the foundations of the throne, while pretending to secure it—and raise unworthy suspicions of the good faith of the august monarch who occupies it, and is maintained in it by the loyalty of his subjects. It was necessary that the army of a power which arrogates to itself the being the most advanced in civilization, should aggravate the cruel practice of war in a manner hitherto unheard of, and which increases a thousand-fold its fatal and desolating effects, by sending forward, as their precursors, bands of deluded and wicked men; taking for their auxiliaries, falsehood, treason and fanaticism; and purposely inflaming the fury of the banditti, in order that the French troops may be welcomed in the harassed towns as deliverers.

“Europe, the witness of these horrors, is silent and assenting. The weak powers are overawed, and those called great favor the views of the French cabinet, because, they either approve its pernicious doctrines, or rely on the greatness of their own strength for keeping them out of the reach of the danger. But power is not eternal; and the nation which at one time dictates laws to others, is at another the object of their contempt. Perhaps some who now condemn, in theory, the unjust maxims of public law, which are pretended to be introduced, but who abstain from opposing their dangerous application, will hereafter dearly repent so serious an



error. The successful repetition to such acts of superior force will give them a sanction under the name of justice; the feeble barriers, which have hitherto protected the independence of states, and defended the balance of power, will be broken down; all just notions of public morality will be obliterated, and the light of civilization will be extinguished by the breath of barbarism.

"The Spanish government, placed at the head of a generous nation, though distracted by foreign intrigue—in defending not only its own cause but the cause of all mankind—will either triumph over its perfidious enemies, or fall with glory and with honor. This government would, however, be wanting in the fulfilment of its most sacred duties, if, on so important an occasion, it did not speak with firmness and courage. It is bound to protest, and does solemnly protest, in the face of all the world, against the monstrous claim of interference on the part of one power in the domestic affairs of another, and against the abuse of the laws of war, of which the cabinet of the Tuilleries, has been guilty. It also protests against the erection of an illegal and seditious junta, as well as against any other semblance of government, which may be submitted in its stead, and declares all acts emanating from that junta, null, void, and of no value. Finally, it denounces these iniquitous transactions to the execration of all governments, all nations and posterity.

"His majesty commands me to direct that you will communicate this protest to the government to which you are accredited, that you will deliver a copy, if it be wished for, to the minister for foreign affairs, and that you will make it public.

"God preserve you &c. JOSE MARIA DE PANDO,  
"Seville, May 27."

*Sir Robert Wilson's letter.*

"Portuguese!—I entered your country as an affectionate friend and an ancient companion of your arms. I entered it with the conviction that I had found indisputable titles to your esteem, and that no individual in your nation could ever charge me with having done him an injury or unkind action.

"I was on my way to your government with propositions of import for your safety and honor, connected, as I believed that safety and honor to be, with the cause of independence in Spain. And I will not deny that I did not entertain some authorized hopes of renewing relations, which could have permitted me to participate in the assured glory of your achievements. Checked in my progress by the transactions which occurred at Lisbon, and disappointed in every hope by the royal declaration, that the counter revolution would be the guarantee of peace between Portugal and the invaders, I gave my word of honor to the new government of Oporto, not to interfere with the internal affairs of Portugal during my residence in the country; and I sought immediately to regain the Spanish territory, without a thought hostile to the right of Portugal to alter and construct her own form of government at her own will and pleasure, however, I might regret the exercise of that right in the present instance, and particularly in the present moment.

"A phrenzied populace at Braga, instigated by a few individuals, who, I hope, only assumed the habit they wore, assembled to assassinate me and my unoffending companions, and, in the absence of military force, sufficient to prevent the violation of municipal as well as public law, prevailed as far as to detain us two days in their city. Released from this confinement, and opposed at every point in our progress, the government of Oporto denied us a

moment's refuge and repose, and the governor, carrying into execution the orders of the junta, not only arrested and disarmed us, but presumed to treat me with all the insolence of office, and the vulgar feelings of a man who was conscious that he could abuse his power with impunity. Portuguese! although thus outraged, wronged and basely insulted by a faction and its directors, believe me that I can never forget the friendly kindness and devotional zeal of all classes, civil and military, by which I had been previously honored and protected.—Believe me, that, in the defiance of every calumny, wherever I may be, and under whatever circumstances you may find me, you will always be the objects of my sincerest and most cordial regard.

(Signed)

"R. WILSON.

"Vigo, June 14, 1823."

HELVETIC.

Who could have thought that such a decree as the following would have been extorted of Switzerland? The design is, that the distressed shall not have an asylum on the continent of Europe; and England, though yet enjoying a considerable degree of freedom, folds her arms and looks on at events that would have been regarded as barbarous in the barbarian ages.

*Basle, June 15.* "The Helvetic government has decreed the following measures with respect to foreigners:

"Art. 1. No foreigner shall fix his legal residence in the Canton unless he has previously obtained permission.

"2. Every foreigner is obliged to give notice to the police within twenty-four hours after his arrival in the Canton.

"3. Foreigners who, after their arrival in the Canton, shall desire to remain more than three weeks, shall apply to the director general of police, at the alien office.

"4. Foreigners who shall reside in the Canton without being authorized, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of 500 florins, and two months imprisonment.

"5. Keepers of furnished hotels, innkeepers and householders, who shall have lodged foreigners without permission, shall be liable to a fine of 1000 florins, and to three months imprisonment; in case of a repetition of the offence, the penalty shall be doubled.

"In consequence of the report made on the printing of political writings, the following decree has been passed:

"Art. 1. No person shall sell or cause to be printed, without the previous license of the council of state, works relative to foreign policy.

"2. The license shall not be given, till the MS. has been examined, to see if it contains any thing reprehensible. In both cases, it must be signed by the author and the printer, and deposited in the chancery.

"3. The author, printer or bookseller, who shall transgress this order, shall be brought before the tribunal, where they may be condemned to a fine of 1000 florins, and a year's imprisonment. The penalty may be increased according to the contents of the writing, as the seriousness of the circumstances may require.

GERMAN.

The freedom of the press now appears wholly suppressed throughout Germany. The diet was still in session, and had nearly consummated the schemes of the holy conspirators at Verona. There must be a re-action. *This state of things cannot last.* The bayonet must yet give way to reason.

## PRUSSIAN.

A letter from Berlin asserts positively, that the celebrated warrior Blucher died of a broken heart, produced by the king's withdrawing his confidence from him, and not fulfilling the promises he made of giving free institutions to Prussia.

## SWEDISH.

It appears that king Bernadotte has, at last, been joined by his wife—for "her majesty the queen," with some young woman that is to be married to his son Oscar, lately arrived at Stockholm, and were received with great pomp and ceremony.

## RUSSIAN.

We sometime since copied from a Prussian paper, an article shewing that *disaffection* had shewn itself in Russia. It now appears that there has not been no small excitement in that country—that there have been great ministerial changes, and a large number of important persons dismissed from office. The reasons assigned are—that the emperor was opposed in his project to ameliorate the condition of the most numerous class of the people, who, every body knows, are actual slaves; and it was understood that certain persons had excited dissatisfaction among the emancipated peasants, by a vigorous collection of the taxes, &c. The plot, it is said, was disclosed by a priest to the empress-mother, and the removal of persons from office followed. This is, perhaps, the only account that was allowed to be published, and it may, or may not, be a true one.

## TURKISH AND GRECIAN.

The "effectual blockades" of both Turks and Greeks, are ordered, by the British ministry, to be respected.

## PERSIAN.

Mirza Mahomet Saulit, Persian minister at London, on leaving England, published an official invitation from the prince royal of Persia, to the people of England and to the European powers, inviting foreigners to go and reside in the kingdom of Abzhirbajan, the capital of which is Tabris, offering them land, houses, and every thing necessary for their subsistence. The prince is of a most liberal and enlightened mind, and will allow to all strangers religious freedom and exemption from taxes.

Upon this subject the *Constitutionnel* makes the following just reflections.

What a singular contrast does the political world now present. Proscriptions in civilized Europe, toleration in Asia, which is still barbarous. Switzerland forced to become inhospitable, and Persia offering lands free from taxes to all who are willing to fly thither. At Madrid it is audaciously published, that the religion of Jesus Christ is intolerant, and fanatic voices solicit the re-establishment of the inquisition. At Ispahan, a prince, of the sect of Ali, proclaims that he respects the liberty of all modes of worship and faith. In the midst of knowledge, instruction and light, ignorance is invoked, and the circulation of books is restrained. In the heart of Asia, a government is found acknowledging that the diffusion of knowledge is a blessing to the people. Finally, in our free Europe, in the name of a religion which protects the oppressed, and which acknowledges no other distinction between the rich and the poor, the powerful and the weak, than that made by their virtues, even the name of those free principles, of which the germ is in the Bible, is proscribed as criminal; while, in servile Persia, a Mahometan appeals to generous ideas, and proudly declares, that he is religious without bigotry; that he does not persecute in the name of his God; and that he glories in his *liberalism*.

## Judicial Opinion.

## JUDGE JOHNSON ON THE S. CAROLINA LAW.

FROM THE NEW YORK DAILY ADVERTISER.

A friend has favored us with the opinion lately delivered by judge Johnson, of the United States district court, to which we referred two days ago; which, notwithstanding its length, we are induced to publish entire.

It appears that the case was that of a British seaman, who, (being a colored man), was arrested and confined in prison. From the form of the state act which authorizes such arrests, it appears that all free negroes, the subjects of foreign governments as well as our own, are liable in this manner, which sets the infraction of the constitution in so clear a light, that it cannot be doubted for a moment by any impartial mind. Judge Johnson remarks that this single measure, by which a British subject is seized without any alleged crime, is tantamount to a declaration of war against Great Britain.

It is gratifying to learn that the execution of this act was, for a certain time, suspended, under an apprehension of its constitutionality, or at least of its impropriety, and that, as judge Johnson states, its revival is more a personal than a public measure, as might have been inferred, from the fact that the attorney general did not appear in the defence. That a high state of excitement exists among a portion of the community, may, however, be easily discovered from the remarks made by Mr. Holmes and col. Hunt, who opposed the discharge of the prisoner.

The opinion of the honorable William Johnson, delivered on the 7th August, 1823, in the case of the arrest of the British seaman, under the 3d section of the state act, entitled "an act for the better regulation of free negroes and persons of color, and for other purposes," passed in December last.

Ex parte—Henry Elkison, A subject of his Britannic majesty,	} U. States District Court.
Francis G. Dellesseline, Sheriff of Charleston District.	

The motion submitted by Mr. King in behalf of the prisoner, is for the writ of *habeas corpus ad subjiciendum*; and if he should fail in this motion, then for the writ *de homine replegiando*; the one regarding the prisoner in a criminal, the other in a civil aspect; the first motion having for its object his discharge from confinement absolutely, the other for his discharge on bail, with a view to try the question of the validity of the law under which he is held in confinement.

A document, in nature of a return, under the hand and seal of the sheriff, has been laid on my table by the gentlemen who conduct the opposition, from which it appears that the prisoner is in the sheriff's custody, under an act of this state, passed in December last; and, indeed, the whole cause has been argued under the admission that he is in confinement under the third section of that act, as he states in his petition.

The act is entitled "an act for the better regulation of free negroes and persons of color, and for other purposes." And the third section is in these words: "That, if any vessel shall come into any port or harbor of this state, from any other state or foreign port, having on board any free negroes or persons of color, as cooks, stewards or mariners, or in any other employment on board of said vessels, such free negroes or persons of color shall be liable to be seized and confined in gaol, until such vessel shall clear out and depart from this state: and that when said vessel is ready to sail, the captain of said



vessel shall be bound to carry away the said free negro or free persons of color, and to pay the expenses of his detention; and in case of his neglect or refusal so to do, he shall be liable to be indicted; and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not less than one thousand dollars, and imprisoned not less than two months; and such free negroes or persons of color shall be deemed and taken as absolute slaves, and sold in conformity to the provisions of the act passed on the 20th December, 1820, aforesaid."

As to the description or character of this individual, it is admitted, that he was taken by the sheriff, under this act, out of the ship *Homer*, a British ship trading from Liverpool to this place. From the shipping articles it appears that he was shipped in Liverpool; from the captain's affidavit, that he had known him several years in Liverpool as a British subject, and from his own affidavit, that he is a native subject of Great Britain, born in Jamaica.

In support of this demand on the protection of the United States, the British consul has also presented his claim of this individual as a British subject, and with it the copy of a letter from Mr. Adams to Mr. Canning, of June 17th last, written in answer to a remonstrance of Mr. Canning against this law. Mr. Adams' letter contains these words: "With reference to your letter of the 15th February last, and its enclosure, I have the honor of informing you, that, immediately after its reception, measures were taken by the government of the United States for effecting the removal of the cause of complaint set forth in it, which it is not doubted have been successful, and will prevent the recurrence of it in future."

This communication is considered by the consul as a pledge which this court is supposed bound to redeem. It had its origin thus:

Certain seizures under this act were made in January last, some on board of American vessels, and others in British vessels; and, among the latter, one very remarkable for not having left a single man on board the vessel to guard her in the captain's absence.

Applications were immediately made to me, in both classes of cases, for the protection of the United States' authority; in consequence of which I called upon the district attorney for his official services. Several reasons concurred to induce me to instruct him to bring the subject before the state judiciary. I felt confident that the act had been passed hastily and without due consideration; and knowing the unfavorable feeling that it was calculated to excite abroad, it was obviously best that relief should come from the quarter from which proceeded the act complained of. Whether I possessed the power or not to issue the writ of *habeas corpus*, it was unquestionable that the state judges could give this summary relief, and I, therefore, instructed Mr. Gadsden to make application to the state authorities and to do it in the manner most respectful to them. In the mean time I prevailed on the British consul, the late Mr. Moody, and the northern captains, to suppress their complaints, fully confident that, when the subject came to be investigated, they would be no more molested. The application was made to state authority and the men were released: but the ground of relief not being, in its nature, general or permanent, Mr. Moody made his representations to Mr. Canning; and the northern captains, I am informed, did the same to congress, or to the executive. What passed afterwards, came to my knowledge in such a mode that, after what has publicly transpired on this argument,

I do not think proper, as it certainly is not necessary, to declare it. A gentleman in his place, (col. Hunt), has declared, that he is authorized to deny that Mr. Adams was sanctioned by any thing that transpired between himself and any member of the state delegation to give such a pledge. Certain, however, it is, that from that time the prosecutions under this act were discontinued, until lately revived by a voluntarily association of gentlemen, who have organized themselves into a society to see the laws carried into effect. And here, as I well know the discussion that this occurrence will give rise to, I think it due to the state officers to remark, that, from the time that they have understood that this law has been complained of, on the ground of its unconstitutionality, and injurious effects upon our commerce and foreign relations, they have shown every disposition to let it sleep. On the present occasion the attorney general has not appeared in its defence. The opposition to the discharge of the prisoner has been conducted by Mr. Holmes, the solicitor of the association, and by col. Hunt. As there is nothing done clandestinely or disavowed, there can be no offence given by a suggestion, which means no more than to show that pressing the execution of this law at this time is rather a private than a state act: and to furnish an explanation that may eventually prove necessary to excuse Mr. Adams to Mr. Canning, and perhaps to excuse some member of the state delegation to Mr. Adams.

Certain it is that I cannot officially take notice of Mr. Adams' letter. However sufficient for Mr. Canning to rely on, it is not legally sufficient to regulate my conduct or vest in me any judicial powers. The facts which I have communicated will, I hope, be sufficient to show that our administration has acted in good faith with that of Great Britain.

Two questions have now been made in argument, the first on the law of the case, the second on the remedy.

On the unconstitutionality of the law under which this man is confined, it is not too much to say that it will not bear argument; and I feel myself sanctioned in using this strong language, from considering the course of reasoning by which it has been defended. Neither of the gentlemen has attempted to prove that the power, therein assumed by the state, can be exercised without clashing with the general powers of the United States, to regulate commerce: but they have both strenuously contended, that, *ex necessitate*, it was a power which the state must and would exercise, and indeed, Mr. Holmes concluded his argument with the declaration, that if a dissolution of the union must be the alternative he was ready to meet it. Nor did the argument of col. Hunt deviate at all from the same course. Giving it in the language of his own summary, it was this: South Carolina was a sovereign state when she adopted the constitution—a sovereign state cannot surrender a right of vital importance—South Carolina, therefore, either did not surrender this right, or still possesses the power to resume it—and whether it is necessary, or when it is necessary to resume it, *she is herself the sovereign judge*.

But it was not necessary to give this candid expose of the grounds which this law assumes; for it is a subject of positive proof that it is altogether irreconcilable with the powers of the general government; that it necessarily compromises the public peace, and tends to embroil us with, if not separate us from, our sister states: in short, that it leads to a dis-

solution of the union, and implies a direct attack upon the sovereignty of the United States.

Let it be observed that the law is, "if any vessel" (not even the vessels of the United States excepted) "shall come into any port or harbor of this state," &c. bringing in free colored persons, such persons are to become absolute slaves, and that, without even a form of trial, as I understand the act, they are to be sold. By the next clause the sheriff is vested with absolute power, and expressly enjoined to carry the law into effect, and is to receive the one half of the proceeds of the sale.

The object of this law, and it has been acknowledged in argument, is to prohibit ships, coming into this port, from employing colored seamen, whether citizens or subjects of their own government or not. But if this state can prohibit Great Britain from employing her colored subjects, (and she has them of all colors on the globe), or if at liberty to prohibit the employment of her subjects of the African race, why not prohibit her from using those of Irish or of Scotch nativity; if the color of his skin is to preclude the Lascar or the Sierra Leone seaman, why not the color of his eye or hair exclude from our ports the inhabitants of her other territories? In fact, it amounts to the assertion of the power to exclude the seamen of the territories of Great Britain, or any other nation, altogether. With regard to various friendly nations, it amounts to an actual exclusion in its present form. Why may not the shipping of Morocco or of Algiers cover the commerce of France with this country, even at the present crisis? Their seamen are all colored, and even the state of Massachusetts might lately, and may perhaps now, expedite to this port a vessel, with her officers black and her crew composed of Nantucket Indians, known to be among the best seamen in our service. These might all become slaves under this act.

If this law were enforced upon such vessels, retaliation would follow, and the commerce of this city, feeble and sickly, comparatively, as it already is, might be fatally injured. Charleston seamen, Charleston owners, Charleston vessels, might, eo nomine, be excluded from their commerce, or the United States involved in war and confusion. I am far from thinking this power would ever be wantonly exercised, but these considerations show its utter incompatibility with the power delegated to congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations and our sister states.

Apply the law to the particular case before us, and the incongruity will be glaring. The offence, it will be observed, for which this individual is supposed to forfeit his freedom, is that of coming into this port in the ship *Homer* in the capacity of a seaman. I say this is the whole of his offence, for I will not admit the supposition that he is to be burdened with the offence of the captain in not carrying him out of the state. He is himself shut up, he cannot go off, his removal depends upon another. It is true the sale of him is suspended upon the conviction of the captain, and the captain has the power to rescue him from slavery. But suppose the captain, as is very frequently the case, may find it his interest or his pleasure to get rid of him and the wages due him, his fate is suspended on the captain's caprice in this particular; but it is the exercise of a dispensing power in the captain, and nothing more. The seaman's crime is complete, and the forfeiture incurred by the single act of coming into port, and this, even though driven into port by stress of weather, or forced, by a power which he cannot control, into a port for which he did not

ship himself; the law contains no exception to meet such contingencies.

The seaman's offence, therefore, is coming into the state in a ship or vessel; that of the captain consists in bringing him in and not taking him out of the state and paying all expenses. Now, according to the laws and treaties of the United States, it was both lawful for this seaman to come into this port in this vessel, and for the captain to bring him in the capacity of a seaman; and yet these are the very acts for which the state law impose these heavy penalties. Is there no clashing in this? It is in effect a repeal of the laws of the United States pro tanto; converting a right into a crime.

And here it is proper to notice that part of the argument against the motion, in which it was insisted on that this law was passed by the state in exercise of a concurrent right. Concurrent does not mean paramount, and yet, in order to divest a right conferred by the general government, it is very clear that the state right must be more than concurrent.

But the right of the general government to regulate commerce with the sister states and foreign nations is a paramount and exclusive right; and this conclusion we arrive at, whether we examine it with reference to the words of the constitution or the nature of the grant. That this has been the received and universal construction from the first day of the organization of the general government is unquestionable, and the right admits not of a question any more than the fact. In the constitution of the United States—the most wonderful instrument every drawn by the hand of man—there is a comprehension and precision that is unparalleled, and I can truly say that, after spending my life in studying it, I still daily find in it some new excellence.

It is true that it contains no prohibition on the states to regulate foreign commerce. Nor was such a prohibition necessary; for the words of the grant sweep away the whole subject and leaves nothing for the states to act upon. Wherever this is the case, there is no prohibitory clause interposed in the constitution. Thus, the states are not prohibited from regulating the value of foreign coins or fixing a standard of weights and measure, for the very words imply a total unlimited grant. The words in the present case are "to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes." If congress can regulate commerce, what commerce can it not regulate? and the navigation of ships has always been held up by all nations to appertain to commercial regulations.

But the case does not rest here. In order to sustain this law, the state must also possess a power paramount to the treaty making power of the United States, expressly declared to be a part of the supreme legislative power of the land; for the seizure of this man on board a British ship, is an express violation of the commercial convention with Great Britain in 1815. Our commerce with that nation does not depend upon the mere negative sanction of not being prohibited. A reciprocal liberty of commerce is expressly stipulated for, and conceded by that treaty; to this the right of navigating their ships, in their own way and particularly by their own subjects, is necessarily incident. If policy requires any restriction of this right with regard to a particular class of the subjects of either contracting party, it must be introduced by treaty. The opposite party cannot introduce it by a legislative act of his own. Such a law as this could not be passed even by the general government without a just cause.



But to all this the plea of necessity is urged, and of the existence of that necessity we are told the state is to judge alone. Where is this to land us? Is it not asserting the right in each state to throw off the federal constitution at its will and pleasure? If it can be done as to any particular article, it may be done as to all; and like the old confederation the union becomes a mere rope of sand. But I deny that the state surrendered a single power necessary to its security against this species of property. What is to prevent their being confined to their ships if it is dangerous for them to go abroad?—This power may be lawfully exercised. To land their cargoes, take in others and depart is all that is necessary to ordinary commerce, and is all that is properly stipulated for in the convention of 1815, so far as relates to seamen. If our fears extend also to the British merchant, the supercargo or master being persons of color, I acknowledge that, as to them, the treaty precludes us from abridging their rights to free ingress and egress, and occupying warehouses for the purposes of commerce. As to them, this law is an express infraction of the treaty. No such law can be passed consistently with the treaty; and unless sanctioned by diplomatic arrangement, the passing of such a law is tantamount to a declaration of war.

But, if the policy of this law was to keep foreign free persons of color from holding communion with our slaves, it certainly pursues a course altogether inconsistent with its object. One gentleman likened the importations of such persons to that of clothes infected with the plague, or of wild beasts from Africa; the other, to that of fire-brands set to our own houses only to escape by the light. But surely if the penalty inflicted for coming here is, in its effect, that of being domesticated, by being sold here, than *we*, ourselves, inoculate our community with the plague, *we*, ourselves, turn loose the wild beasts in our streets, and *we* put the fire brand under our own houses. If there are evil persons abroad that would steal to this place, in order to do us this mischief, (and the whole provisions of this act are founded on that supposition), then this method of disposing of offenders by detaining them here, presents the finest facilities in the world for introducing themselves lawfully into the very situation in which they would enjoy the best opportunities of pursuing their designs.

Now, if this plea of necessity could avail at all against the constitution and laws of the United States, certainly that law cannot be pronounced necessary which may defeat its own ends; much less, when other provisions of unexceptionable legality might be resorted to, which would operate solely to the end proposed, viz. the effectual exclusion of dangerous characters. On the fact of the necessity for all this exhibition of legislation and zeal, I say nothing: I neither admit nor deny it. In common with every other citizen, I am entitled to my own opinion, but when I express it, it shall be done in my private capacity.

But what shall we say to the provisions of this act as they operate on our vessels of war? Send your sheriff on board one of them, and would the spirited young men of the navy submit to have a man taken? It would be a repetition of the affair of the Chesapeake. The public mind would revolt at the idea of such an attempt; and yet it is perfectly clear that there is nothing in this act which admits of any exception in their favor.

Upon the whole, I am decidedly of opinion, that the third section of the state act now under consideration, is unconstitutional and void, and that

every arrest made under it, subjects the parties making it to an action of trespass.

Whether I possess the power to administer a more speedy and efficacious remedy, comes next to be considered.

That a party should have a right to his liberty and no remedy to obtain it, is an obvious mockery; but it is still greater to suppose that he can be altogether precluded from his constitutional remedy to recover his freedom.

I am firmly persuaded, that the legislature of South Carolina must have been surprised into the passing of this act. Either I misapprehend its purpose, or it is studiously calculated to hurry through its own execution, so as to leave the objects of it remediless. By giving it the form of a state prosecution, the prisoner is to be deprived of the summary interference of the United States authority; and by passing it through the sheriff's hands, without the intervention of any court of justice, he is to be deprived of the benefit of the 25th section of the judiciary act: by which an appeal might be had to the supreme court. Thus circumstanced, it is impossible to conceal the hardships of his case, or deny his claim to some remedy.

The opposition to issuing the writ of habeas corpus is founded altogether on the ground that he is in custody under state authority; and the proviso to the 14th section of the judiciary act of 1788, is relied on. That proviso is in these words: "Provided, that writs of habeas corpus shall in no case extend to prisoners in gaol, unless where they are in custody under or by color of the authority of the United States, or are committed for trial before some court of the same, or are necessary to be brought into some court to testify."

Mr. King admits, that this proviso is fatal to his motion, unless his case be taken out of it, by one or both of the following considerations.

1st. That, so far as it abridges the right of habeas corpus, it is inconsistent with that provision of the constitution which declares that "the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it"—a state of facts which cannot possibly be predicated of the present; or,

2d. That the prisoner cannot be said to be in confinement under state authority, if the state law be void under which he is arrested. And being, by his national character, entitled to the protection of this court, in other words, a constitutional suitor of the United States courts, this, which is the only adequate remedy, should be extended to him.

These views of the subject certainly merit much consideration. Arguments in favor of this cherished right, are not lightly to be passed over. But what are the courts of the United States to do? We cannot undertake to judge when that crisis has arrived which the constitution contemplates; nor are we to undertake to define and limit the meaning of those words, *the privilege of a writ of habeas corpus*—Every state in the union may have had different provisions limiting and defining the extent of this privilege as it stood at common law; others adopting some or all of those statute provisions which have wrought such a change in its practical utility. It can, then, only be left to congress to give an uniform and national operation to this provision of the constitution. On legislating on this subject they have confined us to those cases in which the party is confined under United States authority, or is necessary to be introduced into its courts as witnesses.

On the second point it is to be observed, that the proviso to the fourteenth section of the judiciary

act, imposes on the petitioner the necessity of maintaining the affirmative of his being *confined under United States authority*; so that it is not enough to negative his being in custody under state authority, for the consequence is only that he is confined arbitrarily and without authority by a state officer; a case to which our power to issue this writ does not extend. As far as congress can extend and shall extend the power to afford relief by this writ, I trust I shall never be found backward to grant it. At present I am satisfied that I am not vested with that power in this case.

We come next to consider the motion for the writ *de homine replegiando*.

And here the question appears to me to be "what right I have to refuse it?" As well might I interpose to prevent the petitioner from suing out his writ for trespass and false imprisonment, or the captain his writ for trespass in taking the seaman from his vessel, or the ordinary writ of replevin on distress for rent, as to refuse this writ *de homine replegiando*. If it is not the proper writ for his case, he must take the consequences; but this is not the time and mode to try the question. It is a writ of common right, and contains, upon the face of it, its own death warrant, if it be not legally grantable in any particular case. If the return of the party to whom it issues, shows that it is not a case proper for the remedy intended to be given, there it ends. If the return be false, it may be contested; if true, and it presents a proper case, then another writ issues, which brings in question the right of personal freedom. The whole of this is set forth, in the *Registrum Brevium*, and in Fitzherbert, which is nearly copied from it.

If my opinion extra-judicially be asked, I would express the most serious doubt whether this writ could avail the party as against the sheriff, but as against his vendee there is not a question that it will lie at common law.

But gentlemen contend, that this writ is obsolete; that "it is not to be raked up from the ashes of the common law, to be now first used against the state of South Carolina," that it cannot issue when the habeas corpus cannot issue; and, finally, that the writ of Ravishment of Ward is the only writ established by the law of this state, as the proper writ to try the question of freedom of a person of color; and no other can be substituted without changing the law respecting slaves.

There is not one of these arguments that can be sustained either in law or fact. The writ *de homine replegiando* is ingrafted by law into the jurisprudence of South Carolina; nor is it unknown in actual practice, in cases to which it is applicable. In the state of New York is familiarly used. It is true that the Ravishment of Ward is expressly given by a state law; but it is given in favor of those who are by law declared to be *prima facie* held to be slaves. It curtails no right of a freeman previously existing, and only operates to give an action to one whose condition or situation places him in absolute duress, or to any other who shall charitably volunteer in his behalf as guardian. But the act under consideration furnishes, itself, the distinction between ordinary cases and the present. This act operates only as to freemen, *free persons of color*, and not as to slaves; so that a whole crew of slaves entering this port would be free from its provisions. It is an indispensable attribute of the individual affected by it, that he should be free. If he is not, the sheriff is not authorized by it to touch him; and al-

though forbid by other laws to remain here, his coming here does not expose him to seizure and imprisonment under the provisions of this law, whether it be constitutional or not. The negro act of '47 supposes him a slave—the present act supposes him a freeman. Several other answers might be given to the argument, but this one is sufficient. We do not pretend to a right to encroach on the power of the state over its slave population. The power remains unimpaired. But, under a state law, this man is recognized as a freeman, and in that view, if in no other, we are fully authorized to treat him as such.

As to the argument that this writ cannot issue, where the writ of habeas corpus cannot issue, it was fully answered by the petitioner's counsel. If the argument proves any thing, it leads to the contrary conclusion.

Upon the whole, I am led to the conclusion:

That the third clause of the act under consideration is clearly unconstitutional and void; and the party petitioner, as well as the shipmaster, is entitled to action as in ordinary cases:

That I possess no power to issue the writ of habeas corpus, but for that remedy he must have recourse to the state authorities.

That, as to the writ *de homine replegiando*, I have no right to refuse it; but, although it will unquestionably lie to a vendee under the sheriff, I doubt whether it can avail the party against the sheriff himself. The counsel will then consider whether he will sue it out.

## CHRONICLE.

**Public officers.** The president of the United States is at his farm in Loudon county, a few hours' ride from Washington—the secretary of state is on a visit to his father in Massachusetts, and the secretary of the treasury is with his friends and connections in the upper part of Virginia; and, in respect to the head of the navy department, the National Intelligencer says—*Smith Thompson*, esq. having accepted the office of associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, vacant by the death of judge *Livingston*, the president of the United States has appointed commodore *John Rodgers*, president of the board of navy commissioners, to perform the duties of secretary of the navy, till his further pleasure is known upon the subject.

**Vice president's accounts.**—It is mentioned in a Western paper, (says the New York Statesman), and we learn from other sources that the information may be relied upon, that vice-president *Tompkins* has effected a settlement of his accounts with the government, and a balance of 30 or 40,000 dollars is found in his favor. His claims were upwards, of 100,000 dollars.

**Died**, on the 31st July, in South Carolina, capt. *John H. Dent*, of the U. S. navy, in the 42d year of his age.

—in Ohio, *Elijah Boardman*, esq. a senator of the United States from the state of Connecticut.

**Charleston** is remarkably healthy, at this time.  
**Warranty of a wife.** A person named *Browne* recommended his sister-in-law to a Mr. *Cuthbert* for a wife, and he married her. It soon appeared that the woman was pregnant by *Browne*, at the time of her marriage. *Cuthbert* prosecuted *Browne*, and received, in the court of common pleas, at London, 800*l.* as damages for the deception.



# NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES. No. 2—Vol. I.] BALTIMORE, SEPT. 13, 1823. [VOL. XXV. WHOLE NO. 523.

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

The present sheet contains many valuable foreign public papers and articles of intelligence, selected with all possible assiduity and care. We hardly know what to think of the statement so confidently given in the *London Courier*, of the latest date received, as to the intended retirement of the French behind the Ebro. That paper has been as the mouth-piece of the French cabinet, and, only a few days before, had reiterated its oft-repeated declaration, that the cortes would immediately fall, Cadiz be captured, &c. and that good government and Ferdinand, religion and the "holy inquisition," would soon be restored to Spain. If there is any truth in the statement, the fact will soon appear that the invading army of slaves have been severely handled by the disciples of liberty, or else that they have resolved to make their escape while they can. But, if the Spaniards ever get them "on the run," the very "soldiers of the faith" may be expected to assassinate those whom the more generous constitutionalists might spare, in vengeance for disappointed hopes and promises broken; and, unless some provision is made for the safety of those, wretched beings that they are, there will appear something like justice in their attempt to destroy those who seduced, and then abandoned them. We cannot believe it possible that any arrangement has been made between the cortes and poor Angoulême, or that, even if there has, the power of the former will be sufficient to shield the recreating French from the personal revenge of those whom they have so much abused; and, unhappily for their own preservation, the French forces are scattered over a great tract of country, now evidently filled with enemies, for the guerillas abound every where. Fearful events may be looked for, if what the *Courier* says is true—and there are not a few who would feel it as right, if not one of the invaders was ever suffered to re-pass the Pyrenees alive, unless absolutely in chains. See page 25.

"THE DEPOSE OF EUROPE." This number contains an article headed "Russian state paper." It comes to us in a demi-official form, but its general authority must be accepted. It shews the fact which we have always believed in—that war was wantonly made on Spain with the hope of preserving tranquility in France, as has been often suggested in the *Register*. It is a curious exposition, and well worth the attention of those who desire to mark the progress of the conspiracy of kings. We would just observe that the re-establishment of the "holy inquisition" is justified and supported, and that all else is in conformity with the principle of that horrible outrage on religion and the rights of man.

The "National Intelligencer" has given its readers two columns of matter, in reply to my observations on "their political creed," or "war in disguise," as I called it. As usual, they published their reply on Saturday; and, as customary, kept out of view the article on which they were commenting, catching at one thing here and another one there, as best suited the occasion—which, it must be confessed, is a very convenient way to carry on a literary controversy! But Messrs. Gales and Seaton's course is so devious and obscure, so zig-zag and faint, and

so fortified by batteries of *ifs* and *buts*, that it is not easy to follow them; and, perhaps, complete success would not justify the time that must be spent in such a chase. If you catch them, they are so eel-like, as the Richmond "Examiner" has said of them, it is ten to one that they escape by one twist or another: if not, they preserve a "dignified silence," through the aggressors.

On the subject of a caucus they have quoted an article from the *Register* of the 30th [23rd] of May, 1812, rather unfortunately, I apprehend, for themselves. In this I said, that "where measures, (that is, party measures), and not men were the object, the practice is both just and necessary." Grant me this, and all that I have said against a caucus at the present time, is fully sustained. Not one word has been said in opposition to that principle—it has been recognized in all my writings; but I deny the practicability of its application now—and disbelieve that it is even intended to be applied. The caucus now is meant to support a man, force a person, if possible, on the people, through the power of political prejudice and the pride of party, without regard to measures; without even affecting a respect for them. If it is otherwise, Messrs. Gales and Seaton, at the head-quarters of caucussing, should tell us what these measures are. Let them say what leading political principle their favorite candidate for the president will support, which all, or either, of his competitors would oppose. I dare them to do this. But until they do it, the belief is irresistible—that they would caucus more to smuggle a favorite into the presidency, than to maintain the principles of the "democratic" party, or preserve the provisions of the constitution of the United States in full vigor. They are bound to come out, or quit the subject. I oppose a caucus because every principle of its original nature has been changed. This is my belief—perhaps I am mistaken. They support a caucus—for what? Will they describe the political lines between Messrs. Adams, Calhoun, Clay, Crawford or Jackson? Dare they say that either will better serve the "democratic" party, or is more of a "democrat" himself than any of the rest? And, if so, why? I use the word "democratic" because, if a caucus is held, it will be held under that party name; and the "democrats" have a right to know the reason of it. I contend, that the object of a caucus is personal—or, if not so, that it is expressly against the constitution. The editors of the *Intelligencer* are thus placed on one of the horns of a dilemma. They may elect either; but they must stick upon that. A caucus, acting for the success or preservation of party measures, has been tolerated and justified by both parties; but a meeting of men to promote the views of an individual, is a conspiracy against the rights of the people. The first may be compared to the councils of the Greeks for the preservation of their liberties—the second to the "holy alliance," assembled to destroy the freedom of mankind. But the subject has been sufficiently discussed. The people are beginning to act upon it, and their acts will be respected. The "democratic republicans" of Cecil county, Maryland, have had the honor to commence the war of public opinion against a caucus-conspiracy. The particulars shall be given hereafter. Suffice it to say, for the

present, that the meeting was called in the old way, that a month's notice of its purpose was given, that it was numerously attended by old fashioned "democratic republicans," exclusively, at which, after a suitable preamble, they passed a resolve, with apparent unanimity, that their representative in congress "be and hereby is instructed not to enter into any congressional caucus on the subject of the presidential election, during the term of his service."

Messrs. Gales and Seaton have lately acted as if they had "authority" to direct the public presses of the United States. No sooner does a printer utter a sentiment contrary to what they regard as orthodox, than they pounce upon him and belabor him most unmercifully.\* Yes—they are, they must be, the "censors of the press"—but I should like to see from whence they have derived their commission! It is, I suppose, not more than two years old, for it is about that time since they began to practice their present surveillance, and assail whom they pleased; but, after they have "done their worst" to knock a man down, and he stands prepared to resent or punish the blow, they pat him on the head, saying "dear friend, worthy friend—there was no meaning in what we did, you have misapprehended us altogether!"—There is not much of honor or profit in contests like this, still it is needful that those who take the liberty to think for themselves, should stand prepared to defend themselves. Let others do as they may, the editors of the *Intelligencer* shall not think for me; nor alter such a wanton assault as they have made on me shall they cry "quits" when they please. Any one, by dissimulation or presumption, may make a quarrel—but there are two parties to the adjustment of it.

*Postscript.* When the preceding was in type, the "National Intelligencer," of Wednesday last, reached me, and I hardly could refrain from laughing at the dissertation of Messrs. Gales and Seaton about "Editorial rights and duties." It appears that something, I know not what, has appeared in the "Washington Republican" which excited them a little, and that they had requested the editors thereof to keep a column open until two o'clock of a certain day, that a "refutation might follow as soon as practicable." Very well! Messrs. Haughton & Co. said they would copy the article from the *National Intelligencer*, but declined to publish it as requested. For this, Messrs. G & S have made a prodigious solemn appeal to the people!

Now, if the readers of the *REGISTER* will turn to the 18th page of the volume just finished, they will see that these sensitive gentlemen made a rude and very indecorous attack upon me, because I had copied an innocent article of five lines from a Philadelphia gazette, saying that some of the paper used

\*Of the Western Herald, a paper that they have oftentimes praised most heartily, the "National Intelligencer" lately said—

"There is, perhaps, no paper in the union, the course of which is more decidedly oblique, as relates to our federative system, than the Western Herald, printed at Steubenville, in the state of Ohio. By what fatality we know not, whatever side of a question that paper takes, we are almost sure to be on the other."

On which the editor of the "National Gazette" well observed—"The meaning of this is—We are the unerring politicians: all is obliquity, which does not coincide with our opinion. Thus, the worthy French lady remarked, with equal naïveté:—"I know not how it happens, but I never find any one, except myself, who is always in the right."

by the senate of the United States had the water mark of Napoleon, emperor et roi, 1813—which, I added, must have been part of an old stock, for that congress was now supplied, (as I was told), by our own mills. Here are the whole merits of the case, for which they assailed me as holding a charge over the private actions of men, and of attempting to force things down people's throats! When they knew that they had wronged me, when it was manifest that they had used abusive language without cause, instead of acknowledging it, they bounced off to other things long past, and if ed and but ed and and ed it through ten or twenty columns, rather than rectify a palpable error; and, that my replications to their remarks "might follow as soon as practicable," they seemingly made it a rule so to publish, that they always had a week's start of me! And, besides, instead of quoting me fairly—what did they do? What is their practice to do.

I would advise this addition to Messrs. Gales and Seaton's creed—"Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you." This is as much the duty of "able editors" as honest men.

**ELECTIONS.** An excellent practice prevails in Ohio—that of taking a census of the voters of the several counties, at certain stated periods. The citizens are thus ascertained; and, as no one can exercise the invaluable right of suffrage unjustly and to the great injury of those who possess it, so no one can escape the liabilities that appertain to the character of a voter.

The return of electors furnishes an interesting item in statistics, as the following, just taken for the sake of example, will shew.

In 1820, Franklin county had gross population of	10,292
Richland county, ditto	9,169
	19,461
Franklin has	voters 2,136
Richland	2,457
	4,593

So that, without making any allowance for the increased population of those counties since the census of 1820, (and it has, probably, been considerable), it appears that two ninths of the whole people are voters; and as, in Ohio generally, on account of the late settlement of the country and the mighty emigration of young persons thither, the amount of those over 45 years of age is of less proportion to that of the junior classes than in the old states and in Europe, it may be presumed that about every fourth person in those counties is capable of bearing arms. The usual estimate for Europe, we believe, is a sixth.

**CUBA.** About the 20th ult. we learn that an extensive conspiracy was discovered at Havana. It appears to have originated with the blacks and mulattoes, and to have had for its object the destruction or expulsion of the white population, and that, when just ripe for execution, it was discovered to the governor by a mulatto boy. Another account of the affair does not confine it to the people of color, but holds out the idea that the purpose was only to assert the independence of the island, and some wealthy persons appear to have been engaged in it. The promptitude of the captain general suppressed the whole scheme, and order and confidence succeeded his measures. About 200 persons were arrested, and it was believed that the principals would be executed.



**CANALS!** A *sloop*, called the *Gleaner*, has arrived at New York from St Albans, in the state of Vermont, with a cargo, consisting of 1200 bushels of wheat and other articles. She will carry sixty tons of merchandize, and does not appear to have had any difficulty in passing through the northern canal. It is supposed that she will safely navigate the Hudson, and she is designed as a *regular packet*, between St. Albans and the city of New York. *Look at the mop!* An uninterrupted *sloop navigation* from one place to the other!

When the Green Mountain vessel arrived at New York, the veteran artillery were ordered out and she was saluted from the battery.

It is impossible to hear of such things without feeling proud of the success that has crowned the public spirit of our brethren of New York, or without being thankful for the glorious examples that they have given to the people of the rest of the states.

**WATER CARRIAGE OF LETTERS.** The post master general has addressed a second letter to Robert H. Goldsborough, esq. of Talbot county, explanatory of the law declaring all waters on which steam boats "pass from port to port" post roads. It, in some measure, lessens the inconvenience to which the public were subjected by his first explanation, as it shews that all grain boats and other vessels, which do not ply "*regularly*" as packets on such routs, do not come within the meaning of the law, and are of course exempt from its operations. This intelligence will no doubt be received with satisfaction by persons residing near navigable waters remote from post offices, and whose chief mode of forwarding letters to others at distant places, was by means of bay crafts, which business or the weather might cause to visit their shores. [*Am. Rep.*]

**BRITISH MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.** In addition to the interesting facts lately stated in this paper, as to the reduction of the amount of the poor-rates at Birmingham and Sheffield, and the rise of wages at Manchester, we are told that, at the latter, *the production of the poor-rates, to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling, remained unappropriated, and that an application was about to be made to parliament for leave to expend it on roads and canals.* This is stated in the Baltimore Morning Chronicle, on the authority of an intelligent friend "just from the manufacturing districts," saying also, that "indolence was unknown, all was bustling enterprise and active employment."

**NEW ORLEANS.** Capt. Fenno, who commands a volunteer company at New Orleans, is to be tried by a court martial, for refusing obedience to major La Cuvillier, for the reason that the latter is not a citizen of the United States—and a pretty good reason we think it is, in the *militia* service at least. The captain is supported in this proceeding by all the officers and members of his company.

**EXTRAORDINARY PRODUCTS.** The Chester Post Boy states that "Mr. Twells, in Radnor township, Delaware county, has growing Indian corn and millet, worthy of notice. In one of his cornfields the stalks are from eleven to thirteen feet six inches high, and from seven to nine inches in circumference. One of the fields of millet contains eight or ten acres. The straw has frequently been measured, and the length is from six to seven feet; heads from eight to ten inches long—one head I pulled myself, which had 115 pods and 11,770 seeds.

**COLUMBUS.** An original portrait of this famous mariner has arrived in the United States. It was sent him by George G. Barrell, esq. U. S. consul at Malaga, who obtained it at Seville, by the aid of the prior of Cartuja, when that institution was suppressed.

**A LEGITIMATE TOAST!**—drank at Chestertown, Maryland, on the last anniversary of independence—*"The sovereigns of Europe"*—In the words of Jacob Gruber's prayer—"convert them all—give them short lives, happy deaths—take them to heaven, and send us no more of them."

**THE 4TH OF JULY.** The preliminary treaty of peace between Buenos Ayres and Spain, being regarded as the consummation of the independence of the southern republics, we esteem it as a handsome compliment to the eldest sister republic, that it was signed on the *fourth of July*; and so it was evidently designed to be. See the treaty, page 30.

**CANADA.** Bell's Weekly Messenger, of the 7th July, says—

"We have long made up our minds, that Canada is not worth the expense it costs us; and that, happy would it have been for this country, if it had been given to the United States in the peace of 1783. We should think any minister deserved well, both of the Canadians and of the English, who, by mutual consent of the governors and the governed, should get a couple of millions from the Americans in purchase of our sovereignty of that territory."

Though we were so anxious to take Canada during the last war, it is rather doubtful if it would be accepted as a gift just now. The density of our population and the progress of improvement on the northern boundary, has materially affected the relative condition of things in that quarter; and, truly, we have land enough.

**SUSQUEHANNAH CANAL.**—The commissioners appointed to ascertain the practicability of a canal rout, from the Susquehanna to Baltimore, have accomplished the object of their journey. We understand, with much regret, that they are unanimously of opinion, *that the projected canal is totally impracticable, without incurring an expense far exceeding the prescribed limits of expenditure.* The summit level is upwards of eleven hundred feet, and it is said that the only way in which any thing can be accomplished is by the means of a lateral canal, commencing somewhere in the neighborhood of Columbia, and extending down to tide.

[*Morning Chronicle.*]

**RAILWAY.** From the (*Balt*) *Federal Gazette*—a communication—If a railway can be constructed in any country where a canal could be made, and in many situations where canals are impracticable, through want of water—in loaded boats and wagons have been raised and let down two hundred and twenty feet on some of them—if they can be completed and kept in repair, for far less expense than canals, and do not occupy one fourth part of the room—if they cause no bilious or intermitting fevers in the country through which they pass—and, if five or six wagons, each loaded with 20 cwt. can be impelled with a velocity of 10 or 12 miles per hour, by means of one of Perkins' steam engines, expending two or three bushels of coals, from Pittsburg to Baltimore; if these things be so, and they can all be demonstrated, is it not time to abandon impos-

sibilities, and think seriously on a subject of the greatest importance?

J. D. C.

**LONG WOOL.** Our English papers have an account of a great meeting held at Leeds, to consider the propriety of petitioning parliament on the subject of the free exportation of wool. It was agreed to that such export must be highly injurious, and especially as to *long wool*, used in the worsted trade, and throw out of employment many workmen and "*unsettle capital to a vast amount.*" The long wool of English growth, being of a quality altogether peculiar to this island, and alone calculated for the manufacture of stuff goods, foreigners are now dependent on England for their stuffs; but, when they shall be able to obtain that wool, they will manufacture the goods for themselves. The English manufacturers are convinced that they will be *incapable of sustaining a competition with foreigners* in the continental or American market, owing to the great comparative cheapness of labor, as well as of oil, dye, drugs, &c., at the seats of the continental manufactures; and they contend that the exportation of long wool will even be prejudicial to the agriculturist, who now obtains a high price for that article; *as the foreign manufacturer will not make his stuffs solely of English wool, but will mix it with long wool of very inferior quality, grown in France and Flanders, in the proportion of one part English to three parts foreign, and thus the wool grower of this country will find a less demand for his commodity than when his sole customers were the English manufacturers.*"

I have italicised a few words in the preceding. The American manufacturers, (who now consume not much short of one fourth of all the cotton raised, and considerably more wool than our own sheep furnish), mainly desire such regulations as will prevent "capital from being unsettled," by sudden surplusses of foreign goods precipitated into the market for the *express purpose of unsettling capital*; and it would be well if the manufacturers of Leeds would do unto us as they wish to be done unto. The remarks about mixing the British long wool with foreign wool, is worthy of attention. Whenever the price of our cotton is high, the British themselves do mix it with that of the growth of India, which does not work well by itself; and, indeed, *our own manufacturers will be compelled to do it*, to meet the foreign competition, when our cotton commands what used to be thought a very moderate price for it. The British would preserve their material for a *monopoly* of trade—but, to the people of other nations, they say "let trade regulate itself!"

**MANUFACTORIES.** There are 14 cotton, woollen and iron manufactories in New Hampshire, which employ a capital of upwards of \$5,000,000.

**GOLD.** The Cheraw, (S. C.) Intelligencer states that several more pieces of gold have been found in a field near that place, and gives a very flattering account of the success of those now employed in digging for this precious metal; at every thrust of whose spades, it would seem, they turned up large draughts of this potent material.

**COPPER.** The Detroit Gazette contains an extract of a letter from a gentleman at Mackinaw, which states that Mr. Schoolcraft was at the Saut St. Marie, and had "obtained, through the Indians, from the east fork of the Tenaugon river, the largest mass, (except one), of *native copper* which he had ever seen. It weighs *forty-two* pounds avoirdupois. On examining it critically, he discovered, in several

parts of it, points of *native silver.* This is the first *native silver* found in this region." The letter adds, that "a vein of *copper ore* has also been discovered on the south shore of Lake Superior, on a point of land, just at the water's edge. It is reported to be extensive. Mr. S. has in his possession many specimens of this ore; and the same kind is stated, by professor Cleaveland, to yield *seventy five per cent.*"

**NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.** The famous book, published by Dr. O'Meara, who was surgeon to Napoleon, entitled a "*Voice from St. Helena,*" has had a wonderful effect on the minds of all the reading people of the world; and, in affording a near view of the conduct and character of the prisoner of the rock, like the spear of Ithurel, dissipated hosts of falsehood and misrepresentation. This book will be accepted in history so long as history endures; though the ephemeral scandals of the day are already chiefly consumed by the moth of oblivion. That Bonaparte had many and some grievous faults, is true; but that he possessed, in himself, more talents and more real worth than the whole breed of kings in his time, is admitted: and his unjust imprisonment, and the irksome and unnecessary restraints imposed upon him, while they establish the total disregard of the British government for the laws of honor or of nations, afford the best possible evidence of his own greatness, and shew that he was the idol of the people of France, who ought best to know his virtues or his crimes—seeing that they profited by the one, or suffered by the other.

For the purpose of fixing the faith that ought to be given to O'Meara's relations, which we, ourselves, have ever believed that they were entitled to, the following extract, from the work by the count Las Cases, the near friend and fellow sufferer of the late emperor, is inserted. It is necessary, however, to mention that the British government have made the most powerful, but as yet wholly futile, attempts to impeach the general veracity of O'Meara's statements, especially through the agency of the *miserable wretch*, Sir Hudson Lowe.

Mr. Las Cases says—"I have not noted down in the course of my journal every minute circumstance of our quarrels with the governor, or the numerous official communications that were exchanged between us. I have also omitted to mention all the shameful privations to which we were exposed in respect to the necessities and comforts of life. My object has been to show Napoleon's character in its true light, and not to write the history of Longwood, and the catalogue of its miseries. Those who may have any curiosity on that score may seek for details in the work of Mr. O'Meara. It would have argued meanness in me, who was one of the victims, had I dwelt upon them; but, for the doctor, who was only a witness, who was a stranger to us, and in some degree one of the adverse party, he can only, situated as he is, have been actuated in so doing by the impulse of a powerful feeling, and of generous indignation, which does honor to his heart.

"I have just heard that the ex-governor of St. Helena has brought an action against Mr. O'Meara for defamation and calumny; I have the highest respect for the judges that preside over the principal courts of justice in England, because I know how they are chosen; but how can one, in these days, be secure of the result of such an action. In the unfortunate political effervescence of our times, truth appears, as it were, in two lights at the same time; the true light is, for every individual, that which exists in his own heart; for, after all, it is impossible to impose upon one's self, and that reflect-



tion will no doubt be a motive of consolation to Mr. O'Meara, whatever the result may be. And I must here declare that all the facts that I have seen stated in Mr. O'Meara's work, on the above mentioned points, and which may have been known to me while I was at St. Helena, are strictly true; and, from thence, I naturally conclude, by analogy, that the remainder, which I have not seen, are also true. I, therefore, do not hesitate to say that I consider it as such in my heart and conscience.

"Whilst writing this, I have received from Sir H. Lowe some extracts of confidential letters, which, he informs me, he received at the time from Mr. O'Meara, in which he observes to me, that O'Meara spoke of me in a very improper manner, and made secret reports to him respecting me. What can have been the intention of sir Hudson Lowe in acting thus with me? Considering the terms on which we are together, he cannot have been prompted by a very tender interest. Did he wish to prove to me that Mr. O'Meara acted as a spy for him upon us? Did he hope so far to prepossess me against him, as to influence the nature and force of my testimony in favor of his adversary? And, after all, are these letters in their original state? Have they not been altered in the St. Helena fashion? But, even supposing their meaning to be true and explicit, in what respect can they offend me? What claim had I then upon Mr. O'Meara's indulgence? What right had I to expect it? It is true that, at a later period, after his return to Europe, seeing him persecuted and punished on account of the humanity of his conduct towards Napoleon, I wrote to him to express my heartfelt gratitude, and to offer him an asylum in my family, should injustice compel him to leave his own country; that he was welcome to share with me. But, at St. Helena, I hardly knew him; I do not believe that I spoke to him ten times during my residence at Longwood. I considered him as being opposed to me by nation, by opinions, and by interest; such was the nature of my connection with Mr. O'Meara. He was, therefore, entirely at liberty with respect to me; he might then write whatever he thought proper, and it cannot now vary the opinion which I have since formed of him. Sir Hudson Lowe intends now to insinuate that Mr. O'Meara was a double and a triple spy at the same moment, viz: for the government, for Napoleon, and for him, sir Hudson Lowe; but does that disprove the truth and destroy the authenticity of the facts mentioned in his book? On the contrary. And from which of the three parties could he expect to be rewarded for revealing these facts to the public? Napoleon is no more; he can expect nothing from him; and his publication has rendered the two others his ardent enemies; who have deprived him of his situation and threatened to disturb his repose; for his real crime, in their eyes, is the warm zeal which he has displayed, as a friend to the laws and to decorum; who, indignant at the mean and indecorous vexations to which Napoleon has been exposed, drags the true authors of them to light, in order to exculpate his country. I have, therefore, considered this tardy communication of the confidential letters which sir Hudson Lowe has just transmitted to me, at the moment of his action with O'Meara, as a kind of interested accusation, which every one will qualify as he thinks proper. I have never even acknowledged the receipt of these letters, and still less have I ever thought of complaining of their contents."

PROGRESS OF BARBARISM. The German Diet, which has been sitting sometime at Frankfort, oc-

cupied doubtless with discussing measures hostile to the liberty and happiness of Europe, has devoted a considerable portion of its time to a scrutiny into the principles of a newspaper published at Wurtemberg, under the title of the *German Observer*, and the inquisition ended, as might have been expected when a junta of the representatives of crowned heads sit in judgment on the liberty of the press. It has decreed the suppression of the journal in question, on the ground of its advocating "revolutionary principles, [a term of reproach which the despots of the holy alliance, and their numerous satellites, apply to the sacred principles of freedom], not accidentally or occasionally, but regularly and perseveringly; that all its articles, original as well as borrowed, narrative, argumentative, satirical, political, serious, religious and literary, are exclusively directed to the circulation of revolutionary views and doctrines." These despots have unwillingly given this journal a very high character. It was "like a light shining in a dark place," and was too bright for the diseased eye balls of these petty legitimates. The diet have further prohibited the editor of this truly patriotic journal, Mr. S. G. Lushington, from engaging in the editing of any similar publication in any of the states of the confederation for the next five years. The committee of the diet, after recommending this sentence, has the unparalleled effrontery to add—"The committee indulges the just expectation that it will not be reproached with desiring to suppress every expression of opinion on political subjects!" No, truly, for a journalist may still advocate the divine right of kings and the duty of passive obedience; he may still descant on the evils of anarchy, the perils of free discussion, and eulogize the blessings of ignorance. This is the freedom of the press which the holy alliance is ready to grant, and which some of the journalists of our own country are desirous of recommending as the only legitimate use of this freedom. We feel mortified that the king of Hanover should, by his representative, have concurred not only in this attack on the liberty of the press, but on the independence of the king of Wurtemberg, on whose subject this synod of despots have been sitting in judgment.

Liverpool paper.

NEW YORK CHANCERY COURT. *Funds of the court of chancery*—On the fifth instant, when Mr. Kip transferred to his successor in office the records and funds of this court, there were found to be within the control of that officer

In stock the sum of	\$150,472 44
Bonds and mortgages	26,473 04
Cash	23,150 42
	<hr/>
	190,097 90
Of which may hereafter be called for	
only the sum of	181,605 62
	<hr/>

Leaving a surplus fund belonging to the court, of 8,492 28

This sum, with \$1500, (heretofore paid out pursuant to the orders of the court), making together a sum of \$16,000, has been accumulated by the judicious investments made by Mr. Kip of balances remaining, from time to time, in his hands.

When he entered upon the duties of the office in December, 1804, there was in court the sum of about \$1700, belonging exclusively to suitors, not invested; then the accounts and records of the office were all irregularity and confusion. In August, 1823, when he resigned his place, nothing could exceed the precision and clearness of its arrangement.

In retiring from office, it may be said of Mr. Kip, that he has done that which we believe was never before done by any officer of any court in the world. He has paid, to a successful suitor, after deducting the expenses of an extended litigation, more money than was deposited in court.

We invite the attention to this fact of Mr. Brougham, if, peradventure, our paper shall ever reach his eyes, in order that he may contrast it, in the next discussion in the house of commons on the subject, with the proceedings of the English court of chancery in like circumstances. He may further state, what is also a fact, and one that will startle yet more the doubting practitioners in chancery at Westminster hall, that, under its present organization, a suit may be carried through our court of chancery in less time than a suit at common law. [*M. F. paper.*]

**MECHANICAL IMPROVEMENT**—A *Hydrostatic Press*, operating by means of a forcing pump, for pressing hay, has been constructed by Mr. Kendall, at Gardiner, (Maine), from no other information than what was derived from *Rees' Encyclopedia*, in aid of his own ingenuity. By it, he presses the heaviest hay to the solidity of 42½ lbs. to the cubic foot, which is 50 per cent. heavier than pine timber. The bundles, when bound with iron hoops, and taken out of the press, expand to the measure of 34 lbs to the cubic feet. The building and apparatus of this establishment cost 3,000 dollars.

*Query*—Could not this press, where water or steam power is to be obtained, be advantageously applied to the packing of cotton, which, in the common method of pressing, weighs about 12 to 14 lbs. the cubic foot, and is, therefore, of twice the bulk and expense of timber, in freight and transportation? *Charleston City Gazette.*

**SEDITIONS**—Whenever popular discontents are prevalent, it may be safely affirmed and supported, that there has *always* been something amiss in the constitution, or in the conduct of government. The people have no interest in disorder—their interest, indeed, lies the other way; when they do wrong, it is from mistake—it is their error, not their crime: but with the governing part it is far otherwise—they usually act ill by design. This is easily proved. *Burke, 1770.*

**SPANISH REGENCY.** *From the Morning Chronicle*—When the duke established a regency for the government of the Indies, he empowered the council of Castile and the Indies to nominate a suitable individual for that office.

The following is an extract from their reply:

*"That the councils of Castile and the Indies, according to the laws of Spain, and the practice and custom observed in the kingdom, have never possessed, nor do possess, the power of proposing or appointing to the offices of regents of the kingdom in any of the causes wisely anticipated by its laws."*

They resisted not even to nominate persons for the regency, on their own authority, upon which the duke made the following declaration—

We Louis Antoine d'Artois, son of France, &c. considering our decree of the 23d inst. directing that the councils of Castile and the Indies be convoked, for the purpose of proceeding to the election of the members who should form the regency of the kingdom:

Considering the resolutions adopted by the assembled councils, under the same date, purporting that the councils did not think themselves authorized by

the laws of the kingdom to elect a regency, but that they thought it their duty to present us a list of the persons who appeared to them the most proper for that high office:

Considering the list presented to us on the 24th, in execution of this resolution, and containing the following names—The duke of Infantado, &c. *We declare, in the name of his majesty the king of France, our bro and uncle, that we recognize, as composing the regency of the kingdom, during the captivity of his majesty, king Ferdinand VII our cousin, &c."*

Here is the sword of Alexander employed at once to cut the Gorgian knot; the sovereign of the Illes recognizes the regency, and he can clearly do nothing illegal when he appeals to his cannon as sole umpire.

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

**Great Britain and Ireland.** A great bustle has lately taken place in several of the dock yards. It was believed that the whole of the British ships, in commission, were to be equipped, and most of them to be placed, in great haste, on the war establishment. Some difficulty is apprehended with Turkey, on account of the detention of British vessels, and two English merchants or brokers, were bastinadoed at Constantinople, in despite of the remonstrances of their minister, supported by the Austrian ambassador and others; but, no doubt, the real object of these preparations is to meet expected events to grow out of the war between France and Spain. A late London paper says—Should ministers have become satisfied that France intends to support the mad pretensions of the regency, we have not the least doubt that a war with that country and England will be the consequence.

The London papers say—"The subscription of 5,000*l.* to the fund in aid of the Spaniards, attributed at first to an individual in England, appears to have been collected on the continent and transmitted through a banker to the Spanish committee in London. This shows how strong a sympathy is excited for the Spaniards, even under the eyes of the "Holy Alliance."

An issue of *double sovereigns* is about to take place from the mint, bearing the head of George IV.

The number of foreign eggs imported into Great Britain last year was 59,640,023. Amount of duty on them £17,587 16*s.*

In Sussex, (Eng.) 2000 families are said to be supported solely by smuggling.

The fine estate called Caversham Park, was sold under the hammer in London, to Mr. Rothschild, for 110,000 guineas!

French marshal *Soult* and son, have passed Shrewsbury on their way to Dublin.

A monument to Burns has been erected in Ayr. At the ceremony of placing the tripod on the top, 15 masonic lodges walked in procession to the consecrated spot. The monument is 70 feet high.

June 24th, in the British house of commons, Mr. Grattan asked Mr. Goulburne, whether government would consent to the introduction of a clause in the unlawful oaths' act, to except freemasons from its operation? The right honorable secretary declined doing so.

On a suit for 4*s.* 3*d.* the plaintiff lost his case and was served with a bill of 29, 9*s.* 6*d.* which he paid as a tax on his folly.

A number of boats and canoes were lately discovered at the bottom of lake Doon, and several of them have been raised; they are from 16 to 22 feet long, cut out of solid oak, and are supposed to have been in the water 800 or 900 years.



Mr. T. George, a clock maker, of St. Georges' in the East, London, has lately invented an apparatus, which, by the sole agency of a clock, wakes the workmen and lights a candle, at any desired time of night or morning.

His B. M. sloop of war Alacrity had arrived at Portsmouth from Valparaiso, with one million of dollars for merchants' account; weight 43 tons 6 cwt.

A statement of the quantity of porter brewed in London by the eleven first houses, from the 5th July, 1822, to the 5th July, 1823:

	Barrels
Barclay, Perkins & Co.	351,474
Trueman, Hanbury & Co.	219,127
Whitbread & Co.	213,841
Ried & Co.	190,078
Combe, Duffield & Co.	149,299
Felix Calvert & Co.	107,853
Henry Meux & Co.	103,499
Goodwin & Co.	72,076
Elliott & Co.	61,519
Taylor & Co.	53,763
Cress & Co.	19,501

*France.* The king has dismissed the duke de la Rochefoucault from the offices which he held as one of the council who manage the prisons in France. This dismissal arose from the fact that the duke would not lend his aid nor sanction to the various acts of tyranny which the French ministry have of late been active in carrying into effect. It appears that an atrocious perversion of a sentence of imprisonment having been resorted to against a man of letters, who, when under sentence for a libel, *was chained to a condemned felon*—the duke de la Rochefoucault, a nobleman, as well known for his benevolence as for his talents, and entirely unconnected with political party, being a member of the council of prisons, protested against this abuse. It excited general horror, and was remedied; but a decree was presently after issued entirely depriving the council of prisons of all its useful attributes.

Mons. Leleux, the editor of the *Echo du Nord*, a journal published at Lille, has been called before the police for having inserted in one of his numbers, that "an incalculable multitude of workmen have been thrown out of employment, in consequence of a distressing war, which has suddenly dried up the very sources of industry." Mons. Leleux pleaded his own cause. In the course of his defence, he produced the attestations of a number of the most respectable merchants, as well as of several of the principal masters of manufactories, who have been obliged to discharge part of their workmen. His arguments were, however, rejected, and Mons. Leleux has been condemned to pay a fine of 3,000 francs, and to suffer the pain of imprisonment for the space of three months.

The following is a list of the French papers published at Paris, with the amount of the numbers of copies printed: *Constitutionnel* 17,000 to 18,000; *Journal des Debats*, 11,000; *Journal de Paris* 8000; *Courier Francais*, 5000; *The Moniteur*, 4000; *Journal du Commerce*, 4000; *Quotidienne*, 3500; *Drapeau Blanc*, 3500; *Gazette de France*, 2200; *Pilote and Etoile*, together, about 4000; *Oriflamme*, 500—These are all daily papers: no weekly newspaper or three day newspaper is published in Paris.

The war in Spain is excessively severe on the French treasury. Immense sums have been disbursed to corrupt the people. The duke of Angouleme made one draft for eleven millions of francs.

It is repeated that the duke d'Angouleme has promised the regency a French fleet and army to help Spain to reconquer Mexico.

*Spain.* The Spanish Gazette, of the 16th, contains a decree signed by the king, which declares the Spanish *grandees*, who signed the address to the duke d'Angouleme, to be traitors; strips them of all honors, titles, pensions, &c. and sequesters all their property of every kind. In the third article of the decree, it is asserted that the thirty-one persons in question do not compose the *grandeza* of Spain, nor the majority of that order, and were without any representative character or authority.

The following *ruse de guerre* was well played off. The commander of a French squadron in the West Indies, declared that he was proceeding to Maracaibo, to capture the Spanish squadron under com. Laborde, who was operating with gen. Morales; and he demanded whether Laborde was supporting the authority of the cortes, or that of the regency proclaimed at Madrid. The Spaniard evaded the demand, but said that, when he arrived at Curacao, (where the Frenchman was), he would explain himself satisfactorily: so he was permitted to enter the port, with his frigate, &c. and then, feeling himself safe, he told the French commodore that he was a *constitutionalist*—so the Frenchman was handsomely tricked.

The Cadiz gazettes give us satisfactory assurances of the state of things in that city. The cortes were deliberately attending to business, and very industrious. There had been a smart affair with the French—the Spaniards forced their lines "and trampled over their dead," until the object of the sally was accomplished. They had only from 15 to 20 killed and about 110 wounded. The invaders, it is said, *acknowledge* the loss of 500 men in this battle; if so, their loss must have been much greater.

Mina has made several fierce sallies from Barcelona, and always retired at will. *The war in Spain seems now beginning.* Armies and bands of guerrillas continually harass the French. It seems to be conceded that the French cannot take Cadiz, by force.

An Englishman, named sir John Downie, appears to have been at the head of the plot to carry off the king from Seville. He and sixteen other persons were arrested in the midst of their plans, and taken to Cadiz, where it was believed that they would all be shot.

Morillo's treason has excited much feeling in Spain, and will do good rather than harm to the cause of liberty. We always suspected this infamous ravager of Colombia.

It appears that there are many desertions from the French to the Spaniards. To prevent this, the wretches of the "army of the faith" are kept in constant motion round the French forces, and these are frequently encountered by the patriot guerrillas.

*Portugal.* A letter from a gentleman of Lisbon to his friend in New-York, says—"You no doubt have heard of the change this unfortunate country has undergone. I forbear giving you the particulars, as I do not wish to trust to the casualties to which a letter is subject; and I beg of you not to dare to say a word in your letters on the subject of politics, nor send me any newspapers, as every thing is rigidly inspected by the police."

It is stated that there is considerable disunion in the Portuguese cabinet, and that several distinguished individuals had been arrested.

A loyal Portuguese magistrate has stated, that those who cry "El Rei Absoluto," do not wish for a king with arbitrary and despotic power, but only for a king with power to make laws and execute them.

*Italy.* The latest accounts from Rome speak of the probable recovery of the Pope.

In the town of Capodacqua, towards Arquatio, a city in the March of Ancona, there has fallen, for some days together, such a quantity of snow, that it was 32 palms deep, and buried 48 persons, of whom 12 perished. A lady remained alone 56 hours without food, and a hen fourteen days. Twenty six houses were crushed and 146 vineyards and fields laid waste.—*Genoa Gaz.* June 10.

*Naples.*—The following fact is given in the London Courier, under a Naples head, of July 1st:

On the appearance of the English vessels of war Rochefort and the Tender schooner, off Palermo, the populace, who had not seen their old friends for a long time, began to run about the Marina, the Strada Casara, &c. crying out "*long live our masters, the English!*"—These exclamations flew from mouth to mouth—a numerous crowd assembled, and when a boat from the English ship touched shore, they rushed to it, seized the sailors, and, after embracing them, they very ardently endeavored to carry them through the city in triumph. The authorities dreading a tumult, the Austrian garrison was drawn out, the people were seen marching in large troops with tattered remnants of British flags. Admiral Moore very prudently did not go on shore, and, by the next day, though not without difficulty, and a considerable number of arrests, tranquility was restored.

*Barbary.* Tangier, April 25—"At the beginning of this year, a new rebellion had broken out at Fez, which was prevented only by the energetic measures of the present emperor, Muley Abderaman Ben Hschane. One of the ringleaders was strangled, and his body nailed to the city wall; seven others were beheaded, their bodies cut in pieces and thrown upon a dunghill.

"Six thousand negroes who had to guard, in the city of Morocco, a treasure of ten millions of piastres, belonging to the late emperor, have taken possession of the money, and refused to give it up to the present emperor, who has not yet employed force, but has entered into a negotiation with the negroes.

*Brazil.* Bahia being evacuated by the Portuguese, was taken possession of by the Brazilians. The royalists embarked in a number of vessels—the fleet was pursued by lord Cockrane, who had captured thirteen of their vessels. It was thought that nearly the whole of them would fall into his hands. Will the "emperor of Brazil" keep himself still independent of his father, after hearing of the counter-revolution in Portugal?

*Colombia.* The character of the people of the United States is rapidly advancing in the esteem of the Colombians. One of our merchant vessels having fired a federal salute on the 4th of July, it was returned from the batteries and guard ship at Carthagena.

The details of the late brilliant affair of com. Padilla, at Maracaibo, are before us—but the particulars were sufficiently given in the last REGISTER. The victory was complete. The royal general Morales thus having lost the flower of his troops, and being deprived of his naval means, *capitulated*, on the 3d of August, and gave up Maracaibo to the Colombians. He surrendered to general Manrique and com. Padilla, by whose joint efforts this noble exploit was effected. Morales and his troops to be regarded as prisoners of war, until exchanged. He had already departed for Cuba, and the fragment of his army would soon be sent thither. Porto Cavello is now the last hold of the Spaniards, and

gen. Paez had proceeded thither to demand its surrender. It was believed that it would be given up promptly, for, by the loss of Morales and his army, the royal cause is entirely hopeless. Though we cannot approve of the proceedings of that general, it must be admitted that he has shewn himself an able soldier, and wonderful for his resources in times of danger and need. There were three days rejoicing at Laguaira on account of these important events. The long desired blessing of peace is now about to be enjoyed by our sister republic. *May she bear prosperity as well as she has borne adversity!* We believe that she will. The severe trials that the people have passed through, have, at once, rooted out their prejudices, taught them the necessity and demonstrated to them the beauty of liberal principles. Once settled down into quietness, her population and means will increase with amazing rapidity. Her soil, climate and position all conspire to make her a great nation in a very short period of time.

Regarding the capture of Maracaibo as the end of the war in Colombia, we shall give the articles of capitulation, &c. in our next.

*West Indies.* The Jews have erected a new synagogue at St. Thomas'. It was solemnly dedicated in the presence of the governor. Ladies were admitted.

A Porto Rico privateer, or rather pirate, has lately captured the schooners Freemason, of Baltimore, and Musquito, of New York. She also overhauled the brig Gleaner, and put her prisoners on board, after treating them in the most savage manner. She is a schooner called the Fortuna, of about 100 tons, with only one gun mounted, and from 70 to 80 men, and her captain's name is Don Antonio.

*Canada.* A correspondent informs the editor of the New York Advocate that the trade of Canada is in a dreadful state. A number of failures had taken place, and among them was a person high in office who stopped payment for 142,000*l* sterling; 60,000*l* is due to the government, and 20,000*l* to the Montreal bank.

Later news—London papers, July 26.

The London Courier of July 26, assures its readers that they may rely on the authenticity of the following intelligence:—

"The French government have it in contemplation to retire across the Ebro, and to take up their line of defence along that river. The heavy artillery has been ordered up, to invest the strong positions on that line."

It is added, that the French troops would be withdrawn from before Cadiz—as there was a prospect of settling the differences with Spain. *There are great dissensions among the Spanish royalists—the war bears heavily on the French finances, and there is no prospect of a speedy termination of it, by force.* Besides, there has been a mutiny among the French troops at Bayonne, designed to reinforce the army in Spain—the extent is not known, but fifty-one deserters are reported from the 20th light corps. A few days later intelligence will shew us what is really the state of things.

The London Globe, of the 25th, also holds out a prospect of peace, and the return of the king and cortes to Madrid.

That there has been a severe attack on Corunna is certain. The various reports ascribe a great loss to the French, who are said to have left on the field one hundred and thirty waggon loads of dead. [If so particular, why are there doubts about the result, yet that is not clearly determined by the accounts.] The Spaniards were commanded by Qui-



report of Wilson, (sir Robert), and the latter is said to have received a severe, but not dangerous, wound in the thigh. It is probable that the French have been defeated.

Cadiz is amply supplied. There has been a mis-understanding between the blockading squadron and a British frigate, respecting the attempted passage of some British ships into Cadiz. The frigate fully succeeded in obtaining them a passage into the port. The American vessels totally disregard the blockade, and pass in and out just as they please. So says the English accounts.

Many French troops were marching from the northern towards the southern frontier.

The Empecinado has entered Coria, Salamanca and Valladolid. At the latter place he released a large number of persons who had been imprisoned for their liberal opinions, who all joined themselves to his forces. Parties of constitutionalists have also entered Huenta and Sacedon, and the active guerillas every where begin to be felt. The French have not, latterly, gained any thing.

The Russian and Prussian envoys have been presented to the Madrid regency, to which they delivered *legitimate* speeches suited to the occasion.

Several American vessels have been turned off from Cadiz, but others get in and come out. They do not seem much afraid of the French.

The French bulletins are made up of the most trifling details. They have ceased, however, to praise the "soldiers of the faith," or speak of the rapture with which their armies are received by the Spaniards. They say that they have 20,000 men before Cadiz.

It is mentioned that the British minister was about to leave Seville for Gibraltar.

Though Mina's army has been so often cut to pieces, he has 11 or 12,000 men, exclusive of the troops of Milans and Lloberias. Barcelona is filled with people and well supplied.

The Memorial Bordelias says—"We learn that the regency of Spain having signified its installation to the Spanish isles of the Mediterranean, its despatches were burned at Palma, (Majorca), by the common executioner. The revolutionists immediately after pillaged the convents of Capuchins and Dominicans, and more than 100 monks and friars were thrown into prison." [To put monks and friars into prison is the best way to preserve the liberties of a people].

There is much fermentation and dissatisfaction at Madrid. The regency has received its recognition by the traitor Morillo—but the regency itself is becoming very unpopular with even the royalists. It has assumed too much.

Under date "Paris, July 22d," it is stated that the French ministerial papers of the day preceding had mentioned the sending in of a flag of truce to Cadiz, requiring the cortes to surrender, and offering them terms, without noticing the result. This silence of the journals was, however, supplied by various reports, and the following is given as the purport of the answer:—"The cortes will listen to no terms, and will, for the future, receive no flags of truce. They will all perish rather than sacrifice one atom of their dignity; and if they cannot maintain themselves in Cadiz, they are resolved to embark for America, carrying the king, the royal family, and all the regalia, with them. If, when they have done this, they cannot escape the French fleet, they are resolved to sink the vessels which bear them, and thus to place beyond the power of French tyranny, the king, the government and the representatives of the Spanish nation."

#### POST-SCHIFT.

By another arrival at Baltimore, we have extracts from London papers of the 29th July, three days later than former advices.

The report given in the *Courier*, of the intended retirement of the French behind the Ebro, is roundly denied by the other papers. It is most probably not true, as stated; though it now seems very possible that there may be a general retreat of the French. We have not time for details—the following are the chief things mentioned.

There has been a brilliant defence and gallant fight at Corunna. The invaders attempted to carry that city, and made several attacks; in the first they had 700 men disabled—the Spaniards sallied again and again, as the advances of the fresh troops of the enemy required it. The affair commenced on the 15th and was continued on the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th July. In every case the French appear to have been defeated—and, at the last date, had retired out of reach of the cannon of the garrison. Sir Robert Wilson's wound was slight, and he was about proceeding to Vigo to collect a force to attack the enemy in the rear. Quiroga remained at Corunna—every possible disposition was shewn that the place would be defended.

By a circular addressed to the foreign ambassadors at Paris, the ports of Spain are now officially declared to be in a state of actual blockade.

The Spanish official account of the battle of *Molinos del Rey* has been received—It gives a very different description of that engagement from that published by the French—the enemy lost by this attack 800 killed and above 2000 wounded—the Spaniards represent their loss as inconsiderable compared with this slaughter.

Mina is announced as marching for Upper Catalonia at the head of nine thousand men. His object is supposed to be to place himself between the Frenchmen and France, perhaps to visit the latter. Important events are expected in this quarter.

The guerillas are giving the invaders much trouble. On the 16th of July, there was a severe affair near Cadiz. The Spaniards made a general sally, at different points—the French accounts, the only ones that we have, say that the Spaniards were repulsed with much loss—but they also shew that they proceeded almost whither they pleased, and retired with discretion—and, when the affray was over, the French asked a truce of three hours to bury their own dead. This was a very queer victory, indeed. No doubt, the French have been dreadfully beaten. They say that the Spaniards amounted to 9000 men. The force in Cadiz is believed to amount to 15,000 regulars, besides the militia.

These matters shew us that the war has begun in all parts of Spain, and of the result of it we have no manner of doubt. The invaders will be destroyed or driven out. Perhaps, suddenly—perhaps not soon—but certainly, we think.

There has been much fluctuation in the British stocks—on the 29th July, 3 per cent. consols were as low as 80½.

### Foreign State Papers.

QUIROGA'S ANSWER TO MORILLO.

The *Diario Constitucional*, of Corunna, contains the following analytical reply of Quiroga to the letter addressed to him by general Morillo:—

1. "My dear Quiroga—You have done a foolish thing in opposing yourself to the passage of an officer, who, by my orders, was carrying despatches to the authorities of Corunna, to whom I wished to

communicate the events which had occurred in this city, on the twenty-sixth instant, and in permitting the persons who accompanied him to falsify facts, by painting my conduct as that of a traitor to my country."

Answer—No one would deem it strange that the patriots who accompanied me, blamed the conduct of general Carthagena; but it so happened that only two foreign officers followed me, who were unacquainted with the Spanish tongue.

2. "Determined to make every sacrifice to repel foreign invasion, and to defend the political constitution of the monarchy."

Answer—If general Morillo professed these principles, it must be owned that he possesses, in a high degree, the art of dissembling—as all his steps, all his precautions, and even his public and private conversations, were directed to dis-organize the army, to prevent its increase, and to combat and deaden the enthusiasm which was manifested for the defence of that sacred code; when I shall get my hands on certain interesting papers, that, at this time, are out of my possession, I shall offer an irrefragable proof of the truth.

3. "I saw that it, (the political constitution), was fundamentally attacked, and could not sanction a proceeding that both the people and the army detested."

Answer—The uniform and simultaneous declaration in favor of the good cause, throughout the whole extent of ancient Galicia and Asturias, without any combination or plan whatever, is a proof of the appreciation by the people and the army, of the false and exaggerated accounts insidiously circulated by the pretended regency of Madrid and its agents; the only data on which the count of Carthagena has founded so violent and absurd a resolution, or, in a word, the specious pretext of which he availed himself to consummate the plan of iniquity which he had long projected.

4. "You were witness of the opinion generally pronounced by the different persons whom I assembled in order to proceed on the surest grounds in so delicate a conjuncture."

Answer—A junta, chiefly composed of persons engaged in the plot, a company of grenadiers at the door of his house, and threats to shoot every one who should oppose his determination, are not means for the examination of opinion; but for dictating the laws at pleasure.

5. "As for myself, while you acceded to the principles which actuated them, but doubting the authority of the journal which had conveyed them, and of the particular views which confirmed the whole, you alone recognized the regency conditionally."

Answer—As it is maliciously wished to make me an accomplice of the horrible attempt of the count de Carthagena, I am under the necessity of copying literally my expressions, and I leave to the sound judgment of the Spanish people to decide, if from them can be deduced, a conformity with the principles declared by that general. On seeing the dismal and exaggerated picture which he drew of our situation, I said "that if all the provinces gave way, there should not be a drop of blood shed for my cause or for my particular interests."

6. "Convinced of every thing, you determined to put your person in security, and for this purpose asked assistance from me, which I liberally gave you, adding that, as the finances amounted to only 70,000 reals, I could not give you more than 40,000, but I promised to give you afterwards a greater sum from my own property."

Answer—This is a new proof of what my opinion was, because, in case, through weakness or infatuation, the provinces should submit to the order of things, which the count of Carthagena decided of his own proper authority, as I would never treat with despotism, I was thinking of departing to a foreign country, taking with me my liberty, for which purpose I asked a payment; he gave me 40,000 reals with the view, undoubtedly, of freeing himself from my presence; the use which was afterwards made of this sum may be seen in the supplement of the Diario of the 4th of the present.

7. "Wilt thou be a traitor to the promises thou voluntarily madest to me at parting, without my demanding them from thee?"

Answer—I publish the promises which I made to the count de Carthagena, nowise contrary, but, on the contrary, in every respect, conform to the course I have taken.

8. "And wilt thou add to this stain on thy honor that of attacking mine, permitting the false accounts which those who accompany thee circulate respecting my conduct?"

Answer—He who fails, so scandalously, in his duty and violates his oath—he who sells the justest cause for which men combat, ought not to be as punished that he is called by his proper name.

9. "I have formed such an opinion of your honor, that I decide on relying on it; promising myself that you will embrace this only resolution which I ask of you, acknowledging the error into which you have fallen."

Answer—It is long since I was convinced of the only course which remains for me, and that is, to die for the liberty of my country, fighting against its enemies.

10. "And you, who are, besides, a native of the beautiful Galicia, are surely determined to sacrifice your opinions and your life to free it from the evils which threaten it."

Answer—My life, and even my opinions, are of less import than the good of my country, and I shall sacrifice, willingly, both to free it from the evils it suffers; but the means to effect this are directly contrary from what the count de Carthagena desires.

11. "It appears that the French have already invaded Asturias, and that, on the 24th of this month, they were already in Oviedo."

Answer—The count de Carthagena is quite at home in this matter, and he could be certain of the invasion of the province of Asturias, as it was prepared by himself, he having removed the obstacles which might have been opposed to it.

12. "Numerous forces are assembling on Leon, and the invasion of Galicia may be considered as very near. In this state of things I had proposed to myself to resist the invasion vigorously."

Answer—The count de Carthagena must consider the Spaniards very blind or stupid when he endeavors to persuade them that he had proposed to resist the invasion vigorously, when we saw him adopt every means directly the reverse. What are we to think of the veteran, the war proof veteran corps, scattered throughout the whole extent of Galicia, at the same time that the vanguard was composed of corps of militia, newly raised, without uniform, ill armed, and without any instructions whatever?

13. "Waiting for the happy moment when the king and the nation should adopt that form of government which would be most expedient."

Answer—This is the same as refusing to acknowledge the national sovereignty, and prostrating, at a



single stroke of the pen, the whole constitutional edifice.

14. "My friendship for you, and my gratitude for that friendship which you have always shown towards me, made it a duty that I should not confine myself to mere advice, but that I should offer you whatever is in my power for your personal safety."

Answer—The security of my person is of little consequence: let the count de Carthagena secure to me the liberty of my country and I will accede willingly to his desires.

15. "Believe me Quiroga, your impotent exertions will only produce popular commotions, and will oblige them to invoke the aid of the invading enemy to remedy those evils."

Answer—The people are very far from calling to their assistance the unwelcome guests who left such grievous memorials behind them; but there is no want of perjured generals, who, by their conduct and precautions, call them to consummate the misery of their country, to bury its liberty, and place its independence in danger. QUIROGA.

#### QUIROGA'S PROCLAMATION.

*F. Citizens*—Whatever be your political opinions, think of the greatest of evils which affects our mother country and ourselves. It is not a war of mere opinion, respecting the system which ought to govern us, which we now witness. That such a war existed hitherto is certain. But those who have declared against the constitution of the Spanish monarchy, knew that the evils which our dissensions have drawn on us, are of more consequence. Spaniards of all parties see themselves insulted by the French—by those same French whom we repulsed nine years ago.

People of all classes, the armed bodies which defended liberty, and those which defend absolutism, are indiscriminately the objects of the oppression and the contempt of the French army. Thus, perceiving their error, and warned of the misery and privations which they experienced, whole battalions of those which were called of the faith, have deserted and joined their brethren, the Spaniards, to combat the invader. Do not believe that the duke d'Angouleme, or the cabinet of Paris, have proposed to themselves, as they say, to restore our king to a throne, which we never took from him, but which we, on the contrary, defended at a high price. To possess themselves of Spain is what they intend, for an object similar to what Napoleon proposed to himself. The latter took us after his conquest to gain possession of the north of Europe. The present French government has offered us to Russia; to conquer, with us, Turkey, which she has not been able to subdue hitherto. We shall be slaves, annihilated and expatriated, if we do not unite. Do not let Spanish blood be shed by Spaniards. This abomination will make us be abhorred beyond all nations of the earth. Let us vie with each other in combating the usurpers of our soil—and let us forget the differences which agitated us, and preserve our lives, our spouses, our sons, and our honor.

In the name of my country, which cannot disapprove of this course, dictated by reason, I offer and grant a total oblivion of all the errors which have precipitated so many men, seduced by the wickedness of others. Those who are guilty of no other crime than having joined a faction, shall be exempted from the punishment due to it, excepting such as are already tried and sentenced, provided they take solemnly, and in the hands of a priest, an oath not to make any sort of war against Spaniards. The

amnesty, this benefit, un hoped for by those who, having committed the fatal crime of converting themselves into cruel enemies of their brethren, are now suffering the privation of their liberty, induces me to believe, that, moved by gratitude, and interested for their own good, they will eagerly embrace the occasion of joining the ranks of the defenders of independence. But if in this just war any one shall hereafter dare to take arms in favor of the French army, and against the cause of the Spanish nation, he shall be put to death immediately on being taken.

Our common mother demands our union. Sacrifices, valor and constancy, are exacted by the state in which we are. War, war, against the French! This is demanded and hoped for from all his fellow citizens by  
ANTONIO QUIROGA.

#### MORILLO'S TREASON

And sir Robert Wilson's letter to Quiroga.

From the Liverpool Mercury, July 21.

General Wilson having, at Corunna, known that the new regency of Seville had, on his arrival at the isle of Leon, restored to the king all his constitutional authority, wrote to the count of Carthagena, [Morillo], to inform him of the event, and to desire that as he was charged with distributing aid to the patriotic Spaniards defending their constitution, they might unite to secure the internal peace of the province, whatever might be the opinion of the cortes as to legislative measures, so as to oppose the foreigners invading our country. The count of Carthagena did not accept this proposition, but, on the contrary, suggested to general Wilson to counsel the Spaniards in general, to submit to the enemy, and, notwithstanding the restoration of authority to the king, to disobey the cortes. General Wilson having received this answer, transmitted it to general Quiroga, with the following letter:

"*Senior general*: I have the honor to send your excellency copies of the correspondence which has passed between the count de Carthagena and myself. Your excellency will see that I took an advantage of an opportunity, which appeared favorable, to penetrate the views of the count of Carthagena, and to re-establish the harmony and union so desirable, and on which depends the general safety. Unfortunately, the understanding between general Morillo and the invader, opposes invincible obstacles. I shall conclude, that all sacrifices which a stranger can make, and which honor permits, I shall always be ready to offer in behalf of the generous Spanish people; but, in the present state of things, and in the situation in which I am placed, I do no more than repeat my determination to suffer the same lot as the Spaniards, be it what it may. I pray your excellency to receive the assurances of my high consideration.  
ROBERT WILSON.

Corunna, July 10, 1823."

#### GENERAL VILLA CAMPA.

Report of general Villa Campa to the minister of war, at Cadiz.

"*Most excellent sir*: I have uniformly stated to you in all the reports made by me since the departure of the government from Seville, that that event had produced a very mischievous effect on the country; and the scandalous desertion which had taken place from the small body of troops that proceeded to these head-quarters, evidently proved that it shared the same spirit.

"Nevertheless, I find, by your excellency's answers, that government pays no regard to so great an evil, and that no measure is adopted likely to

sooth this anxiety, and arrest the terrible calamities with which we are threatened. The evil increases and hope diminishes; and, as every honorable man invested with authority ought to express his sentiments with frankness, so I deem it to be my duty never to cease impressing on the government the necessity of convincing the cortes, that events shew every day, more and more, that the conduct they pursue is in direct opposition to the manifest opinions of the country.

"I begin with this declaration, being solicitous to induce your excellency to take into your most serious consideration the circumstances which I am going to state to you, and which prove, in the most positive and evident manner possible, the truth of the assertions contained in my preceding despatches.

[Here the general describes the desertions of detachments of his troops, and remarks, that their desertion could not have been occasioned by either a want of pay or subsistence].

"Their motives then, most excellent sir, could be no other than this—that they saw at one and the same time war, waged against the foreigners, and against their own countrymen; for several towns treated them in a hostile manner on their march, and doubtless they will hear from the peasantry no other language than that of seduction, as, since the appointment of a regency and the removal of the government to Cadiz, the public opinion can no longer be pronounced. A large portion of the people are convinced that it is the cause of a faction which we defend, rather than the cause of the liberal principles on which the constitution is founded; so much the more, as it is now openly observed, that those, who were most tenacious in their refusal of coming to terms, and who, having been prevented from forming a conspiracy, hastened the tempest which is sinking the vessel of the state, have been the first to place themselves individually in security against it.

"Considering all this, most excellent sir, having only such means, and being reduced to such critical circumstances, I am so far from being able to answer for the success of the operations confided to me, that, in my estimation, the moment is not very far distant, when I and my whole staff may become victims to the resentment of troops who think they are about to be engaged in an anti-national war.

"I hope your excellency will submit the above to his majesty, and favor me, by the bearer of this statement, with his royal resolution. God preserve your excellency many years.

PEDRO VILLA CAMERA.

"Acros, June 10."

REPLY.

To don Pedro Villa Campa.

"Most excellent sir—The king, in pursuance of what your excellency states in the letter dated 19th inst. respecting the state of the army under your orders, and of the country in which it is operating, has thought proper to relieve your excellency from that command, directing it to be given to lieutenant. Don Joseph de Zayas, named commander of the second army of operations. I communicate this to your excellency, by order, for your government and compliance. God preserve your excellency many years.

FRANCISCO OSORIO.

"Cadiz, June 21, 1823"

RUSSIAN STATE PAPER.

St. Petersburg, June 12.

"The occupation of the capital of Spain by the French troops and the restoration of order, seem to fix the point on which we may prove, to demon-

stration, the correctness of the resolutions taken by the sovereigns at Verona. What an extensive yet simple field, for the unprejudiced observer, who seeks only pure truth. Great objects have already been attained; others will be so shortly. Serious apprehensions are removed, and are succeeded by the well grounded hope, that the tranquility, so much desired, will be attained.

"The judicious and unprejudiced observer could not well avoid, in the course of last year, seeing two causes of alarm, which must be removed, unless Europe was to be re-plunged in all the horrors of revolutionary war, and of the fruits to be lost, which the present wishes and exertions, for the happiness of nations, had produced and cherished during the last eight years. These two objects were the state of the western peninsula and that of France. The latter was, doubtless, the most important to Europe, and, therefore, merited the most mature consideration.

"What was France in 1822? A volcano, over which we walked with trembling? What was to be feared from France? That some accumulations of infernal ingredients would cause the volcano to burst, and that the all-consuming lava would issue a torrent like that of 1790. The inevitable consequence would have been new wars, the duration and the issue of which it was impossible to foresee. Nay, the peninsula might have joined revolutionary France, and thus the east of Europe have been engaged in a contest with the west, which would probably have made Germany the theatre of desolation and bloodshed. If unprejudiced individuals could not avoid feeling such apprehensions in 1822, how much more must they have engaged the cabinets, which desired nothing so much as the preservation of tranquility, to which all their endeavors were directed.

"Daily experience showed that the elements of revolution were spread in France, not only among the citizens, but even in the army, which should be the true support of the throne, and the security of the French nation. The mild sovereign of France was compelled to adopt rigorous measures, and saw, with regret, that his unceasing efforts to make his children happy, had not the success which they certainly would have had on other nations. Hostile winds brought from the west principles and maxims, which only served to kindle the fire on this side of the Pyrenees. They even possessed the minds of persons who were called in the great council of France, to co-operate in its real happiness. In fine, they threatened to destroy the fruits which the king of France was incessantly laboring to mature.

"Such a state of things, which, in its possible consequences, affected all Europe, could not be disregarded by the sovereigns, and, least of all, could they escape the penetrating eye of the emperor who is so devoted to peace. The great question, how this state of things was to be remedied, must, of course, be discussed at Verona, and it deserved the whole attention of the assembled sovereigns.

"Proceeding on the fundamental principle of the holy alliance, to uphold, with a strong hand, the restored order of things and the happiness of nations, the whole diplomatic assembly at Verona, clearly saw that it was high time to stop the sources which threatened, from the west of Europe, to deluge the world with new sufferings—Only the means of attaining this important object were to be considered.

"We, of course, are not going to recapitulate the proceedings of the congress, but we may now admire



the profound views and the elevation of mind that were necessary to reach the goal where we now are. In a few words, the problem was, to make use of a nation, not yet tranquilized, to bring back another nation, and with that, all Europe, to a fully consolidated repose.

"The foundation of the proceedings adopted was a just view of the history and character of the French nation, which, in the noble occupations of war, had developed national activity, and always for got the discords which, spread by the evil minded, threatened to destroy the national prosperity. The history of the last six months proves the correctness of this estimate of the French character, and the wisdom of the measures adopted. France, since the march of its army, has, as was foreseen, returned to a state of tranquility in which a high spirited people is flattered at seeing its victorious standards wave in the territory of a foreign and heroic nation. The nation which thought itself humbled, finds itself again raised to the rank of an independent nation, able to perform great deeds by its own exertions. It sees the name of its future king enrolled in the list of generals, who will defend his own kingdom from attack. It sees a brave nation retire before its armies, and the majority of that nation come to meet them with wreaths of victory. No more was necessary to attain the second great object mentioned in the beginning of these remarks.

"Let us now turn our eyes to the peninsula.

"As long as the great truth is acknowledged, that consistency is especially necessary in every government, statesmen and future historians will call the resolution of the sovereigns, to put an end to the disorders in Spain, a wise one. Would not the governments of Europe have been guilty of the grossest inconsistency and contradiction, to all the conventions and resolutions since 1815, if they had suffered the contrary to subsist in some parts of Europe?

"If the fire of revolution is to be quenched, it cannot be suffered to glimmer under light ashes, which the slightest breath may carry away.

"There have been persons who have found something great in the revolution in the peninsula, because it had not degenerated into the horrors which distinguished that of France. But, must we wait for the very worst before we find any thing to disapprove? Were not the civil wars in Spain and Portugal sufficient to make us detest the revolutions which produced and supported them? A people cannot be called happy, unless every individual citizen, by his own fire side, can look, without apprehension, to the coming day. Did such a state of things exist in the peninsula before the French army entered it? Was not the blood of the citizens shed by each other's hands? Was not the majority subject to the oppression of a party which despises all principles? Has not the French army been received as a delivering angel?

"The advocates of the re-action beyond the Pyrenees, generally have the word inquisition in their mouths, the re-establishment of which after the restoration, they pretend to have been the true cause of the revolution. But this is a great error. It is an acknowledged fact that, after the expulsion of the French, the re-establishment of that tribunal, which they had abolished, was considered by the whole Spanish nation as one of the main pillars of the Spanish monarchy. Would not a thousand voices have been raised against it on the king's return, had not the principles, imbibed by the Spaniards from their infancy, made them look on it as necessary? Would not the clergy, who were al-

ways considered as a branch of the inquisition, and who, doubtless, contributed to its re-establishment, have been the subject of incessant persecution if the nation had thought otherwise? No person, unless actually weak in mind, will consider this as a defence of the inquisition and its frequent cruelties. The light of reason is too strong in our times to call things good which it cannot approve. The efforts of the christian sovereigns are too evident, to make us waste a word to show that they cannot be inclined to protect the Spanish inquisition, in particular, as it formerly exercised its functions. We mean only to show how the Spaniards, in general, thought before the 1st of January, 1820, and prove that the insurrection in the island of Leon is, by no means, to be attributed to the existence of the inquisition. But it may be replied, in this case, Spain may be long deprived of the light of knowledge which other states enjoy, and this leads us to the important principle, (disputed by many mistaken persons), that great political changes ought, in reason, to proceed from the legitimate government. He, who will determine any thing great and comprehensive, must have a view of the whole, which cannot be acquired but by extensive knowledge of the various interests of the state, and by long practice. Are there not thousands of difficulties, when all the inhabitants of a single town are to make resolutions, relative to the whole society, and to essential changes in the constitution. Must not these difficulties be far greater in a large empire?

And how can an individual, a military character for instance, even with the best intentions, execute such complicated undertakings without falling into a thousand errors at every step.

"If this could not be proved by the history of our own times, some philosophical hypothesis against it might be listened to; but the events in Naples, Piedmont and Spain, should put theorists to silence. Great political changes were suddenly introduced; they originated in a heated imagination, owed their apparent progress to the inflamed zeal of some officers of considerable rank, while hired and deluded journalists threw a lustre over those enterprizes. We should have thought the three nations would have sacrificed property and life for the new order of things. But, when the hour of trial came, the whole edifice sunk into nothing. Why did it fall? Because the majority of the three nations was convinced that the old order of things was better than the new.

"Lord Liverpool has blamed Ferdinand for not having fulfilled the promises, respecting the organization of the state, which was made in 1814. But we apprehend that his lordship did not weigh the difficulty of introducing into a country, like Spain, new and extensive changes, after it had just been making every sacrifice for its old institutions. The mention of lord Liverpool leads us to the apparently important point of the difference in opinion of this minister and his colleagues, and that of the other ministers at Verona, respecting the affairs of the peninsula.

"The main point is, does such a difference of opinion, respecting the cause of the war, really exist? We think not. Even the papers issued before parliament show that England must be as hostile to revolutionary movements in Europe as other states; and they prove that the British ministers consider the political changes in the peninsula as opposed to the existing European system. Would they else have so earnestly advised modifications in the constitution of Madrid?

"But the congress of Verona never asked any thing more than modifications and an assimilation of the Spanish constitution with those of other states. But all representations made to the Spanish government were fruitless. The king, who, at the beginning of the revolution, had decidedly expressed himself against it, became, from the day he was deprived of the council chosen by himself, a passive instrument of the party, a prisoner, without any influence in government.

"His present minister and the cortes rejected, with pride and even with contempt, every proposal for conciliation. The sovereigns who had already shown, in the cases of Naples and Piedmont, their firm adherence to the system they had adopted for the welfare of their nations, could not hesitate, in the case of Spain, especially as civil war had already broken out in that kingdom. France was here the most interested, as Austria had been in the affairs of Naples, and the duty of interference was so evident, that the allied sovereigns not only approved the interference of France in the affairs of Spain, but even invited the king of France to employ it.

"The only difference with the English cabinet was about the mode of interference. It merely objected to the entrance of French troops into Spain: this was all. Had it had a positive interest to prevent this armed interference, it would, in the consciousness of its own power and influence, have used other language. England did not fear any thing from the war; but, from its possible consequences, it apprehended that the new policy which disinterestedly seeks the repose of Europe, might degenerate into the old policy where interest predominated; it feared nothing else. The war—for, in the principles which led to the war, it agreed with the other powers. Whether the moderation and wisdom of the allied sovereigns gave any reasons for such apprehensions, time will show. Unless it is shown already, as we affirm to be the case, from the war between France and Spain no others will arise.

"We have been told that the English nation, full of enthusiasm for the Spanish liberals, is ready to take up arms for them. In this, as in other points, we have not been told the truth. With what ardour has the parliament approved the neutrality resolved on by ministers. How decidedly was the motion to repeal the foreign enlistment bill rejected, a motion that was evidently favorable to the Spaniards. We must leave it to the public to judge of the correctness of our observations; but we think the calm observer, who remembers what his country and himself have suffered, and appreciates the peace they now enjoy, will acknowledge that the resolutions taken at Verona intended the real happiness of him and his fellow citizens. Russia will always look back with pride on this period of her history, and on her great monarch, who disinterestedly employs his vast power in securing the peace and tranquility of the whole world."

#### TREATY BETWEEN SPAIN AND BUENOS AYRES.

By the brig Dick, capt. Woodhouse, at New York, in 48 days from Buenos Ayres, the editors of the *Mercantile Advertiser*, are furnished with the following interesting intelligence, by which it will be seen that a preliminary treaty, between the state of Buenos Ayres, and the government of Spain, was formally signed on the fourth of July.

The citizens of the United States, to the number of thirty, were celebrating the anniversary of our independence, at Mrs. Thorn's hotel, Mr. Forbes presiding, assisted by capt. C. Prince, of New-York,

as vice president. After they had got through with their regular toasts, (a copy of which we have received), Mr. Forbes announced that he had just received a note from the minister of state, offering his felicitations to the United States, on the glorious anniversary they were celebrating, and informing him that, at that moment, a preliminary treaty had been signed between the Spanish commissioners and the state of Buenos Ayres. This communication was received with acclamations of joy, and Mr. Forbes was requested to express, in reply to the minister, the sentiments of the meeting. The following toasts were then given by Mr. Forbes.

1. The hon. Mr. Rivadavia, the minister of government and of foreign relations—the champion of moral influence—the enemy of prejudices, the enlightened and honest statesman: patriotism his motive and guide—his shield and reward, the approbation of a pure and elevated conscience.

2. The preliminary treaty between Buenos Ayres and the king of Spain, this day signed. May it lead to a definitive treaty equally honorable and advantageous to both parties—may it open a new political millennium in agitated Europe, by strengthening right and tempering power.

On the following day, the minister sent a polite note to Mr. F. with several copies of the treaty, of which the following is a translation:

*Preliminary convention, agreed upon between the government of Buenos Ayres and the commissioners of his catholic majesty*

The government of Buenos Ayres having recognized and caused to be recognized, by virtue of credentials presented and legalized in due form, as commissioners of his catholic majesty, Messieurs Antonio Luis Peruya and Luis de la Robla—and the minister of foreign relations of the state of Buenos Ayres, having proposed to those gentlemen the formation of a convention, preliminary to a definitive treaty of peace, between his catholic majesty and the United Provinces, on the fundamental principles established by the law of the 19th of June of the present year—after mutual conferences and explanations, of what they considered conducive to the best arrangement of the relations between the states before mentioned, making use of the faculties with which they are invested, and of the powers by which they are authorized, they have adjusted the said preliminary convention in the terms expressed in the following articles:

ART. 1. After sixty days, to be counted from the ratification of this convention by the government to whom it appertains, all hostilities, by land and sea, between them and the Spanish nation, shall cease.

2. Consequently, the general commanding the forces of his catholic majesty in Peru, will keep the positions he may occupy at the time he shall be informed of this convention, saving the particular stipulations that, by mutual convenience, the adjoining governments may propose or accept for the improvement of the respective lines of occupation during the suspension of hostilities.

3. The relations of commerce, with the only exception of contraband articles of war, shall be fully re-established during the term of this suspension, between these provinces and the Spanish monarchy, the provinces occupied in Peru, by the arms of his catholic majesty, and the states that ratify this treaty.

5. The relations of maritime commerce with the Spanish nation and the states that ratify this convention, shall be adjusted by special convention, to be entered into immediately after the present.



6. Neither the authorities that govern the province of Peru, in the name of his catholic majesty, nor the adjoining states, shall impose on the commerce of either greater contributions than those existing at the time of the ratification of this treaty.

7. The suspension of hostilities shall continue for the term of eighteen months.

8. Within the said term, the government of the state of Buenos Ayres shall negotiate, by means of a plenipotentiary of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, and conformable to the law of the 19th of June, the celebration of a definitive treaty of peace and friendship, between his catholic majesty and the states of the American continent to which said law refers.

9. In the event of a renewal of hostilities, these shall not take place, nor shall the relations of commerce cease until four months after such intermission.

10. The law existing in the Spanish monarchy, as well as in the state of Buenos Ayres, relative to the inviolability of property, although that of enemies, shall have full effect, in the event mentioned in the preceding article, in the territories of the governments that ratify this treaty, and reciprocally.

11. As soon as the government of Buenos Ayres may be authorized by the representatives of the state to ratify this convention, it shall negotiate with the government of Chili, Peru and the other provinces of the Rio de la Plata, for their joining in the same; and the commissioners of his catholic majesty shall take, at the same time, all the means conducive to its having the promptest and fullest effect on the part of the authorities of his catholic majesty.

12. For the due effect and validity of this convention, the necessary number shall be sealed by the commissioners of his catholic majesty with their seal, and by the government of Buenos Ayres with the seal of foreign relations.

BERNARDINO RIVADAVIA,  
ANTONIO LUIS PEREYRA,  
LUIS DE LA ROBLA.

Buenos Ayres, July 4th, 1823.

#### PROJECT OF A LAW.

The government is authorized to ratify the preliminary convention, of the 4th of the present month, between the government of Buenos Ayres and commissioners of his catholic majesty near it, and also to negotiate the accession to it of the states and governments mentioned in the article of said convention.

RIVADAVIA.

#### PROJECT OF A LAW.

Whereas, the war which king Louis XVIII is preparing to make against the Spanish nation, is, directly and principally, against the principle recognized by the first article of the law of the 10th of March, 1822, the government is authorized, in case the said aggression be realized, to negotiate that, after the celebration of the definitive treaty of peace and friendship with his catholic majesty, on the basis of the law of the 19th of June, preliminary to which is the convention of the 4th of July, of the present year, there be voted, between the American States recognized as independent, in consequence of the said definitive treaty, for the support of the independence of Spain under the representative system, the same sum of 20 millions of dollars, which, for the destruction thereof, the chambers of Paris, in the month of March last, have voted to their government.

RIVADAVIA.

Buenos Ayres, 10th July, 1823.

## African Colonization.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

*The following is a copy of a letter from Dr. Ashman to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated Cape Mesurado, June 20, 1823.*

Rev. and dear sir:—Capt. W. of the Oswego, has just resolved to return to the United States, in consequence of sickness, the loss of one of his officers, drowned, and the insubordination of his crew. I have only an opportunity to address a few of my friends, and that in brief terms, besides the voluminous despatches necessary to be sent by this conveyance.

The Oswego arrived May 24th, in 31 days from the capes. Passengers all in good health. They found us so except Mr. Seton, the young gentleman who voluntarily left the Cyane to become the companion of my solitude, and assist me in the discharge of my arduous duties. He is convalescent, but still low, and will return by the Oswego.

The settlers all arrived in good health: but the scene is now changed. Not five of their number, 60 in all, are now able to cook their own victuals, or wait on their sick friends. This is the natural course of things. Sickness is the inevitable lot of every man from temperate latitudes, who comes here to reside ashore. Perhaps not one in five hundred ever escapes, children excepted. Under this seasoning, white people, (admitting them to have good accommodation), die in the proportion of one half; with indifferent accommodations, and defective medical attendance, three fourths. This last is the proportion in which the whites attached to this colony have perished during the first nine months succeeding their arrival. Of 42, two have left the coast sick, and fled to the United States, and 29 have died since January, 1820.

Dr. Ayres has a touch of the fever, but with symptoms uncommonly mild and flattering—with the loss of a little strength. Health, in Africa, to such as have passed the seasoning, means something different from that state of vigor and sanity indicated by the same term in America. I enjoy all the health I ever expected to have here, but with one half the animal or mental vigor I possessed there. Intense thinking is next to impossible. Memory and the power of ready recollection are much impaired. But, God be thanked, except a species of fever-sore on my right leg, I have no disorder, nor troublesome symptom of my late sickness remaining.

Black and colored emigrants, well lodged and attended, die in the proportion of one to 40 or 50. I am sorry to say that two of the lately arrived settlers are dead; both perished in consequence of taking large and repeated doses of whiskey, administered by an officious woman of the colony, without the knowledge of the doctor, or even of their friends. None of the rest seem in any immediate danger.

I perceive that Baltimore benevolence has imposed on the colonists another debt of gratitude. Heaven reward the "unwearied well-doing" which has characterized so many, especially of the pious, ladies of that city. Please to remember me most cordially to such as I have the happiness to know. By such exertions, aided by the prayers, which I believe accompanied them, has the colony at length obtained a firm footing. An asylum is prepared for the degraded and oppressed sons of Africa. An opening is made for the effectual introduction of the gospel among the native tribes. A principal objection to the emancipation of slaves in America

is obviated. The annihilation of the slave trade along an extensive line of coast, ever famous for this guilty traffic, is secured—and, whatever benefits are destined to result from the colonization of Africa, may be referred to the liberality of Baltimore, more than to any other town or district in the United States. "Laus tibi Domino." But, it is a pleasure and a duty to recognize the instruments by which he works. Much of the labor of the colonists has been expended on works of defence; they are now nearly completed, and agriculture will, in future, engross the industry of the people. The rainy season commenced about the 20th of May; but the heaviest rains are even yet behind. Why, my dear sir, are not missionaries sent? I can only assure you, in one word, that a better opening exists not in the world, and where they be more needed?

*Latest*—Dr. Ayers, under date July 21, 1823, says that his confidence in the success of the colony is nowise abated—the colonists, he observes, will, in two or three weeks, be placed on their own lots, and go to work for themselves.

SIERRA LEONE. There are, in the London papers, some very melancholy accounts from Sierra Leone. "Every thing," says a letter from thence, dated May 31, "seems to conspire against this unfortunate colony, which is now visited with one of the most baneful fevers that was ever seen in this or any other place. Nothing but misery seems to be depicted in the countenance of the few Europeans who yet remain—nearly eighty gentlemen have died within six weeks. The whole European population amounted to only 110. Of the blacks upwards of 250 have also died."

### CHRONICLE.

*U. S. bank stock*—present price at New York and Philadelphia, from 105½ to 105¾.

The *U. S. schooner Weasel*, lieut. Kennon, has arrived at Norfolk, from Thompson's island, having touched at Matanzas, &c. on her way. During her whole cruise, she has not lost one man by sickness. Com. Porter and his officers and their crews, were in fine health—all active in suppressing, and, of course, not so successful in punishing piracy, as if they suffered it to exist.

The *Weasel* being off Cuba, on the 28th July, was fired upon by a large schooner—a shot was returned, but with orders not to strike her, supposing there was a mistake. The stranger fired again, but immediately after gave indications of a desire to suspend hostilities. The vessel was now boarded, but the commander refused to shew his papers, so the colors were ordered down. It was then stated that her name was the *Secunda Galliego*, from Tampico for Havana, with 90,000 dollars in specie on board, 32 men, one 12 pounder and small arms. A red flag found on board, and several circumstances having occurred that rendered her suspicious, she was ordered to Thompson's island, but there released, after a friendly correspondence between com. Porter and gen. Vives.

A later account, we are very sorry to say, reports com. Porter as having been left extremely ill.

*Indian war.* The troops of the U. S. stationed at Baton Rouge, under the command of col. Chambers, were preparing to embark for the Council Bluffs, steam boats having been engaged for their transportation. We fear that there will be an extensive Indian war.

*Ship building.* There are now on the stocks, on the banks of the Kenebeck, twenty-eight vessels, eighteen of them to be square rigged, nine of which are owned in the town of Bath.

BEZOUF, the celebrated traveller, has arrived at Fez, on his way to Tombuctoo. The emperor of Morocco had afforded him every possible facility for the expedition, and given him permission to join the great caravan.

*Longevity.* It is positively stated that there are now resident, near Matanzas, in Cuba, a white man and his wife, natives of the island, who have lived together in wedlock more than one hundred years! The man is 123, and the woman 126 years old.

*North Carolina.* Hutchins G. Burton, Henry W. Connor, Weldon N. Edwards, Thomas H. Hall, John Long, Charles Hooks, Romulus M. Saunders, Lewis Williams; — *Culpepper, A. M. Gatlin, Willie P. Mangum, R. D. Spaight and R. B. Vance*, have been elected members of the 18th congress from this state. New members in *italic*. On the result we have the following note—"Dr. R. B. Vance, is elected in the Morgantown district by a majority of two votes over Walker, the late representative. Each having received an equal number of votes, the election devolved on the sheriffs of the four counties that composed the district, when Mr. Vance received three and Mr. Walker one."

*Tennessee.* John Cocke, Robert Allen, John Blair, James Standifer, Jacob C. Isaacs, James T. Sanford, Samuel Houston, James B. Reynolds and Adam R. Alexander, are elected members of the 18th congress from this state—the two first, only, were of the former congress.

*Louisiana.* In consequence of the removal of the United States troops from Baton Rouge, the people of New Orleans have had a meeting, gen. Ripley in the chair, and resolved to organize a corps of "Fencibles" in consequence of the "exposed situation of the state."

*Appointments by the president of the United States, since the adjournment of the senate.*

*Willard Hall*, of Delaware, judge of the district court in and for the Delaware district, in the place of John Fisher, deceased.

*Edgar Macon*, of Virginia, attorney of the United States for East Florida, in the place of Alexander Hamilton, resigned.

*Peter Randolph*, of Mississippi, judge of the United States for the Mississippi district, in the place of Wm. B. Shields, deceased.

*Davis Floyd, Wm. W. Blair and Alexander Hamilton*, commissioners for ascertaining claims and titles to land in the territory of Florida.

*Joseph M. White*, of Florida, commissioner for ascertaining claims and titles to land in Florida, in the place of James P. Preston, resigned.

*William Tudor*, of Massachusetts, consul of the United States at Lima, and for the ports of Peru.

*Charles Barnet*, of New Jersey, consul of the United States for the port of Antwerp, in the place of David Parish, resigned.

*Harris E. Fudge*, of Massachusetts, consul of the United States for the port of Santa Martha, in the republic of Colombia.

*Hugh Steele*, of Illinois, consul of the United States for the island of St. Bartholomews, in the place of Robert M. Harrison, resigned.

*Robert Walsh*, of Missouri, attorney of the United States for the Missouri district, in the place of Joshua Barton, deceased.



# NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES. No. 3—Vol. I.] BALTIMORE, SEPT. 20, 1823. [Vol. XXV. WHOLE No. 627.

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

When it is necessary, I shall notice an uncourteous article in the New York "National Advocate" of the 9th inst. Indeed, Mr. Noah ought not "to throw stones" at me. I have not troubled him, and he had better "let me alone." But, regarding the idea of holding a caucus as entirely exploded, because that the people will not suffer any one to be smuggled into the presidency, I have no wish to say any thing more on the subject, at present—and the matter to which Mr. Noah especially refers, was sufficiently noticed in the last REGISTER.

In 1812, I said that, "when measures, and not men, are the object," a caucus is justifiable. I now say, that, when a man and not measures is the object, a caucus is unjustifiable. In this, Mr. Noah discovers that I am "inconsistent!" I do not begrudge him his perceptions of moral and political truth—if this conclusion is to be accepted as a specimen of their operations on his mind.

Flour is in demand at Baltimore, and lively. The "American" says that, at least, 20,000 barrels are now afloat in our harbor, for foreign ports.

From the 1st Jan. to the 30th August last, 16,707 hogsheads of Maryland tobacco were exported from Baltimore—viz: 5,449 to Amsterdam, 4,100 to Rotterdam, 5,913 to Bremen, 834 to Hamburg, and 406 to other ports. Several other vessels have sailed since, and some are now loading.

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT are thus appointed:

In Maine, Massachusetts, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois and Missouri, by the people, in districts—7 states.

In New Hampshire, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama and Ohio, by the people, with general tickets—10 states.

In Vermont, New-York, Delaware, South-Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana and Indiana, by the legislature—7 states.

But these modes of electing or appointing the electors are subject to the laws of the several states, and the manner will be changed in some of them. For instance, there is little doubt that the people of New York will themselves elect their own electors—probably by a general ticket; and there is some conversation in Maryland about adopting a general ticket, that the rightful weight of the state may be felt in that of all the states. The district system is, no doubt, the best and most equitable; but, in its operation, Maryland is, perhaps, the only state that will give a divided vote at the ensuing presidential election, if our present law is continued; so it is well to consider whether our rightful strength shall be frittered away by persevering in our present plan.

By referring to the valuable table inserted in page 398 of the last volume, it will appear that Maryland, (one or two straggling votes excepted), was the only state that gave a divided vote in 1796; that the divided states were Maryland and North Carolina in 1800;\* that Maryland again was the only divided state in 1804; that Maryland and North Carolina were so in 1808; and Maryland again was alone in

a division in 1812 and 1816. The law has been altered in North Carolina. This would shew that the people of every other state are better politicians than we are.

THE CONGRESS FRIGATE. We were mistaken. This frigate proceeded from Gibraltar to Cadiz, to land Mr. Nelson, our minister to Spain, and has returned to the first named place as she left it, Mr. N. not being permitted to go on shore. The account is given as follows: As capt. Biddle approached, he was met by a French frigate and informed of the blockade—capt. B. said that he would proceed to the anchorage and communicate with the admiral; when arrived there—"the first lieutenant was then sent to acquaint the admiral that this was the U. S. frigate Congress, bound into Cadiz, and that, as blockades, by the practice of nations, did not extend to national vessels, it was presumed that he did not intend to oppose her entrance into port. The admiral expressed his regret that his orders would not allow him to let the ship pass. He was informed that the purpose of the visit was to land the American minister to Spain. But the admiral repeated that his orders were peremptory, and did not leave him at liberty to exercise any discretion. The Congress, therefore, returned to Gibraltar."

Mr. Nelson cannot proceed to Cadiz by land, but, with such a result, we must regret that the attempt was made to reach that city by sea. It has caused much speculation. Many think that the dignity of the flag has been compromised by the proceedings; seeing that, as the ship was at Gibraltar, the facts might have been ascertained on which capt. Biddle could act. But we ought not to make up our mind on the subject, until what relates to it is better understood. Mr. Nelson was left at Gibraltar, and the frigate had departed from that place, with Mr. Rodney, for Buenos Ayres.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY. Now, it seems, strange as the thing may appear! that an amiable man, every way, and amply, qualified to fill the dignified office, Mr. Southard, late a senator of the United States from the patriotic state of New Jersey, has been appointed secretary of the navy!

There is something about this appointment past my comprehension! It has been affirmed and denied, for several weeks, with singular tenacity, and especially so in the latter respect. A brief review of what has been said about it may gratify a laudable curiosity, though the reason for such proceedings shall not be developed by it.

1. Early in August, the New York American announced the appointment of Mr. Southard.

2. The "True American," published at Trenton, (where Mr. Southard lived), of the 9th of August, re-iterated the fact, on the authority of letters from Washington, dated the 5th of that month.

3. A few days after, the National Intelligencer denied that such appointment had taken place, and

though a majority of the people and of the members of the state legislature were not so. It happened that, in the senate, there was a federal majority of one member, I believe; and that majority forced a compromise.

\*The vote of Pennsylvania was divided in 1800, Vol. XXV—3.

much feeling was shewn in several quarters on the subject.

4. Certain other papers adhered to the fact as to the appointment, and, among them, it was simply given as an article of news in the "Register,"--being thought to be true, and on additional information.

5. The *National Intelligencer* of Sept. 3, said--"Smith Thompson, esq. having accepted the office of associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, vacant by the death of judge Livingston, the president of the U. S. has appointed com. John Rodgers, president of the board of navy commissioners, to perform the duties of secretary of the navy, until his further pleasure is known on the subject."

6. On the 12th of Sept. the same paper--after noticing some remarks in the N. Y. Patriot, said, "that Mr. Southard is not the secretary of the navy at this time is certain, because we have announced, from the highest authority, that com. Rodgers is at the head of that department;" &c.

7. On the 15th of Sept. the same paper said--"We learn, from the Trenton papers, that a dinner was given on Thursday week, to the hon. S. L. Southard, at which the hon. R. Stockton presided, assisted by gen. Davenport and col. Ogden, as vice presidents. The manner of this dinner, and the circumstances connected with it, leaves no doubt on our mind that Mr. Southard is to receive the appointment of secretary of the navy. Indeed, he was openly toasted as secretary of the navy."

8. On the 16th of Sept. the same paper said--"Mr. Southard, of New Jersey, who is said to be about to take upon himself the duties of secretary of the navy, arrived in this city yesterday."

9. On the 17th of Sept. the same paper said--"Samuel L. Southard, of New Jersey, has been appointed, by the president, to be secretary of the navy of the United States, vice S. Thompson, resigned."

"Mr. Southard arrived in this city on Monday, and yesterday entered on the performance of the duties of his office, which have been temporarily discharged by com. Rodgers."

And, in another part of the same sheet, had the following paragraph:

"Mr. Southard, who has received the appointment of secretary of the navy, has been for the last two years a senator of the United States, from New Jersey, and though yet young, had previously presided for some years on the bench of his native state. Independent of his personal merit, the selection was probably, in some degree, influenced by a regard to the claims of New Jersey, for the patriotic spirit she has always displayed, and from her not having for many years furnished any officer to the general government."

Take the "whole together," it is an affair *sui generis*, and must lead us to the conclusion, that Messrs. Gales and Seaton were neither advised of, nor had consented to, the appointment of Mr. Southard, "in the recess of the senate!!" The steps by which they approached a proclamation of the fact that took place, are perfectly regular in their descent to it. Let the gradation of them be observed, and the compliment at the end of them be marked! It is a queer, left-handed one, at best.

**NAVAL MAGNANIMITY.** The following anecdote is given in the British papers as highly honorable to the person to whom it relates--

"The wife of Rovere, one of the French deputies, banished to Cayenne, was captured in a vessel by

lord Exmouth, then sir Edward Pellew, as she was proceeding to join her unhappy husband. She had sold all her property in France, and had with her three thousand pounds sterling. Sir Edward restored it to her, and generously paid his crew their share out of his own pocket."

¶ There must be something, we apprehend, very different in the practice of British naval officers, if compared with that of our own, to cause the preceding article to be put forth with so much approbation. *Who would plunder a lady so circumstanced as was the wife of Rovere?* Such an act would disgrace a crew of the lowest grade of privateers. If it were known that an American had been guilty of such a thing, he would be excluded from every decent company. But we may recollect that com. Bainbridge, when he captured the Java, gave up, (without the least hesitation or doubt about the propriety of doing it), a valuable service of plate that belonged to *lieut. gen.* Hislop, an actual combatant against the United States, and in arms. The proceeding was never objected to by the crew, nor regarded in any other light than as being right in itself. It would be an insult to suppose that the crew of the *Constitution* would have robbed a lady, seeking her banished husband, as in the case of the wife of Rovere.

¶ When speaking of our naval officers and money, I am naturally led to notice many unpleasant reports that I have heard, as if shewing that national vessels were sometimes employed for the benefit of private persons and particular speculations and adventures, not connected with the general interests of the commerce of the United States. There is no one that is a greater friend to the navy, or who has a more sincere regard for the services of its officers, than myself; but I must say, with unfeigned regret, that the multitude of courts of inquiry and courts martial, shewing frequent charges of fraud or embezzlement, and instances of enmity among themselves, together with reiterated reports that public vessels of war have been degraded into mere craft for the transportation of money, or the convoy and protection of merchantmen, engaged in a trade of a doubtful character, have caused many to fear that that high-souled sense of honor which lately distinguished our officers, has been much compromised by the desire of making money, or to gratify revengeful feelings. The officers of the navy cannot too strictly keep the fact in mind, that it was their own good deeds, more than any thing else, that gave popularity to this arm of the national defence, and they ought to know that, even repeated imputations of improper acts will finally receive the general power of truth, and render the navy unpopular. *The soldier's honor should be unsuspected.*

**PORTER'S SQUADRON.** Letters from the gallant commodore, of the 14th ult. detail the then location and operation of the different vessels under his command. All is activity still. He says, "it is the general opinion that piracy is as much put down as it will be before a long time, and to keep it so, the presence of an active force is absolutely necessary."

The commodore has also forwarded a long letter from *lieut. com. J. Kearny*, detailing his adventures at Cape Cruz. While searching the coast very closely, he was fired upon from the rocks. He landed a party of marines and managed the affair most admirable, but all the wretches escaped except two very old and decrepid men, whom he released, not having proof of piracy against them. They



had a little fort on the rocks, and lieutenant K. found there a four pounder, two swivels and some small arms; and in the adjacent caverns there were some articles of plunder, not of much value, and some human bones. To this gang a woman is attached; but she escaped with the rest. She is said to be the wife of the captain. The lieutenant destroyed eight small boats, and "set fire to every thing that would burn," among which was "a large well thatched house, three smaller ones, and a quantity of fishing nets and their furniture," adding, he has "always found that nets are a part of the outfit of a piratical establishment." This gang had committed many depredations on the coast.

The Havana papers contain a letter from lieutenant Rasco, of the regiment of Leon, giving an account of his seizure of 14 persons as pirates near Trinidad. This shews a good spirit in the Spanish authorities.

It seems now as if certain that the entire crew of the brig *Mechanic*, of New York, captured by the pirates, were murdered.

*Later.* The U. S. schooner *Beagle* arrived at Norfolk on Saturday last, and brings bad news. About the 20th of August symptoms of yellow fever had shewn themselves at Thompson's Island; and, in a short time, there were near forty cases of the disease. The John Adams had just arrived from Vera Cruz, and there were also some cases on board of her. Previous to the sailing of the *Beagle*, the following officers had died—lieutenant Somerville, midshipmen Marshall and Reed, Mr. Grice, carpenter, Mr. Morrison, gunner, and Mr. Thomas, captain's clerk. The sick were removed from the vessels to the hospital, and all possible care was taken of them. Commodore Porter had been "much indisposed," but hopes were entertained of a speedy recovery of his health. The officers and crew of the *Beagle* were all well; though she had lately circumnavigated the whole island of Cuba. The prize schooner captured has been called the "*Allen*," and is officered and manned.

*Perez.* We have mentioned the account of a Spaniard arrested in the city of New-York, charged by a sea-faring man with an act of piracy. The affair has produced a large quantity of law matter; and, at some season of leisure, we shall, perhaps, insert a full length account of his trial before the circuit court of the United States, sitting at New-York. The jury could not agree and were discharged; but the court rejected a motion for the discharge of the prisoner, and his counsel appealed to the supreme court of the United States. The case will be argued at Washington, in February next.

A SWINDLER, who committed many most infamous offences in the state of New York, &c. under the name of Dr. Hamilton, has been arrested, and, I hope, will receive the punishment that he deserves, if even hanging can be regarded as sufficient to expiate the crimes as imputed to him. In the account of Hamilton, alias Talbot, there is the following sentence, for which reason it is noticed here—

"In the year 1820, a man answering the description of doctor Hamilton, made his appearance in the town of Florence, Alabama, calling himself Dr. John R. Bedford, and announced himself in the *Gazette*, as a practitioner of medicine and surgery."

This must be a mistake—there is at the town of Florence, in Alabama, Dr. John R. Bedford, who has been a regular subscriber to the *Register* from the beginning of the work, [twelve years] which has been sent to him, at that place, for the three or four years last past, and is yet sent thither. It is

not long since he paid up his subscription, as he always has done, promptly; and, from the manner and matter of his frequent letters to me, and other sources of information, he is believed to be one, whose standing and character, as a gentleman, is of the first grade.

**GOODS IMPORTED.** It appears that the duties bonded at New York, from 1st Jan. to 30th June, 1822, were valued at \$5,727,170; and, for the same period, in the present year, at \$4,890,289; decrease 830,000. Those bonded in the same months at Philadelphia, last year, were estimated at \$1,766,442; in the same period, of the present year, 2,397,780— increase \$621,338. It is stated that, at New York, the debentures have been estimated at \$150,000 per month, for the last six months, which is three times as great an amount as they actually were during the same months of the year past. At Boston, the duties received in the first six months of last year, amounted to \$2,296,826—in the first six months of the present, \$1,972,487; decrease \$324,338. It is supposed that there has been a proportionate decrease at Baltimore, but a statement is expected for our next—and the amount of the debentures has been uncommonly large.

We incline to a belief that the revenue accruing will considerably fall short of the estimate of the secretary of the treasury; and that, in the present state of things, it must necessarily decline, year after year. We cannot buy, if we do not sell.

**BANKS.** The Petersburg Republican states, that a gentleman, having \$1300 in notes of the State bank of North Carolina, payable at Tarborough, civilly asked payment in specie, or something else that would answer the purposes of it—the reply was that the "*bank had specie but did not choose to pay it.*" "The bird that can sing and wont sing, should be made to sing." A protest on each note refused to be paid, and a suit in the United States' courts, would soon settle this matter. Money would be got for rags. How is it that the highly spirited people of North Carolina have so long submitted to such proceedings in their banks?

**FROM SCOTLAND.** I was agreeably surprised some weeks ago, by the receipt of a warm hearted and highly complimentary letter from a venerable gentleman of Scotland, who informs me that he is "fourscore years old," that he possesses a complete set of the *Register*, and reads it with pleasure. He also writes a firm strong hand, and with considerable freedom. Last week, I received a second letter from him, requesting that the volumes of this work may hereafter be sent to him, via Liverpool, enclosing, for the advance, a couple of *sovereigns*, and, as specimens of coin, two half crown pieces, to shew what their "silver currency was before the new coinage," the old one being of 1663. It is, apparently, one third less valuable than the present pieces. Accompanying the letter, he sent a large package of Scottish papers, which shall be gleaned for the use of my readers. Some extracts from his last letter, dated July 10, may be satisfactory:

He says—"I am a friend to liberty, and of course to America and you." "There will be no demand for your grain or flour in Britain, the appearance of our crops is good." Speaking of the import of grain he observes, "Mr. Pitt raised the price of it two or three times while in office. It must now be 70s. per quarter before it [wheat] can be imported, and then it is loaded with a duty of 17s. per quarter,

so that it must be 87s. to the consumer; yet the landed gentlemen and noblemen are so greedy that they are for bringing it up to 120s. before the ports shall be opened: so you need not look to Britain for a customer, only in case of an almost total failure of our crops, which I pray to God may never happen. Beef and pork are prohibited. Some of your rice, on account of its superior quality over the East India, pays the heavy duty for domestic use. Most of the tobacco, rice and flour that you send us in exchange for our manufactures is re-exported. It is estimated that Great Britain and Ireland consume about 12,000 *hhds.* of tobacco annually." "If all your malt and spirituous liquors were of your own produce, they would go far to consume your grain. But spirits are far too cheap with you. In Britain we have heavy licenses, over and above the duties paid by the distillers—encourage this to be done with you. The retailers of foreign merchandise ought also to pay an annual license, and there should be a duty on all such goods sold by auction—but it is absurd for the state of ———, to include articles manufactured in the sister states as foreign; a stop should be put to this by congress. These duties might be increased by little and little to a respectable sum, by advancing them year after year." "Bonaparte, to encourage the manufactures of France, many of which were little known even to themselves, established great marts or fairs at Paris, and, I think, at Lyons, for all sorts of French goods. He provided the accommodations, and he invited the manufacturers to attend with their goods, free of expense. The quantity and variety of articles exhibited astonished the French themselves. He walked through the fairs and purchased many articles himself. The purchasers became acquainted with the manufacturers—they knew where to apply for articles that they wanted. This was the great spur to the establishment of manufactures in France, now the second manufacturing nation in Europe."

THE FRENCH BULLETINS. Having several times spoken lightly of the official accounts published by the French of their proceedings in Spain, it is proper that I should give a sample of them. Marshal Moncey, an old man, reports for himself, and oftentimes relates *gallant affairs*, in which one or two men are killed and as many wounded, using as many words as Bonaparte employed when giving an account of the battles of Lodi, Marengo, Austerlitz or Jena; and he tells us how the troops "*covered themselves with glory*," though, poor old fellow, Mina, alone, has kept him completely in check from the beginning, and will probably give him a terrible drubbing in the end. The count Guilleminot is with the duke of Angouleme, and holds the same rank in his army that Berthier held in that of Napoleon; and there is just about as much likeness between him and Berthier, as between "the thing Angouleme" and Bonaparte. The following is an extract from one of the latest bulletins:

"The advanced guard of Loverdo arrived before Lorca on the 12th. Our scouts were at first fired upon, and the governor, resolute on defending his post, rejected all propositions. He caused the city to be evacuated and shut himself up in the fortress, which, placed upon a rock, lofty and precipitous on all sides, is of most difficult approach, and is defended by batteries which command the neighboring roads. The walls are 70 feet high, and is so strong that a small force can defend the place. The enemy had then 600 picked men and 18 pieces of cannon, with abundance of ammunition, and a firm commander, a devoted officer of Ballasteros. General

Molitor, having previously detached much of his force, could not think of leaving any to blockade Lorca, nor could he stop to besiege it; he, therefore, resolved to take it by a *coup de main*, such as the annals of war offer few examples of! General Bonnemains, commanding the advanced guard, caused, on his arrival before Lorca, the place to be invested by his cavalry, and, the day after, he reconnoitered the approaches of the place. At ten at night he occupied, in silence, all the points favorable to the next day's attack, with the 4th light infantry, and the neighboring heights with friendly Spaniards.

The next day, after an action which lasted five hours, (of which the details occupy too much space for our time or limits), the approaches of the fortress being carried by storm, the garrison capitulated on the sole condition of having their lives spared. The garrison captured consisted of 35 officers, and 530 non-commissioned officers and privates, one standard, 18 pieces of cannon, and munitions.

The enemy had 6 men and 2 officers killed!!! and 20 wounded; and, on our side, the loss was one officer and three soldiers!!! who fell gloriously, and 36 wounded.

[Then, as usual, follow praises.]

By order of H. R. H.

Guilleminot, major general.

Head Quarters, Madrid, 22d July."

Now, here we see that a "*resolute governor*," with "600 picked men," in a fortress, with walls 70 feet high, 18 pieces of cannon, &c. all amply detailed, resisted the French. A battle took place that lasted *five hours*, and the approaches of the fortress were carried by *storm*, when a capitulation was agreed to, &c. The valor displayed by the French in this *terrible affair*, is given in as much matter as would fill a whole page of the *Kreuzer*, and yet only one officer and three soldiers "*fell gloriously*," and the enemy had only six men and two officers killed! Why, one might just as well believe that count Guilleminot *eat* the eighteen pieces of cannon, while the fortress was taken, swallowing them whole, as that this matter is fairly represented by him; it was "*a coup de main* [*AN EXERTION OF FORCE*], *such as the annals of war offer few examples of*!"—*twelve persons, in all, being killed, on both sides*. Pshaw—the passage of the bridge of Arcle was nothing to this! But, to be serious—the bombast of the French renders what they say totally unworthy of credit, and we cannot believe any thing that they state—so, what may be truth, is just as readily accepted for falsehood as not, and the probable condition of things in Spain is to be gathered from other and casual sources of information.

SPAIN. We have cheering intelligence from Spain, and now begin to regard the contest as no longer doubtful. Liberty will triumph, and the invaders perish. The grave of the "holy alliance" is to be located in regenerated Spain. Let it be deep, that the world may never again be affected by its blasting and pestiferous effluvia! The Spaniards are every where resisting the cruel intruders; and the factious, whom the French seduced with gold, are dissatisfied and quarrelling among themselves. When success crowns the efforts of the constitutionalists and the invaders shall fly—then will the royalists exact vengeance of those who made traitors of them, and would leave them to the mercy of a much abused, insulted and injured people. A *stand* made by the Spaniards is equal to a *victory* gained by the French—defence on the one side is just as important as conquest on the



other. The French hospitals are already filled with sick, and the rainy season is at hand, when the hardy guerillas will harass and deal destruction on the foe. Some degree of disaffection, though the facts that are adverse to the French are carefully concealed, has undoubtedly shewn itself in the armies of Louis. Mina, and his gallant associates, has gloriously carried on the war in Catalonia. The French have lost thousands of soldiers in that quarter—Moncey is almost denounced as a traitor at Paris, and lieutenant Donnadieu has retired—for the benefit of his health. We have the Spanish official account of the battle of Molinos del Rey, near Barcelona, in which the "legitimates" had 800 killed and 2000 wounded—yet in this affair the French claimed a victory! That, in this part of the country, Spain is doing well, is evident from the well known fact, that Mina goes whithersoever he pleases, and is now in the rear of his enemies, with 9 or 10,000 men. This force is independent of the numerous and gallant garrison of Barcelona, who won the battle just above mentioned. The French have suffered a signal defeat at Corunna, and there was some probability that that detachment of their force would be entirely destroyed, the spirit of the people being roused by victory. A Dublin paper says that the French lost many men in this affair, which is highly probable. There are reports of a great battle having been fought between Ballasteros and Molitor, near Jaen. The slaughter is said to have been dreadful, but who gained the day does not appear, as the advantage is claimed for both. The Spanish force, under Ballasteros, though dispersed a few days before, (according to the French accounts), was about 12,000 men. The details of the late sortie from Cadiz have not reached us, but it was a gallant one, and shews that the Spaniards can and will fight—the French had about 500 killed and *they made no prisoners*. The Spaniards retired at will. The city is amply supplied, and guerilla parties abroad in its neighborhood. The royal Swiss guards, passing from Madrid to the army before Cadiz with money, have been attacked on the road and compelled to send for reinforcements. These, with the other matters stated under their proper head, see page 41, sufficiently shew that opposition and resistance is up: and the following letter adds much to our stock of information:

We have been politely favored, (says the New York Daily Advertiser), with the following extract of a letter from Spain. It is from a resident in that country, and contains a most encouraging representation of the prospects of the constitutionalists. The translated paragraph it contains will be read with peculiar interest, as it is from a private letter of a French officer to his father in law, a Spanish gentleman; and, however unwillingly, concurs in the same sentiments. Of the name and rank of the officer we are not informed; but there is not a doubt of the genuineness of his letter.

It is with great pleasure we publish this honorable testimony to the good effects of the constitution, and such decided evidence that its enemies are becoming disheartened.

*Extract of a letter dated "in the interior of Spain" 23d July, 1823, to a gentleman in this city.*

"Since your departure from this country, the storm has been gradually increasing, and, I may now say, every part of Spain, in a greater or less degree, is experiencing its effects.

This period has been anxiously looked for by the sound hearted constitutional leaders; for it has been conspicuously remarked, that only in those portions of Spain, remote from scenes of conflict,

terror and dismay have dared to manifest themselves. The discharge of a gun, the blow of a sabre, or the thrust of a knife, seems to dispel the gloom that took its origin in false anticipations.

The don measures his strength with his invading enemy—if compelled to surrender or retire before superior discipline, he is not conquered—and now, whilst stratagem and even deception is considered a virtue, seeming disaffection, on the part of the Spaniards, gives the French no advantage.

A letter, received by our old friend Don D — from his son in law, who is with the duke at Madrid, speaks a volume on this subject: "I can scarcely tell you what is going forward in Andalusia and Catalonia, our information is so subject to flat contradiction by facts. Yesterday we heard that Cadiz had surrendered; and to-day private letters inform us that it is a scene of constitutional festivity. I should be indeed a happy soldier, could I be assured that this war would terminate in one grand battle upon the plains of La Mancha. For, even should we be unfortunate, it would be some consolation to know, that our friends could identify the spot where we fell—the day—the hour—the duty. But, as it is, we have no such consolation. Our numbers gradually lessen by sickness, by assassinations, by slight skirmishes; and, whether that it is considered impolitic or unimportant, we have no hope that our name will find its way into a bulletin. The Spaniards have not forgotten, that upwards of five hundred thousand Frenchmen crossed the Pyrenees, under the eagle of France; and, of those who returned, how few could relate correctly when and how their late companions fell! The guerilla warfare we dread—for we have no point to aim a deadly blow at. If we disperse a party, and capture or kill their leader at one pass, we are sure of meeting a more fortunate successor at the next."

The duke, 'tis remarked, contemplates moving upon Seville, as a point offering greater facilities of defence. But, I am more inclined to think, his main object is to be in possession of facilities to communicate with the baron d'Hamelin, off Cadiz, in case things press hard. It is delightful to hope now, with a certainty exceeding that which we were able to indulge when you left us, that our constitutional system *will triumph*. It was only when a total destruction of it was threatened that we were the better able to estimate the benefit already derived from it, and the incalculable advantage that it positively promised. Already our cities and towns were cleared of the indigent and needy; and all who were able to obtain a livelihood by tilling the earth, were furnished with a suitable proportion of land for that purpose. Our schools, on the Lancasterian plan, were fast disseminating their usefulness; and superstition and bigotry were drawing their last gasp—when the holy allies came. It was an insult against common sense to say that the constitution was not secure, and that a power to uphold it existed only in the bayonet of the military. It was rooted in the hearts of the best, and by far the most numerous of Spaniards. With what purity it existed then, and with what stability it will be nurtured and protected, a short time now will manifest to the world. If I am allowed to indulge a spirit of prophecy, I will close by asserting—that Spain has become the theatre of a deep and interesting tragedy, and that the plot will develop itself in the destruction of the last hope of the last Bourbon."

Some additional accounts, make us believe that Ballasteros has gained a signal victory. One letter says that he captured the French artillery

and made 2000 prisoners—but another affirms that both parties kept the field, preparing for another trial of strength; and all agree that it was a hard fought and very sanguinary battle; indeed, it is spoken of as having been "terrible." We wait impatiently for the details. A letter from Gibraltar, dated Aug. 9, says that the French acknowledge a great number killed and wounded.

The traitor Morillo is an out-cast—like the wretched Abisbal, the scorn and contempt of all parties—libertyicide Spaniards, presumptuous Frenchmen, or loyal constitutionalists. The soldiers that first adhered to him, denounced and left him. They have again joined the constitutional ranks. His defection, it is repeated, has been a benefit to Spain, and it will serve as a warning for other generals how they sell themselves to the invaders of their country.

The garrisons of St. Sebastian's and Pampeluna compel the French to keep a very respectful distance. In the sortie from Cadiz, the Spaniards made the invaders "feel the steel." They carried one of the batteries at the point of the bayonet; and then retired in good order.

Many letters and reports, if the half that is told is true, assure us that the cause of the *holy* alliance is, at present, hopeless in Spain; and a retirement behind the Ebro is spoken of—if the French can effect it. The duchess of Angouleme, who, it is said, had proceeded to Spain to witness the august ceremony of re-establishing the "holy inquisition," was expected at Bordeaux, on her return—Very sad, indeed.

Marshal Moncey is said to write that, if not speedily reinforced, he must retire from Catalonia. Mina, the glorious Mina, is yet to be consulted as to the condition in which the old marshal shall leave the district under his command. He has expressed great anxiety to retire from the army—but his request has been refused by the French ministry. Accounts (*French*) from Perpignan, of the 30th July, says—"Marshal Moncey has established his head quarters at Mataro. The affair of the 25th is said to have terminated in favor of the constitutionalists, and the garrison of Barcelona is constantly making sorties, which annoy the French troops and keep them constantly on the alert. "The service is extremely hard and occasions much sickness." The hospitals are crowded with invalids and detachments of sick are daily expected."

A French frigate, pursuing some boats too near the coast, got becalmed under the guns of San Pedro, one of the batteries of Cadiz, and was captured by the Spaniards.

Since the preceding was prepared, the Spanish official account of the sortie from Cadiz has been received. It shews that the Spaniards fought most bravely, rushing to the charge. They claim a great victory; and, noticing that the French bulletin puts the *legitimate* loss at only 500 men and would increase ours to thousands, says "this is according to their inveterate propensity of lying." The Spanish loss was small. The people of Cadiz ridicule the idea of a surrender of the city to the French. They have plenty of every thing—more troops than they want, 80 heavy gun boats under actual sail to guard the shores, and 2000 cannon mounted to defend them and the city! "*Bah!*" as Bonaparte used to say, at a thing perfectly absurd. Cadiz will not be taken by force.

The "London Press" of the 11th August says—"The Espectador, (a Cadiz paper), far from hinting at any want, states that the magazines of the island of Caseris, adjoining Cadiz, were filled with

provisions; that seven cargoes had arrived within a few days, and that nine vessels had also arrived from Gibraltar, laden with wheat, rice, meat, &c.; that the French blockading squadron was in sight, but could not hinder the entrance of a single boat, many of which daily arrive with provisions of all kinds.

"The exploits of the French admiral are now confined to the blockade of Cadiz *fishing boats*—a warfare worthy of him, and that in which alone he is likely to succeed."

Speaking of the sortie, made by a part of the garrison of Cadiz, the same paper says—"Bourdesoult was taken completely by surprise, and the French driven, with tremendous slaughter, from all their positions. In fact, the Spaniards destroyed every thing Bourdesoult had done while before Cadiz for the last month; and, after shocking carnage from the Spanish onset on the French lines, and the fire of their artillery and gun boats, the constitutionalists retired, with little loss, within the isle of Leon again. So much for the success of the French in Andalusia, and their hopes of taking Cadiz."

One of the regiments of the besieging army has been suddenly ordered off, to reinforce gen. Bourmout, in danger from Ballasteros.

A letter from Barcelona, dated July 20, announces a great fight in Catalonia. Mina commanded and his enemies were defeated. Baron d'Eroles was severely wounded, and the sanguinary traitor, Tarragona, killed. The official account has not yet been received.

*Latest—from London papers of the 11th Aug.*

Generals Quiroga and Romayo, with a numerous retinue, have arrived in England from Corunna, in the steam packet. It is said that he has been ordered to Cadiz, by the cortes, to take command of the army of reserve in Andalusia, and, it is added, that he had departed from London for Falmouth, to embark for Gibraltar, on board a packet just about to sail for that place, from whence he expected to reach Cadiz. The road that he has taken, though not the most direct, is, perhaps, the most certain.

One of sir Robert Wilson's aids-de-camp has also arrived on a special mission. He expresses an undoubted belief of the success of the Spaniards. But, on account of the departure of Quiroga, &c. it is *inferred*, by some of the British editors, that Corunna was about to fall. This inference is not supported, but rather weakened, by accounts from that place, so far as they are published.

The duke of Angouleme has moved his headquarters from Madrid to Seville, as if to superintend, more nearly, the siege of Cadiz; but it is intimated that his "royal person" was not regarded as safe at Madrid; and the probable fact is, that he has supposed Seville is a much more convenient place to make his escape from than the capital. We expect soon to hear that a frigate is stationed at the mouth of the Guadalquivir to await the orders of his royal highness! The "child of France" must not perish, though the whole of those led into difficulties under his orders, should pay the forfeit of the insolent intrusion.

Before he left Madrid he divided Spain into military sections, under the command of his own officers, thus discarding the regency!—The Russian ambassador appears to direct all the movements at Madrid!

From fifteen to sixteen hundred persons have been arrested at Saragossa, and sent to the prison of the *holy inquisition*! They were among the most respectable people of the place.

Two 74's and two frigates, were to sail imme-



diately from England, and, as it was said, to proceed, with all possible haste, to Cadiz.

London, August 7. A cabinet council is to be held this day. It is understood the French government applied for the intervention of our ministry in the negotiations with the cortes.

It would appear that the French charters have been offered to the Spanish royalists; but complained of as too liberal.

A respectable British squadron is said to be under orders to cruise off Cadiz.

Aug. 11. The morning papers say, the government declines mediating between France and Spain; but the Courier denies this.

Meetings and subscriptions for the Spanish patriots continue to be made.

Morillo, who was advancing on Vigo, has been defeated by the patriots.

On the 26th of July Corunna still resisted the French—who still appear to be carrying on the siege.

The French are stated to have suffered a severe loss in an affair near Mont-ju, at Barcelona.

It is reported that the French have raised the siege of Barcelona, but not credited.

The commander of St. Sebastian's has rejected, with spirit, another summons to surrender.

Dreadful excesses have been committed by the mob at Saragossa. Many persons have lost their lives.

☞ These are all the chief things that are mentioned—some details will be given hereafter.

CADIZ. The city of Cadiz is older than Rome, London, Paris or Vienna; older than Madrid and Naples, Stockholm and St. Petersburg, and Constantinople: she is as old as Jerusalem. She is, after Tyre and Sidon, the oldest mercantile city in the world. When the pyramids in Egypt were built, Cadiz too was built. When Troy was destroyed, this Neptune city was raised out of the ocean. Gades, the now Cadiz, was an old colony of the Phœnicians, who used this favorable situation to build the town on account of the trade of the west coast of Europe and Africa, which was done about 700 years before Christ. *Nat. Gaz.*

THE GREEKS. Some ladies of New York contributed the necessary funds and prepared a cross of twenty feet, inscribed "*sacred to the cause of the Greeks.*" It was planted, with proper ceremonies, by gen. Swift, in the presence of a large and brilliant assembly, on Brooklyn Heights.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. The following anecdote is said to have occurred on the day of signing the declaration. Mr. Harrison, a delegate from Virginia, was a large portly man—Mr. Gerry, of Massachusetts, was slender and spare. A little time after the solemn transaction of signing the instrument, Mr. Harrison said, smilingly, to Mr. Gerry, "when the hanging scene comes to be exhibited, I shall have the advantage over you on account of my size. All will be over with me in a moment, but you will be kicking in the air half an hour after I am gone."

CIVILIZATION. It is stated, in an Ohio paper, that five Indians, of the Osages, headed, as it is said, by an old Frenchman, who fought under Bonaparte in Egypt, have, a few years since, began to clear a large tract of woodland on the Missouri, and have cultivated it principally in corn, which they have sent in quantities down to New Orleans. They

have this season something like three or four hundred acres in a cleared state, and about three hundred and fifty covered with corn, which promises a large crop; our informant says they divide equally the profits, and live in perfect harmony.

INDIANA. The Lexington, Ky. Monitor of the 5th inst. informs us that the people of Indiana, by an overwhelming majority, have rejected the proposed call of a convention for the avowed purpose of introducing slavery into that state. It is thought that the votes will be as *twenty to one* against the measure! This decided expression of the public feeling cannot fail of having effect in Illinois, by the people of which a similar question will be decided in August 1824—the elections in that state being biennial.

This event will give a great rise to the value of land in Indiana, and induce many free cultivators to emigrate to and settle in that state, who were waiting for the important decision; for it may now be regarded as determined, that slavery will never be introduced there.

THE UNITED STATES. From the Edinburgh "*Scotsman*," of March 19. Extracts from a letter, dated Holmesburg, 10 miles from Philadelphia, 1st December, 1822.

"I am here, lord and master of *myself* and 100 acres of land, an improvable farm, little to trouble me, good society, a good market, and, *I think*, a fine climate, only a little too hot and dry in summer; the parson gets nothing from me; my state and road taxes and poor rates amount to 25 dollars per annum. I can carry a gun if I choose; I leave my doors unlocked at night; and can ~~get~~ snuff for a cent an ounce, or a little more.

"Farming here is certainly not the toil it is with you; the climate is steady and certain; the soil is loose and friable; and, in every stage, requires little labor of men and horses. I gave 70 dollars per acre for my farm;—my improvements are going on rapidly; no draining to do, weeds easily destroyed, and a glorious sun in hay time and harvest. Here are none of the many heavy expenses and drawbacks attending improvements in England and Scotland,—a little manure, a judicious rotation of crops, and the drill system, will do more in three years than can be done in England in seven. I have about 90 acres at this time under the plough,—keep only four horses,—and I have had but two men for some time."

[The writer then gives the prices of various sorts of grain, &c.]

"Every thing is going on prosperously and well. Manufactures are increasing rapidly, but struggling with England. The death-blow will come at last. Roads, canals, and buildings, public and private, are going on every where. The state of New York has made about 400 miles of canals in the last five years; this, for a population of about a million, is without example. This country is actually on the march to outstrip all that the world has yet seen."

Let me add, [says the person who communicated the letter], by way of comment, that we see here a people, chiefly agricultural, widely separated from the markets of the old world, *without corn laws*, but, at the same time, (1st December last), receiving higher prices for their produce than our *taxed and protected* farmers. We see here, too, that a gentleman, who lives on a public road, only ten miles from Philadelphia, *in the midst of democrats, and far from the sheltering arm of the holy allies, can sleep soundly with unlocked doors.*

**PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.** *Maryland.* In pursuance of public notice, and a resolution passed at a meeting of democratic republicans on the 5th ultimo, a numerous meeting of the citizens of Cæcil county, convened at the court house, in Elkton, on the 4th of Sept. inst. for the purpose of instructing their representative in congress, upon the subject of the next presidential election, when *Frisby Henderson*, esq. was called to the chair, and *Henry Hollingsworth* appointed secretary. The following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the election of the chief magistrate of our government is the unalienable and constitutional right of the people of the United States.

And, whereas, a nomination of a presidential candidate, by the members of congress, assembled in caucus, is entirely at variance with the free and unbiased exercise of the process, by which the constitution ordains that the primary election of the executive shall be effected; as the constitutional provision for the primary election of president intends, that the same shall be made by a numerical expression of the unbiased sense of the people; as the eventual process of electing him by congress, is only a contingency intended to supply the deficiencies of the first; and the constitution contemplates the primary mode of election as the best, and the eventual as only to be resorted to in case it does not succeed; and public opinion being the best source from which the presidential election can flow, it is highly necessary that it should exert itself, unbiased by the extraneous influence of caucus obtrusion, and untrammelled by the officious dictation of the individuals of any pre-established or self created body, in order that it may remain pure, and be fairly ascertained; as a congressional caucus nomination is calculated and expected to produce a powerful effect upon public opinion, and to warp it so as to meet the views and interests of those who make it, is certain, otherwise it would not be made, and it must, in almost every instance, have the effect of obtruding the caucus favorites upon public opinion, to a sufficient extent to defeat the elections of other candidates, and obtain for them the number of votes from the electors, requisite to qualify them for receiving their elections from the members of congress, when the right to choose shall devolve upon them, in contravention to the true spirit and meaning of the constitution, which frowns upon such officious interference, by declaring that no senator, representative or other person, holding a place of trust or profit, can be of the number of electors of president; and the good effects of this constitutional disqualification, as well as the design of the constitution, to elect the president by the state electors, are entirely perverted and destroyed, if the members of congress, by means of caucus nominations, exercise an influence sufficient to prevent the electors from electing the president, and then choose their favorite, in pursuance of a pre-concerted arrangement among themselves; and no good reason exists for the continuance of such a dangerous and preposterous assumption of power by the members of congress; for, although they may nominate a candidate, whose worth and public services may secure him his election by the electors without the interference of congress, nevertheless, such a nomination is but a matter of option with the members of the caucus, and it is much to be feared that the next presidential caucus will demonstrate that they also can, and will, nominate a candidate, who is held in, comparatively, low estimation by his countrymen, and

whose undue influence, together with theirs, will only be sufficient to enable him to procure a number of electoral votes, which, (though the smallest on the list), will be large enough to give them the power of choosing him; and, as the exercise of unauthorized influence always conceals itself, at first, under the plausible disguise of recommendation, till time and practice reconcile it, when it assumes the resistless nature of precedent, and becomes law; as the constant tendency of the most populous branch of our government is to an extension of the sphere of its own activity, and the only definite and precise boundaries, by which its operations can be confined, are those prescribed for it by the constitution; and, whereas also, for the reasons above stated, congressional caucusses, upon presidential elections, are calculated to forestall public opinion, and introduce to the notice of the people political intriguers, whose public services or private worth do not entitle them to their support or confidence, and whose only hope of exaltation to the presidency, depends upon the interest they can create through the members of congress, by promises of presidential patronage, therefore,

*Resolved*, That, our representative in congress be, and hereby is, instructed not to enter into any congressional caucus on the subject of the presidential election, during his term of service.

*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman, counter-signed by the secretary, and published in the "Elkton Press."

FRISBY HENDERSON, *Chair'n.*

Henry Hollingsworth, *Sec'y.*

*In New York.* The republicans of Gorham, Ontario county, N. Y. have had a public meeting and resolved, that they would not support any person for the legislature who would not pledge himself to use all honorable means to restore to the people the right of choosing presidential electors.

A similar meeting has been held at Southampton, Suffolk county, in the same state, at which a like resolution was passed, and also the following—

And, whereas, our country is now laboring and suffering under excessive importations of foreign fabrics, to the great detriment, and, if persisted in, ruin of the prosperity of our country, and at the same time giving support to other governments, and thousands of foreigners in distant parts of the world, while an equal number of our own countrymen are pining in poverty and want for the same patronage: Therefore,

*Resolved*, That we will not give our vote to, or support, directly or indirectly, any candidate for the senate or assembly, of this state, unless the said candidate shall be known to be friendly to domestic manufacturers.

They, likewise, resolved, that they would not vote for any person known to be "unfriendly to the election of John Quincy Adams, as president of the United States."

The delegates for the several towns of the counties of Cayuga have had a meeting at Auburn. After transacting their local business, and adopting a preamble, they passed the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That we consider an explicit avowal of our sentiments in the matter, as not only called for by the occasion, but due to the commendable solicitude which is felt by our republican brethren in other parts of the union:—

That it is highly essential to the interests of those who have the happiness to live under a republican form of government, that its administration should be committed to persons, whose opi-



nions and feelings are in coincidence with its fundamental principles, and whose lives and conduct furnish the most unequivocal evidence of their entire devotion to the preservation of those principles:—

That the practice of making nominations for the office of president, by individual states, has a tendency to disturb the harmony of the great republican family, by creating and strengthening individual predilections and local feelings, and thereby preventing that concert of action, which has, heretofore, crowned their exertions with success:—

That, although a nomination by the republican members of congress is not entirely free from objections, yet, that assembled, as they are, from the different quarters of the union—coming from the various classes of the community—elected during the pendency and discussion of the question, and in a great degree with reference to it, they bring into one body as perfect a representation as can be expected of the interests and wishes of all, and of each, and that a nomination made by them in the manner which has, heretofore, been usual, is the best attainable mode of effecting the great object in view, which has as yet been suggested:—

That we fully believe that a convention, thus constituted, will be less liable to be influenced by those sectional jealousies, against which the father of his country has so solemnly and justly cautioned us; more likely to cherish those purely national feelings, which it is the interest and should be the pride of every state to protect; and better calculated to preserve, unbroken, those political ties which bind together the republicans of the north and of the south, the east and the west, and are consecrated by the recollection of times and events, dear to the democracy of the nation, which triumphed in the election, and prospered under the administration of the illustrious Jefferson:

That we feel an unhesitating confidence that, when the proper time for making such nomination shall arrive, the republican members of congress will select as a candidate, for an office of general supervision over the great political, agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests of the nation, one who is not only a sound democratic republican in principle and practice, but who will labor with equal assiduity for the just promotion of all those great interests; and to whom the republicans of New York can give their willing support."

*Choice of electors.* At the celebration of the 4th of July, by the members of the law school, in Virginia, chancellor Taylor, of that state, rose and made some remarks on the mode of choosing electors of president and vice president of the United States. He considered the present mode as the result of intrigue, *a most palpable fraud upon the right of suffrage.* "The power of correcting this," he says, "is vested in the people, if they will exercise it. Let them discharge those members who uphold a *presidential caucus*, and substitute those in their places, who will use their utmost efforts to procure such amendments of the federal constitution, as will produce one uniform mode of election by districts, in each state throughout the United States. Then, and not till then, will the government be administered by a president and vice president of their own choice." Chancellor Taylor is of the Jefferson school in politics—and his sentiments are strictly republican. There will not be time to amend the constitution of the United States before the next presidential election, so as to produce an uniformity; but there will be time, in this state, for the legislature to pass an act, referring

the choice of electors to the people. There is reason to believe that the other states, in which the electors are now chosen by the legislature, will follow the example. *N. Y. Statesman.*

## FOREIGN NEWS.

*Great Britain and Ireland.* The London Gazette, of July 22d, contains an important order of the king, in council, imposing a duty of 4s. 3d. per ton, and 10 per cent. discriminating duty, upon all American vessels and produce entering the ports of the West India colonies and British America, in return for similar duties charged by the American government on all British vessels and produce of these countries, which enter the ports of the United States, beyond the duties charged by the United States on their ships, bearing produce from the above-mentioned British colonial ports.

Gen. sir Charles Asgill lately died in England, aged about 70. He was the person designated, *by lot*, to be executed during our revolution for the barbarous death of capt. Lippencott, of our army. He was released through the interposition of the French king, as Washington had discovered that his decision, in this case, had produced the desired effect on the enemy.

*There is a report, that capt. Parry has, at last, discovered, and actually made his way through, the long sought for North Western passage to the Pacific.* This report is much doubted.

Van Deiman's land promises to be a very valuable settlement. A late London paper says that property, to the amount of 90,000*l.* sterling, had been embarked by the settlers, and this only including sums above 500*l.*

A musical festival is soon to be given at York, England, in aid of four general infirmaries. The expenses attending this festival are estimated at 7000*l.* sterling—183 instrumental performers are already engaged, and 264 vocal.

A late British paper says—At a public rousp at Ruchazy, a field, consisting of about six acres, ploughed after potatoes and ready for the seed, was let for one crop of oats at £8 12s. an acre. Another field, ploughed and manured, was let for two crops, potatoes and wheat, at above £9 an acre for each crop. The horses and cattle sold at good prices.

A fellow in Scotland, named John Scott, was lately tried for sheep stealing. It appeared that, from the 1st Sept. 1817, to the 11th June, 1818, at fifteen different times, he had stolen 132 sheep! He had been out-lawed for having fled from justice.

Stocks, July 30—consols 80½, and heavy at this reduced price.

The following is extracted from the London Gazette of the 29th, by which it appears that the British government acquiesce in the blockade of Cadiz, &c.

*Foreign office, July 28*—"It has been notified by the French minister of foreign affairs to the ambassadors and ministers of neutral powers, at Paris—that the French government has declared an effective blockade of the ports of Cadiz, Barcelona, Santona and Sebastian."

*Spain.* Baron de Richemont, inspector-general of the French possessions in India, was brought into Corunna in a French Indiaman by a Spanish privateer, and thrown into the prison of Antonio. The baron is the brother of the French minister de Villele, who ordered sir Robert Wilson to leave Paris in so insulting a manner. The revenge he took was to apply to the Spanish authorities for the liberation of the baron de Richemont, but his appli-

cation was refused by the Spanish authorities, who declared their determination to detain him as an hostage for the safety of the constitutional general. Sir Robert Wilson, however, repeated his request, and at last obtained the liberation of de Richemont, and other prisoners.

A letter from Bayonne, of the 17th of July, states that col. O'Donnell, military commandant of St. Sebastian, had told his soldiers that they had provisions for several months; but it would be better to hold out, even if they were to eat grass, than to surrender; and that, even if grass should fail, they should nobly resolve to set fire to the arsenal, and perish in the ruins. Pampeluna has provisions till April.

*Spanish official account of the battle of Molinos del Rey.*

BARCELONA, 8th July, 8 o'clock, P. M.

Viva la Nacion! Viva la constitucion! Vivan Sus Valientes Defensores!!!

The national arms are covered with glory. The lieutenant general commanding, *ad interim*, the army of operations, this morning attacked the enemy much beyond the bridge of Molinos del Rey, and having succeeded in drawing him from positions which he intrepidly attacked, he was twice repulsed and obliged to fall back, leaving the field and the bridge covered with killed and wounded; the third attack was no less fatal to him; but our valiant troops, wearied by so much slaughter, retired from their position in perfect order.

The attack, directed by lieutenant general Lloberas, much beyond the positions of Martorell, had the same result. The enemy twice endeavored to make himself master of them, and was both times repulsed by our musketry and grape shot: his loss is incalculable: death and terror prevailed in his ranks. Our troops, wearied and filled with horror at such slaughter, followed the movement of the other divisions, retiring in the greatest order.

The troops of the garrison, which supported and aided the exertions of the army of operations, valiantly attacking the slaves on the side of Espulgas, and driving them from their positions, have covered themselves with glory.

The enemy lost, in this memorable attack, 800 killed, and 2,000 wounded: our position did not permit us to take advantage of the confusion which prevailed in the enemy's ranks during the attack, to make some hundred prisoners. Our loss has been so very small that it is not worth speaking of, except to do justice to the memory of 50 brave Spaniards, who have sacrificed themselves for their country and liberty, and as many others who were wounded. We have always fought in advantageous positions. The army retired in the greatest order to Santa Colonna, without losing sight of this place and of Tarragona.

"The troops of the line, the volunteers, the Miquelets, have all covered themselves with glory; which I communicate to you to be announced to the heroic inhabitants.

The chief of the staff, SAN MIGUEL.

*To the political chief of Barcelona.*

The Paris "*Moniteur*," the official paper, says—"The wrecks of the constitutional forces have been able to shelter themselves in the fortified places which the revolution has made such, and they have become places of strength, which we cannot carry except by the combined efforts of French bravery and European policy; and, if the policy which directs this war continues to receive no impulse except from the Paris exchange and the chiefs of the treasury, we must speak it, with reluctance, the Spanish war will take a character of inveteracy, [opin-

trere] which will end only in endangering the monarchical interests and social security." [*This is excellent.*]

The Journal Des Debats, under the Madrid head of July 22d, gives the following history of a conflagration in the capital, which is ascribed to incendiaries who aimed at the life of the duke d'Angouleme:

"The fire of the 20th continues still. It took place in the church *De los clérigos, minores del espíritu Santo*, at the conclusion of the mass at which the duc d'Angouleme was present. It spread with the greatest rapidity. This rapidity, the fact of its breaking out at the same instant in several places, distant more than 300 feet from each other, and of shewing neither flame nor smoke a moment before, and its coincidence with the time when his royal highness was accustomed to hear mass in public, are circumstances difficult to be explained, and which caused at once the suspicion of the most audacious villainy. The regency took the most energetic measures and instituted the severest inquiry. Thirty two persons have already been arrested, who have made, it is said, important disclosures. The people of Madrid shewed the liveliest indignation against all the individuals of the revolutionary faction—they wished to revenge themselves at once, but were restrained by our troops. The members of the regency and the ministers repaired to the duc d'Angouleme, to express their sorrow for this odious enormity. As the first measures of surety, the regency have ordered all the voluntary militia and the secularized monks, who had taken refuge in Madrid, to quit the capital without delay."

It is stated that the great guerilla chief, the Empecinado, was preparing to march to Madrid in order to take advantage of the expected catastrophe, but had changed his resolution on perceiving that the plot had failed. Great disorder and alarm prevailed in Madrid. The monks barricaded their cells at night.

Gibraltar papers say that there are continual skirmishes in the neighborhood of that place between the Spaniards and the royalists. A party of the latter had possessed themselves of San Roque; but they were attacked and completely routed by gen. Ordonez, a constitutional chief.

A letter from Gibraltar, of the 26th July, says—"Large supplies of provisions continue to be sent from this to Cadiz, which succeed in getting in. The French are never likely to get possession of that place.

Mina, no doubt, designs, or at least is prepared to invade France. He has a regiment of French with him, with tri-colored cockades and the imperial eagle.

Three large American ships, laden with flour, have lately got into Cadiz. The garrison consists of 15,000 regulars and a numerous body of volunteers and militia. The besieging army is reported to be very sickly.

The Spaniards appear to be concentrating their forces, under Ballasteros, Zayas, Monihaca and Lallemant, to act against the French at Cadiz.

We have accounts from Corunna to the 22nd July. The French, being beaten, desisted from the attack on the 19th, and retired. They were followed by 1200 of the troops at Corunna, who expected to join 6000 regulars from Vigo and Orense, to attack or harass the enemy in his retreat. The London Morning Chronicle supposes that the French will find it very difficult to make good their return to Madrid. As before observed, sir Robert Wilson had proceed to Vigo, to hasten the operations against the enemy. The French retreated in



such a hurry, that they left considerable quantities of arms and baggage behind them. By the reports of the prisoners taken, the loss of the French was terrible. General de Bourck, after being driven back on the 15th, distributed large quantities of brandy on the 16th and intoxicated his soldiers, that they might fight desperately. Some were taken that were so drunk that they knew not where they were or what they were doing!

A Cadiz account of July 23 says—A person, who left Jerez on the 20th, states that the enemy had upwards of 700 sick in the hospital established at Cartuja.

Among the forces which protect Barcelona, there is a battalion of ladies wearing a halberd and a kind of cloak—they take care of the sick and wounded, and transport them, on their own shoulders, to the hospitals; these heroines perform most heroic and important services.

Provisions are very abundant at Barcelona, and there are as many men to defend the place as is wanted.

*Portugal.* The steam boat Lusitano, plying between Lisbon and Oporto, was lost in the beginning of July by running aground in a fog. Of 200 passengers on board, more than 60 perished.

It is stated that a constitutional army is forming on the frontiers of Spain, and that many people were flocking to it. The defeat of the French at Corunna, it is thought, will give great spirit to the plan. The soldiers at Lisbon are in a state of insubordination. Two regiments had actually come to blows with each other, by which four men were killed and 35 wounded. If Spain holds out, it is most probable that the Portuguese constitution will be restored.

*Italy.* A letter from Rome, dated June 20, says—"The palace of Lucien Bonaparte is really sold to his brother, Jerome, the ex king of Westphalia, for the sum of 150,000 Roman crowns, (above 800,000 francs). The furniture, which has been carrying to the palace for the last fortnight, is extraordinary for beauty and splendor, and the fine situation of the palace will make it an enchanting abode. Napoleon's mother is, as it were, come to life again; she often appears in public with her brother, the cardinal; but always in her own carriage, never in that of his eminence, because she strictly adheres to the imperial etiquette."

The church of St. Paul, at Rome, has been destroyed by fire. It was one of the largest, the richest, and the most ancient churches in the capital of the catholic world, and particularly remarkable for the elegance of its structure and the fine colonnades of Greek and African marble which supported its naves. Twenty-four of these pillars, of African marble, were taken from the tomb of Hadrian, in what is now called the castle of St. Angelo. They were, when the accounts, of the 16th July, left Rome, buried under the ruins.

*Greece.* We have many articles of intelligence from this most interesting country. No particularly important event is mentioned; but great news may be daily expected. The Turkish fleet is at sea, and the Greeks wish to meet it. If success attends them, Greece will be free.

*Colombia.* A proposition has been made to the government of Colombia, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, by means of a canal; and the president has meditated a visit to the spot. A to reigner has made a proposition for performing the work, on condition of receiving the exclusive privilege of navigating it. His estimate of the expense is only 200,000 dollars. The government are op-

posed to monopolies; but, as there seems to be no probability of the canal being dug, or of steam boats being introduced without them, it is probable they may be granted. The proposed canal is to connect the river Attrato, on the east, with the San Juan on the west; to do which a short canal only will be required, as the channels of the river may be deepened and rendered navigable nearly their whole length.

An express has been received at Lagura, stating that the Spanish garrison of Porto Cabello were engaged in blowing up the whole of the fortifications, castle, out works, &c. and that commodore Laborde was there with his frigate and corvette to take off the troops. The two French ships of war were off Lagura, from which it was supposed that an understanding existed between their commodore and Laborde. A ship of war from Holland had arrived for the Colombian government—she had valuable stores on board, and is represented as a very fine vessel.

*West Indies.* The number of executors in the marshal's office of Jamaica, in twenty years, was no less than 80,000, and their amount 32,500,000*l.* of Jamaica currency, or 22,500,000*l.* sterling; and, during that time, nearly half the estates in the island, changed hands.

The governor of Barbadoes has issued a proclamation, stating that a report had prevailed that the slaves were about to be emancipated, but, as no grounds for this report existed, the governor declares it is false, and urges all in authority to circulate the proclamation. In the house of assembly at Grenada, a memorial was presented from certain free persons of color, setting forth that, "as loyal and dutiful subjects, they humbly pray to be admitted into a participation in the rights and privileges to which every Englishman is entitled under the British constitution. Their participating cannot retrench the liberties or the enjoyment of any other class in the community."

The committee on the above reported,

1. That the committee is of opinion, the free colored inhabitants of these islands are a respectable, well behaved, class of the community, and possessed of considerable property in the colony.

2. That it is also of opinion, that a bill should be immediately brought into the house of assembly for the purpose of repealing the second clause of Judge Smith's collection of laws, in so far as the rights and privileges of the free colored inhabitants are affected thereby.

3. The elective franchise ought to be extended to free people of color, possessing the qualification required by the third clause of the election act.

## Foreign Public Papers, &c.

### CAPITULATION OF MORALES.

FROM THE DIOS DE VENEZUELA EXTRA.

Caracas, August 18th, 1823.

Treaty of capitulation, under which the army of Maracaibo has surrendered to the Patriot forces.

*Don Juan Ignacio de Casas*, knight of the national order of St. James, colonel of the Spanish armies, and *Don Lina Lopez Quintana*, lieutenant of the same, commissioners, with full powers of the general in chief of the army of the Main, together with *Joseph Maria Delgado*, lieutenant colonel of the battalion of Zulia, and *Joseph Maria Urdaneta*, captain, and secretary to the office of the commander in chief, and intendant of the department of Zulia, with equal powers from the general, commandant general, and intendant of the said department,

with the consent of the commandant general of the third department of the navy of the republic of Colombia, commissioned to transact, in an honorable manner, and consistent with the humanity and decorum of both armies, being all well acquainted with the miserable situation to which Maracaibo is reduced; besieged for three months by the Colombian squadron; its inhabitants afflicted and distressed by hunger; their abodes destroyed and ruined by the continual bombardment, and their hopes arrested by the bloody naval combat of the 24th ult. they, the said commissioners, actuated by the most generous and just feelings in favor of so unfortunate a city, and of all those who may have served under the two belligerent parties, have agreed and determined, for the benefit of all, the following:

Article 1. The city of Maracaibo, the fortress of St. Carlos de la Barra, and the territory occupied by the troops of the Spanish army, shall be surrendered to the chief of the Colombian besiegers in their present state.

Art. 2. The same must take place with regard to the armed vessels lying at anchor in this bay.

Art. 3. The sergeants, corporals and soldiers, born in America and serving in the Spanish army, may, if they wish, follow the Colombian standard. Those who may prefer to be paroled and return to their respective homes, are at liberty to do so, under the guarantee of safety which this treaty secures them. Those who intend to remain faithful to the Spanish government, will be treated and considered as prisoners of war, without being molested, until their government or its deputies may exchange them. The sailors are also included in this article.

Art. 4. The chiefs and officers, of any rank or nature whatsoever, as well as their attendants, (who may be chosen from the prisoners in case their present ones shall not wish to follow them), will be allowed to depart from the territory of Colombia, under oath not to take up arms against the republic until exchanged. Under this article are included the musicians.

Art. 5. The political branch of the army, comprising in it the physicians, chaplains, armourers and attendants, the ministry of public and military revenue, and those who are mentioned in the preceding article, may take with them their arms, equipages, moveable property and families, making the captains of the transports responsible that, at their arrival in the port of Cuba, they will sacredly deliver every thing to their owners.

Art. 6. The commander of the column of Zulia, Don Antonio Leon, together with his officers; the commander in chief of Cabimas, *Pio Morales*, will be included under article 4th of this treaty. The inhabitants whom they may have armed will be included under the 9th article.

Art. 7. The principal chiefs in the republic of this department, will immediately procure the necessary vessels to transport, to a safe harbor in the island of Cuba, the chiefs, officers, serjeants and other individuals of whom the Spanish army is composed. The expenses which may be incurred to effect it are to be defrayed by the republic, and the supplying also of the provisions of which they may be in want. They will also cause the people of the vessels to pay all the respect and good treatment due to their class.

Art. 8. All the inhabitants of Maracaibo, who may wish to emigrate with their families and property to the island of Cuba, will be permitted to do so, the republic affording the expenses of their transportation and provisions.

Art. 9. The inhabitants of Maracaibo and its province will be treated in it according to the protecting laws of the republic, be their conduct or opinions what they may, during the occupation of this country by the Spanish troops under the command of general Morales, every thing being consigned to the regions of forgetfulness. Their persons and property are to be respected, so that they may have the protection of the constituted authorities, to which they may apply in case of having any complaints to make.

Art. 10. The Spanish army, and all other employed persons, as well as the private individuals mentioned in the preceding articles, will embark in this port, on board the transports already noticed, and, one hour after their having made sail, (not before), will the city be occupied by the Colombian army and navy.

Art. 11. The Spanish soldiers, sick and wounded, at present in this city, who are in a state for being embarked, will be conducted on board, and treated with all the attention and humanity possible. Those who may not be in a situation to be removed, will remain in the city, and they shall be well assisted and attended to, and their persons and equipages well respected, until they be in a condition to be transmitted to the island of Cuba, which will be effected by the commanders of this department, under the same conditions as the Spanish troops.

Art. 12. All the European commanders, officers and soldiers of the Spanish army, who were taken prisoners in the naval combat of the 24th ult. and who wish to proceed to Cuba, may do so under the same conditions and circumstances as have been stated for the troops that occupy this place.

Art. 13. Two chiefs will be taken on both sides as hostages for the fulfilment of this treaty. The Spanish will remain in this city, and the Colombian will go to Cuba with the troops of the Spanish army; the former will receive pay there, according to their rank, from the Colombian, and the latter from the Spanish treasury.

Art. 14. Any chief, officer, or any other individual of the Spanish army whatever, who may be apprehended waging war against Colombia, without being exchanged, will be punished with death.

Art. 15. As the Spanish army has provisions only for the space of three days, the Colombian government is obliged to furnish them all things necessary from the ratification of this contract until their arrival in Cuba.

Art. 16. All doubts which may occur as to the true meaning of any of the preceding articles will always be decided in favor of the Spanish army and subjects.

Art. 17. The generals of both armies will appoint officers who will go and examine the American troops mentioned in the 9th article, as well as the European soldiers who are prisoners, as mentioned in the 12th article of this present treaty.

Art. 18. The present treaty will be ratified and exchanged within twenty-four hours, and it will be carried into execution as soon as it is ratified and exchanged.

In witness whereof, we sign two of the same tenor, in the city of Maracaibo, on the 3d of August, 1823.

(Signed)

*Jose Ignacio Casas,  
Lina Lopez Quintana,  
J. M. Delgado,  
J. Urdaneta.*



The present treaty is approved in all its parts by me, as the general in chief of the Spanish army of the Main.

Head-quarters, Maracaibo, August 3d, 1823.

(Signed) *Francisco Tomas Morales.*  
*Jose Alvaro, Secretary.*

*Manuel Manrique*, of the liberators of Venezuela and Cundinamarca, commander of the department of Zulia, and of the operations against Maracaibo, &c. and *Jose Padilla*, of the liberators of Venezuela, &c. approve, sanction and ratify the preceding treaty of capitulation.

In witness whereof, we sign it in the head-quarters at Altigracia, August 4th, 1823.

(Signed) *Manuel Manrique,*  
*Jose Padilla.*

*Jose Urdaneta, Secretary.*

*Letter from the commander of the Patriot corvette Bolivar.*

"Corvette ship Bolivar,  
"Rio Hacha, Aug. 2. }

"The corvette ship Bolivar, of 22 fifty pound cannonades, and a complement of 145 men, commanded by William S. Christie, was lately sent from Lagaira to Rio Hacha, with his excellency general Bermudas and staff, who is now preparing to commence operations against Maracaibo.

"The Spanish squadron in the lake of Maracaibo, commanded by com. Laborde, was totally destroyed, or captured, on the 23d of July, by the patriot squadron, under the command of gen. Padilla. The Spaniards suffered much in killed, and their wounded amounted to 250. Two Dutch vessels were chartered to take the latter to Curracoa. Fifteen hundred Spaniards were taken prisoners. The Spaniards lost 15 vessels of war, of different sizes: twelve fell into the hands of the patriots, three were blown up, and two run on shore and destroyed. Com. Laborde made his escape in a boat, and got on board his frigate outside of the castle. The second in command, next to Laborde, was captured--supposed to be captain Chacon.

"Commodore Laborde, it appears, previous to this action, had selected from the crew of his frigate, Constitution, and the corvette Ceres, about two thirds of the best of his sailors and soldiers: but all would not do--the Patriots were successful, and are now in full possession of the lake. We have not ascertained the number killed by the Spaniards or patriots: the only serious misfortune, on the part of the patriots, was the blowing up of the schooner Spartano, captain Block, with her officers and crew, 150 in number. This is all that we have heard as yet with regard to this action, which we have learned by a small Dutch schooner, that arrived here with some prisoners, women and others. This schooner made a run out of the lake after the action, and arrived here two days since.

"WILLIAM S. CHRISTIE,

"Commander of the Colombian corvette Bolivar,  
now bound to Lagaira."

## EDUCATION IN COLOMBIA.

*Government Decree.*

Francisco de Paula Santander, general of division, of the armies of Colombia, vice president of the republic, in charge of the executive powers, &c.

In order to advance public education in the city of Valencia, and its neighborhood, distant from the university of Caraccas, I have thought fit, in conformity with the 3d and 6th articles of the 23d of July, to decree as follows:

1. An establishment for education shall be founded at Valencia, in the province of Caraccas. It shall consist of a preparatory school; one professor's chair for instruction in Spanish grammar, Latin and the first principles of rhetoric, and another for philosophy.

2. The intendant of Venezuela shall assign revenues for the two professorships, from the funds appertaining to any convent or convents suppressed in Valencia and its jurisdiction. The revenue for the preparatory school shall be provided as pointed out in the law of the 2d of August, 1821.

3. The intendant of Venezuela shall also, on this one occasion, nominate the masters; but, in future, the professorships shall be conferred by election.

4. The establishment for education in Valencia, shall be under the control of the director of studies in Caraccas, and shall take for its guide the method pursued in the college of the latter city.

5. The secretary of state and home correspondence is charged with the execution of this decree.

Given in the palace of the government of Colombia, in Bogota, on the 15th April, 1823.

FRANCISCO DE PAULA SANTANDER.

By his excellency the vice-president:

JOSE MANUEL RESTREPO,

*Secretary of the interior.*

## THE REBEL REGENCY AT MADRID.

The Madrid Gazette, of July 14, publishes the speeches, addressed to his H. S. H. the regency of the kingdom, by the Austrian and Prussian ministers, on their being presented to the regency.

*Speech of the count de Brunetti, the Austrian minister.*

"The emperor, my master, in sending me to reside near the regency, established at Madrid during the captivity of his Catholic majesty, has wished to give your serene highness, as well as the whole Spanish nation, a new proof of the constant sentiments which have led to the union of his august allies, in laboring in the great work of the restoration of Spain, and which now induce him to desire that the Spanish government should show to all Europe its vigor, in unison with the principles, with the support and with the protection of the alliance. We shall very soon see triumph the cause which we ALL DEFEND, and for which France is now making such great and generous sacrifices--we shall see appear the happy day when the king, restored to the affectionate desires of his people, will be enabled to employ those persons whom his heart points out to him, in order to labor for the restoration of order and tranquility in a nation, which, by so many titles, merits repose and tranquility. I shall esteem myself happy if, with my feeble talents," &c.

The president of the regency replied in the name of this body, and expressed their gratitude towards the emperor of Austria, for the efficacious means which he had employed in order to give liberty to their adored monarch, and to re establish in Spain that social order which anarchy had destroyed. The president added, that, if the military rebellion, supported by a foreign loan of two millions, and by succours from all the revolutionists of Europe, was hardly able to sustain itself against the great majority of the nation, attached to the cause of God, of legitimacy, of thrones, and of the fidelity of the people; this cause, now supported by the most powerful monarchs of the world, will triumph in the most remote corners of the earth, over the most depraved of sects, the most intimately united, the most cunning, and the widest spread of all those which have ever appeared in the world for the misery of the human race.

*Discourse of count Royer, minister plenipotentiary of the king of Prussia.*

"I have the distinguished honor of expressing, on the part of the king, my master, the lively and sincere interest which he takes in the melancholy situation of the generous Spanish nation; of this nation, so religious, so faithful to honor, so loyal towards its kings; of this nation which formerly acquired and merited the title of heroic. The world does not now hope less from it, when the object is to rescue its sovereign from the powerful, the most criminal rebellion.

"If the king of Prussia places much of his hopes on the efforts of Spain, he does not place less on the decision, on the energy, and on the prudence of the regency charged to direct these efforts. Both will concur with an ally truly magnanimous, in completing an enterprize which has deserved the gratitude of the human race, for he has only undertaken it, and only continues it, with great sacrifices, for the interest of the conserving principles of social order.

"Your highness will also have equal claims to the gratitude of the great family; for what other name can now be given to the great European society? It presents the consoling proof of what can be effected to unite people, by probity, justice and religion, seated on the throne, and allied by a reciprocal confidence. Never was there seen a more splendid triumph for virtue; Spain is worthy of taking her part in it, and she is invited by the wishes of Europe."

## BLOCKADE OF THE SPANISH PORTS.

The following circular has been sent by the minister of foreign affairs, to all the accredited ambassadors and ministers of maritime powers. The ambassadors and ministers of his majesty, near the same powers, will receive similar communications.

"Sir—The French government, faithful to the principles of generosity, which she has manifested, in not issuing letters of marque, and permitting commercial vessels to pass without interruption, thought that she would not have occasion to announce the effective blockade of the Spanish ports before which she had cruisers. She believed that the rights of war and nations were sufficiently understood; and that the loyal conduct of France was so far appreciated, that no attempts would be made to force a blockade, and enter places besieged by the land and maritime forces of his most Christian majesty.

"Experience has proved that she was deceived; vessels, under different flags, daily attempt the introduction of provisions and ammunition into the ports of Cadiz, Barcelona, Santona and St. Sebastian. Many of these vessels, particularly at Cadiz have been stopped by the vessels of the king, and their cargoes put *en depot*.

"His majesty's government, desirous that the subjects of neutral powers be not exposed to this inconvenience in future, in sending commercial expeditions to blockade ports, is compelled to declare the effective blockade of the ports of Cadiz, Barcelona, Santona and St. Sebastian. I pray you, sir, to give your government this information, and inform her that, conformably to the principles of maritime rights, that vessels, of what nation soever, which may attempt to enter the above mentioned ports, will be detained by his majesty's forces and run the risk of being confiscated.

"The government hopes that the measure which she has been compelled to take, will be of short duration, and the blockaded ports will soon be open to the commerce of all nations, CHATEAUBRIAND.

## PORTUGUESE DECREE.

Lisbon, July 2, 1823.

The following official article from Portugal, discloses the fundamental principles upon which the new constitution of that kingdom will be founded, and effectually dissipates the fears entertained by some that *despotism* and the *inquisition* were about to be established in this renovated kingdom.

## DECREE.

Considering that the constitution of 1822, founded in vain theories, incompatible with the ancient habits, opinions and wants of the Portuguese nation, far from attaining the end which its authors announced, was in contradiction with the monarchical principle which it appeared to consecrate, ill adapted to conciliate and to maintain the rights and interests of the various classes of the state, and incapable of uniting the minds of all the citizens; I judged it necessary to yield to the general and spontaneous wishes of the nation, convinced, by melancholy experience, of the sinister intentions of the disorganizing faction, and to declare this constitution void *de jure*, as it had already been found inexecutable and absurd.

In conformity, therefore, with the dearest wishes of my royal heart, and with the sincere promises which I made in my proclamations and declarations, effectually to promote the happiness of my subjects, by means of institutions, which, on the one hand, may restore to the throne on which Divine Providence hath placed me, the grandeur and consideration which become it, and, on the other hand, secure to the Portuguese the solidity and duration of their individual rights; and considering that the ancient fundamental law of the monarchy cannot now, as it formerly did, fully answer the ends which I have conceived in my paternal mind, unless it be accommodated to the actual state of civilization, to the relations of the various parts of which the Portuguese monarchy is composed, and to the forms of the representative governments established in Europe, have thought proper to appoint a junta, to prepare the plan of a fundamental law of the Portuguese monarchy, trusting that the said junta will apply with the most assiduous and serious attention, to fulfil the important task which I have entrusted to them, and will, with the least possible delay, submit to my royal approbation the new fundamental law, which, regulated by the sound principles of public law, may establish, in perfect harmony, the exercise of the supreme power, and the permanent legal security of the people, opening the roads which may conduct the public administration by progressive ameliorations to that degree of perfection which is compatible with human institutions, and fix, at once, the future destinies and the prosperity of the Portuguese monarchy.

The said junta shall be composed of fourteen members, named in the subjoined list, to be presided by the conde Palmella, minister of state for foreign affairs.

(Signed by)

HIS MAJESTY.

Palace of Bemposta, June 18.

*List of the junta*—Antonio Jose Guiao, archbishop of Evora, F. de Borja Garcao Stockeler, F. M. Trigozo de Aragao Morato, J. de Sonsa Pinto de Magalhães, J. Ant. Faria de Carvalho, J. A. de Oliveira Leite, J. J. Rodrigues de Bastos, J. M. Danlas Pereira, de Manoel de Portugal, M. V. Teixeira de Carvalho, Marquez de Olhao, Monsenhor Gordo, Ricardo Raymundo Nogueira.

(Signed)

M. I. M. PAMPLONA.

Palace of Bemposta, June 18.



## South Carolina Law.

Having published judge Johnson's opinion on the law of South Carolina, respecting free people of color, it is required of us, in common justice to one of the counsel in the case, Mr. Holmes, to give the following statement. We cannot see why it was necessary to introduce this gentleman's name into the "opinion" in the manner that it was—his expressions had nothing to do with the merits of the case: and the proceeding seems to have added considerably to the heat which the decision generally caused. The Charleston papers have teemed with essays on the subject, and the judge, under his own name, has appeared in them.

To the editor of the ( Charleston ) Mercury.

SIR: In the published opinion of judge Johnson, upon the motion to discharge a colored seaman, confined in jail, under the act of 1822, the judge attributes to me the following expressions: "That, rather than not see the act enforced, I would prefer a dissolution of the union."

A writer, under the signature of "Carolinensis," denies that any such sentiment ever fell from me.

Judge Johnson, in replying to this writer, not only repeats the charge, but proceeds to observe, "It is presumed that, in arguing a cause in an open crowded court-room, no gentleman will utter what he is either afraid or ashamed to own; and that, so far from apprehending any loss of reputation from his, (Mr. HOLMES), having said it, I considered him as having taken his stand, and resolved to build up a reputation on the support of the measures he was defending."

Should I remain silent after these remarks, my fellow-citizens would conclude either that I had expressed the sentiment ascribed to me in the opinion, or am afraid to state openly what I actually did say towards the close of my argument before the court. I, therefore, deem it proper to declare—1st, That I did not express any such sentiment as is ascribed to me by judge Johnson; and, 2d, That, so far from wishing to deny the sentiment uttered by me on that occasion, I conceive it to be the sentiment of every genuine Carolinian, and shall not withhold it for a moment from the public.

By judge Johnson's statement, it would appear that I had resolved to persevere in the enforcement of the law, even should it be judicially pronounced unconstitutional—*nay*, even should its enforcement be destructive of the union of the states. Such a resolution would have been in violation of my principles and my attachments: I have always viewed the constitution, which united so many independent states into one glorious republic, as the sublimest effort of human intellect; but have, at the same time, considered the power reserved to the several states of regulating their internal policy, as the most beautiful and characteristic feature of that great instrument. It was in the course of my remarks upon this very feature of the constitution that I stated, not what judge Johnson charges me with, but what I shall now repeat. Towards the end of my speech I made no direct inference from the law of 1822; but, commenting on the abstract right, inherent in the state of South Carolina to protect herself, I remarked that slavery was essential to the positive interest of this state, and to its relative importance as a member of a great confederacy. That, if South Carolina was deprived of the right of regulating her colored population—it required not the spirit of prophecy to foretell the result, and that, rather than submit to the destruction of the state, I would pre-

fer the dissolution of the union. This was the sentiment I expressed, which I boldly avow, and to which I shall steadily adhere; but I never said—nor shall I ever say—That, if the law of 1822 be declared by the supreme court at Washington to be unconstitutional, I would endeavor to enforce it; on the contrary, to such a decision I shall submit with that deference for the constituted authorities which becomes every patriotic citizen—but, until such a decision be pronounced, I most distinctly state it as my determination to support the law of 1822; which, according to my best judgment, (after a due inquiry), I hold to be constitutional—though with that diffidence, in my opinion, which arises from my knowledge of the doubts or opposite conclusions of men for whose wisdom and patriotism I entertain the proper respect.

In connecting my name with the South-Carolina Association, an honor rather than an injury has been done me. So ardent is my admiration of its objects, such my respect for the gentlemen composing it, so thoroughly am I convinced of the purity, correctness and extent of its views, that I feel proud in being united with an institution which I sincerely believe calculated to confer upon this state the most important benefits.

It is further apprehended, by judge Johnson, that I had resolved to build up my reputation by a perseverance in the sentiment he has attributed to me.

It certainly is the object of my labors and my studies to build up a reputation, but, I trust in God, it will never be erected upon the ruins of my country.

Such a reputation, as shall be founded upon upright and independent efforts to contribute, to the full measure of my feeble abilities, towards the happiness of my fellow-citizens, and the safety of my native state, shall be the perpetual object of my strongest exertions and most fervent aspiration.

I remain your very obedient, &c.

I. E. HOLMES.

## Army of the United States.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 11, 1823.

ORDERS:—The following promotions and appointments, in the army of the United States, have been made at the war department, since the publication of the order of the 8th of March, 1823:

### First Regiment of Artillery.

2d Lieutenant George Webb, to be 1st lieutenant, 15th May, 1823, vice, Melendy, deceased.

Brevet 2d lieutenant Isaac Trimble, of the 3d artillery, to be 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1822.

### Fourth Regiment of Artillery.

Brevet 2d lieutenant John Pickell, to be 2d lieutenant, 1st July, 1822.

### Fourth Regiment of Infantry.

2d Lieutenant Arthur W. Thornton, to be 1st lieutenant, 25th April, 1823, vice Mann, dismissed.

### Sixth Regiment of Infantry.

2d Lieutenant Thomas Noel, to be 1st lieutenant, 16th April, 1823, vice, Field, deceased.

2d Lieutenant W. W. Morris, to be 1st lieutenant, 29th May, 1823, vice, Kavanagh, deceased.

2d Lieutenant Joseph Pentland, to be 1st lieutenant, 1st June, 1823, vice, McCray, resigned.

### APPOINTMENTS.

Captain D. B. Douglass, to be professor of engineering at the military academy, 1st May, 1823.

Charles Davies, to be professor of mathematics at the military academy, 1st May, 1823.

G. A. Bibby, N. Y. to be paymaster, 13th May, 1823.

Alfred Watkins, N. H. to be assistant surgeon, 11th June, 1823.

Lieut. Julius A. d'Lagnell, 5th infantry, to be assistant commissary of subsistence, 15th April, 1823.

Lieutenant W. S. Colquhoun, 7th infantry, to be assistant commissary of subsistence, 22d May, 1823.

Lieutenant John R. Wilcox, 5th infantry, to be assistant commissary of subsistence, 21st June, 1823.

Cadet Alfred Mordecai, to be brevet 2d lieutenant engineers, 1st July, 1823.

Cadet George S. Greene, to be brevet 2d lieutenant 1st regiment artillery, 1st July, 1823.

Cadet Frederick Searle, to be brevet 2d lieutenant 1st regiment artillery, 1st July, 1823.

Cadet Andrew Kinnard, to be brevet 2d lieutenant 1st regiment artillery, 1st July, 1823.

Cadet George C. Richards, to be brevet 2d lieutenant 2d regiment artillery, 1st July, 1823.

Cadet George Nauman, to be brevet 2d lieutenant 2d regiment artillery, 1st July, 1823.

Cadet John Farley, to be brevet 2d lieutenant 2d regiment artillery, 1st July, 1823.

Cadet Lucien B. Webster, to be brevet 2d lieutenant 3d regiment artillery, 1st July, 1823.

Cadet Alfred Beckley, to be brevet 2d lieutenant 3d regiment artillery, 1st July, 1823.

Cadet Richard De Treville, to be brevet 2d lieutenant 3d regiment artillery, 1st July, 1823.

Cadet Samuel U. Southerland, to be brevet 2d lieutenant 4th regiment artillery, 1st July, 1823.

Cadet Frederick L. Guion, to be brevet 2d lieutenant 4th regiment artillery, 1st July, 1823.

Cadet W. Reynolds, to be 2d lieutenant 1st regiment infantry, 1st July, 1823.

Cadet Henry Stewart, to be 2d lieutenant 1st regiment infantry, 1st July, 1823.

Cadet John E. Newell, to be brevet 2d lieutenant 1st regiment infantry, 1st July, 1823.

Cadet Julius B. Kingsbury, to be 2d lieutenant, 2d regiment infantry, 1st July, 1823.

Cadet Joseph R. Smith, to be 2d lieutenant 2d regiment infantry, 1st July, 1823.

Cadet Hannibal Day, to be 2d lieutenant 2d regiment infantry, 1st July, 1823.

Cadet Charles Holt, to be brevet 2d lieutenant 2d regiment infantry, 1st July, 1823.

Cadet George H. Crossman, to be brevet 2d lieutenant 3d regiment infantry, 1st July, 1823.

Cadet Egbert B. Birdsall, to be brevet 2d lieutenant 3d regiment infantry, 1st July, 1823.

Cadet Lorenzo Thomas, to be 2d lieutenant 4th regiment infantry, 1st July, 1823.

Cadet Richard D. C. Collins, to be 2d lieutenant 4th regiment infantry, 1st July, 1823.

Cadet Elias Phillips, to be 2d lieutenant 4th regiment infantry, 1st July, 1823.

Cadet John Nicholls, to be brevet 2d lieutenant 4th regiment infantry, 1st July, 1823.

Cadet John W. Cotton, to be brevet 2d lieutenant 5th regiment infantry, 1st July, 1823.

Cadet Reuben Holmes, to be 2d lieutenant 6th regiment infantry, 1st July, 1823.

Cadet George W. Waters, to be 2d lieutenant 6th regiment infantry, 1st July, 1823.

Cadet Levi Nute, to be 2d lieutenant 6th regiment infantry, 1st July, 1823.

Cadet Mark W. Bateman, to be 2d lieutenant 6th regiment infantry, 1st July, 1823.

Cadet George Andrews, to be 2d lieutenant 6th regiment infantry, 1st July, 1823.

Cadet Asa Richardson, to be 2d lieutenant 6th regiment infantry, 1st July, 1823.

Cadet Edmund B. Alexander, to be brevet 2d lieutenant 6th regiment infantry, 1st July, 1823.

Cadet Joseph A. Phillips, to be 2d lieutenant 6th regiment infantry, 1st July, 1823.

Cadet Albert S. Miller, to be brevet 2d lieutenant 7th regiment infantry, 1st July, 1823.

The general in chief announces the foregoing promotions and appointments to the army, and directs the officers promoted to report for duty accordingly. Those appointed have received special instructions from this office.

By order of major general Brown.

E. KIRBY, aid-de-camp.

## CHRONICLE.

*Gen. Henry Lallemand* died, in the early part of the present week, at Bordentown, New Jersey, and was buried in Philadelphia. His demise was occasioned by a disease in the stomach. He was a gallant soldier of Napoleon, and much esteemed for his private virtues.

*Prince Eugene Beauhanois*, son in law of the late emperor of France, brother of the wife of Louis Bonaparte, and father in law of the crown prince of Sweden, has also lately died, in Europe.

*Massachusetts.* Mr. John Bailey, now a clerk in the department of state, has been elected a member of the house of representatives of the United States, from Norfolk district, Massachusetts, by a large majority—of which district he was a resident before he accepted a public employment.

*Maine.* A fire, kindled in the woods near Wassett, fanned by a strong wind and fed by a parched vegetation, has spread and extended over six miles of cultivated country, destroying from 70 to 80 buildings: and its progress was so rapid that some lives are supposed to have been lost. Many persons escaped with only a small part of their clothing!

*Natchez.* A letter is published in the New York papers, dated Natchez, August 21, which says—"All is bustle and confusion here—the yellow fever is raging with unexampled violence. Some, who were well at breakfast, are in their coffins before 9 o'clock at night. There were about seventy-five cases reported yesterday. The inhabitants are removing, and are expected to go out, *en masse*, to day.

*Yellow fever.* The public authorities at Brooklyn, near New York, where some cases of yellow fever lately occurred, have removed all the families in the neighborhood of the spot, in which the deaths took place, and erected fences to prevent intercourse with that part of the village.

*Spontaneous combustion.* A woollen factory, at Dudley, Mass. narrowly escaped destruction by fire, in consequence of a quantity of "waste wool" being suffered to lie in a heap.

*Earthen ware.* There is a very extensive manufactory of black and red tea and coffee pots, &c. at Philadelphia—very cheap, and suitable for common use. Many other articles are to be made at this establishment, and especially portable earthenware furnaces, for cooking, said to be very useful, convenient and economical in the saving of fuel.

*Apples* have grown the present season, near Wilmington, Del. that weighed 22½ ounces, and were 15 inches in circumference.



# NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES. No. 4—VOL. I.]

BALTIMORE, SEPT. 27, 1823.

[VOL. XXV. WHOLE NO. 628.]

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

In a small part of the last publication of the REGISTER, the asterisk was attached to the year 1808, instead of 1800; the latter being the one in which the vote of Pennsylvania was divided on the presidential election.

My friends of the "National Intelligencer," the caucus-giants at the present time, for reasons best known to themselves, but "understood" also by others—have got themselves into a hobble by quoting the REGISTER of 1812, wherein I said that, "when measures and not men were the object, a caucus was justifiable," a sentiment that never has, and, it is most likely, never will be, disavowed by me—to which, however, they adroitly gave a construction that they thought might suit their purposes, but it failed. The "Washington Republican" has, in part, performed what I had intended to do, by giving some extracts from Messrs. Gales and Seaton's paper of 1816, when they had reference to the strange proceedings of the congressional caucus that nearly ventured to nominate Mr. Crawford instead of Mr. Monroe, as I have always wished had been done, that the system might have been consigned to the disgrace that it deserves, when persons and not principles are the object that it acts upon; when, instead of promoting high-souled and honorable measures, it degenerates into a market for the buying and selling of votes; when the will of the people is attempted to be forced into subjection to the will of office hunters and holders, and influence seekers at the "high places." I remembered well what these gentlemen had said on that occasion, but could not directly appeal to the files of their publication. By way of amusement, and to shew the consistency of Messrs. Gales and Seaton, I may publish these extracts hereafter. The following paragraphs will suffice for the present:

From the National Intelligencer, of April 8, 1816: "So general is the sentiment in favor of it, [the nomination of Mr. Monroe] that our astonishment increases, by retrospection, at the formidable number of the republican meeting opposed to the nomination of Mr. Monroe. We consult our own inclination, and probably the interests of the great republican family, by avoiding an examination into the circumstances, a combination of which had nearly produced a nomination in direct opposition to the public will!!!"

Again, in the same paper: "So strongly impressed indeed are we, with the conviction that the sense of the people was not truly represented in that meeting! [the congressional caucus] from whatever causes, that our confidence in the expediency of this mode of collecting the general sentiment is shaken, we had almost said destroyed!!! The force of the constitutional objection raised to the practice, we do not admit, because it conflicts not with any provision of that instrument; but, in our view,

there are serious grounds of objection to it of a different nature!

"If caucussing, as it is called, be necessary! among parties, to secure unity of action, would it not be expedient to devise some more equitable method than the present; some method which shall more truly refract the sense of the people from different parts of the country, without interfering with the official duties of the members of congress, and without being subject to the influence of considerations which ought to have no bearing on the question?"

"O heu jam satis!" So, it appears that Messrs. Gales and Seaton were exactly of my opinion as to a caucus, though they have lately, and so often, dipped their goose quill into the ink to "blow me up," because I would not change my notions of right, as it appeared to them expedient that they should change their's.

SEATTLE. Our latest news from Spain is confused, and, perhaps, on the whole, rather unfavorable; but there is not yet any good reason to despair of the cause of freedom in that country. It appears quite certain that the duke of Angouleme has quarrelled with the regency. See "Foreign News," page 58.

PORTER'S SQUADRON. Another arrival gives us late news from Thompson's Island. Com. Porter was himself better, but had not yet recovered his health. Lieutenants Gilman and Carter, midshipmen Miles King, jun. and Davis, and four other persons of the squadron, had died, as also Dr. Montgomery and Mr. Newell, residents of the island, with the yellow fever, and many officers and men were left sick. Out of 72 marines, all told, 36 were on the sick list—eleven of them dangerous. Some of those attacked were carried off in twelve hours!

The latest accounts, of Sept. 8, do not indicate any abatement of the disease, but speak in strong terms of the probable and speedy recovery of the commodore.

NATCHEZ. The most fatal disease that we have lately heard of, appears to prevail at Natchez. The town has been nearly abandoned. On the 1st inst. it was estimated that only 200 persons remained there, and 49 had died within the preceding five days. The list of the dead is dreadful—the most respectable people, who received all that good nursing and medical skill could do to save them, have perished like the rest. Whole families were swept off. One man, his wife, two children, and six journeymen, (carpenters), seemingly died together!—another person, his mother and two sisters—a lady and her two daughters, shared the same fate! The neighboring country is also very sickly. "The disease is called yellow fever, as the victims die of yellow skin and black vomit." It is attributed to the overflow of the Mississippi, in the early part of the season.

New Orleans is healthy. In a whole week, the deaths amounted to only 44, of whom two were of yellow and six of malignant fever.

LOUISIANA. The last mail brought two letters from gentlemen of the first respectability, in refutation of accounts copied into the REGISTER from other papers, of the destruction of the cotton crop by the inundation. They say that the prospect of the crop was never finer than it is now.

The writer of one of these letters remarks, that he wishes the error corrected, because "every one who reads your paper must be convinced that you are a lover of truth." I hope and believe that I am; but it is not always possible to discern it in the mass of matter subjected to the view of an editor. In reference to what was said on the authority of the commander of a steam boat, that the districts of Concordia and Ouachita were under water, the gentlemen says—

"The greater part of the parish of Ouachita is far above the level of the water, at its highest state. The only part subject to inundation is some tracts on the Mississippi bank, and between it and the high lands of the Ouachita river and its branches. The western side is almost entirely composed of *pine hills*, from one to three hundred feet above the water. The hills yield from 1000 to 1500 pounds of cotton, in the seed, to the acre, and a great part of them are as valuable as bottom lands, being nearly level, [on their top], and so not subject to be washed by the rains. Our crops never had a more flattering prospect. I have lived here twenty years, and feel anxious that no error should be entertained of the nature of our country."

PASSENGERS. The official returns from the custom-houses, for the fourth quarter of 1821, and the three first quarters of 1822, give us the following aggregates, as laid before congress on the 9th Jan. 1823:

Males	:	:	:	:	5,241
Females	:	:	:	:	1,139
Not stated	:	:	:	:	2,105
					8,485

This statement, however, gives no idea of the force of migration of foreigners. For instance, in the ninth page of the table, opened accidentally, under the head of Boston, March 31st, 1822, there is a total of forty-eight passengers, but, in the column "where born," twenty of them are put down "United States"—and, at Philadelphia, in the next page, the passengers are thirteen—five of whom are reported born in the United States, and so on. I am convinced that the direct migration of foreigners to the United States does not now amount to 5000 persons a year. Yet the tables presented are, no doubt, very defective, and there is no reference made to those who arrive via Canada, inland. If the whole of the foreigners who reach us amounted to 10,000 per annum, it would be a less number than we lose by the erratic habits of our seamen and others, and the return of foreigners "home." The increase of our population rests on the domestic means, just as the wealth and the strength of the nation must inevitably do. In every way, to advance in power or responsibility, we must look to ourselves.

ELIGIBILITY. The Vermont Republican says—"the Hon. Elias Keyes and John Mattocks, representatives to the U. S. congress from this state, are elected members of the legislature" of Vermont.

MONEY. The London Morning Chronicle, of a late date, says—

"At present money is so abundant in the city that

applications are, made in vain, for mercantile acceptances, to be discounted at three per cent; and yet the capitalist finds even this low interest a much better income than he could obtain by the employment of his property either in agriculture or in manufactures."

LAW—stage coaches. A case was lately tried in England, before Baron Garrow, to recover damages against the proprietors of a stage coach, which was over turned by the carelessness of the driver. A young lady, one of the passengers, who had been educated, at a great expense, to act the part of the governess of a school, was a passenger. She was beautiful and accomplished. Her jaw bone was broken, several of her teeth knocked out, and she was injured in her lower limbs, so that she was disqualified to teach French or dancing. The jury gave a verdict in her favor of £575.

THE ROYAL BURGHS OF SCOTLAND. There are between 60 and 70 "royal burghs" in Scotland, which return fifteen representatives to parliament, the whole kingdom having only 45, or one more than the rugged county of Cornwall, in England, on account of its numerous boroughs. Cornwall has a gross population of about 200 000 persons; Scotland 1,800,000. Of these "royal burghs" 21 have less than 26 resident votes, beginning with one such voter, and going up 2, 5, 6, 7, &c. to 25; and the amount of all the persons who compose the "town councils" to elect 15 members of parliament is only 1102. Edinburgh has only 33 voters. Of the whole, 187 are non residents, and 620 only hold property in these burghs. The various burghs are supposed to contain a million of people; so there is one voter in them to every 909 souls. Such is Scottish and British representation. We have some excellent types of it in Maryland and Virginia, as it regards the relative population and wealth of counties and districts.

HAYTI. It is strongly recommended by many, that the United States should officially acknowledge a fact which really exists, the independence of Hayti. Much may be said on both sides of the question; and, though the general opinion is against the proceeding, some notice of this neighboring nation of people of color, cannot be uninteresting or unprofitable; for Hayti, very important just now, promises to have effects on the state of society in this part of the world, of great moment to the people of the United States and of the West Indies.

One writer, who assumes the possession of most respectable information, regards the population as amounting to a million. This must, I think, be a large exaggeration. The whole number of persons on the island, at the time of its greatest cultivation and commercial prosperity, (when it employed 200,000 tons of shipping in the trade with France only, and exported, from the French port, about 170,000,000 lbs. of sugar and 80,000,000 lbs. coffee, with large quantities of cotton, indigo, &c.), did not exceed 575,000 souls. At that time, to supply the waste of human life, 30,000 fresh negroes were annually imported from Africa, in about one hundred vessels; and the other trade with foreign places employed about 60,000 tons of shipping more. But, when the revolution broke out, the whites, (say 31,000), and the mulattos, (20,000) were massacred or forced to fly, or killed in the troubles that followed, and so there remained only about 500,000 blacks. We have seen it repeatedly



stated, that this class of persons has not increased since that period; on the contrary, I believe it has been said, by authority in Hayti, that its number had declined; and if, when we call to recollection the many destructive insurrections and wars to which the island was subject until a late date, and the exterminating principles that were adopted by the contending chiefs, with the great destruction of life through the wantonness of tyranny in the late "king Henry" and his unfeeling and brutal adherents, we should suppose that the present population cannot amount to half a million in the whole island—that which was the Spanish part being very scantily peopled. But this is a large and formidable stock to be acted upon—and, under a mild and peaceable government, encouraging the arts and protecting property and domestic industry, it will be augmented with unprecedented rapidity, and acquire a power to maintain not only the independence of Hayti, but to dictate the law to neighboring places at will, or conquer them at discretion.

This island, by the nature of the climate on its coasts, the fastnesses of its interior, the fertility of its soil and the amount of its spontaneous production of articles fitted for food, and, more than all, the number and character of its inhabitants, is, perhaps, more able to maintain its own sovereignty than almost any other nation or state; and any one would much more readily insure the presidency of it to *Boyer* than the crown of France to *Louis*, though the latter, by virtue of that crown, claims the possession of this great and most valuable country. The best appointed, and perhaps the most numerous army that ever crossed the Atlantic, (under Napoleon's brother-in-law, Le Clerc), attempted a subjugation of it—but the blacks retired to the mountains and kept the French confined to the coast, and they died off "like rotten sheep," by thousands. Before this, the British attempted to reduce it—the whole force employed was 15,000 choice troops; and, in about one year, almost without battle, they were reduced to 3,000 men fit for service. Hompesch's regiment of hussars was cut down from 1000 to 300 men in about two months, and every man of the 96th regiment died! and besides this prodigal waste of life, the expedition directly cost not less than twenty millions of dollars. It effected nothing, nor could 100,000 of the best trained troops in the world, supported by all the British navy, and supplied at the cost of hundreds of millions of money, reduce the island, if the people remained true to their own liberty and independence. They would only have to fly to the mountains, (which produce enough to subsist them), harass their enemy by small parties, and leave the rest to disease—unless they pleased to meet them in the field, which they might do with 70 or 80,000 well armed and disciplined men. The present regular force is between 40 and 50,000 excellent soldiers, naturalized to the climate; which, so fatal to the whites, is not particularly injurious to them, even when subjected to such exposures as would produce almost certain death to their enemies, within two or three days. A brief notice of the history of the *Maroons*, in Jamaica, may shew the nature of that defence which the blacks of Hayti might offer to an invading enemy, if the latter were powerful enough to compel them to abandon the coasts and the plains of the island—and Hayti has every possible advantage for such defence that Jamaica affords, the character of the country in both being the same, except that the soil of Hayti is the richest and most productive of roots, &c. used for food, of which re-

source the inhabitants could not be deprived, vegetation being perpetual and exceedingly rapid.

When Jamaica was taken from the Spaniards in 1655, the slaves, about 1500 only in all, on the surrender of their masters, retreated to the mountains, and began to act for themselves like freemen. They soon acquired the name of *Maroons*, and were considerably reinforced by fugitive slaves, for they, at first, received such as fled to them. In less than 8 years, such had been the amount of their depredations, or, perhaps, correctly speaking, the effects of the *war* which they carried on, that a full pardon, with 20 acres of land and freedom from all manner of servitude, were offered to each one who would surrender himself. They preferred their own independent way of living—they checked the approach of the whites, and defeated party after party, force after force, attempting to subdue them. Various embassies were sent to them, but they refused to treat. By the year 1730, the colony had spent no less than 240,000*l.* for their suppression, and hundreds of lives had been lost. At this time, a great chief, named Cudjoe, appeared among them; he collected them more together, built a town on the top of the mountains, and two whole regiments were sent to reduce him: severe battles took place, and the blacks were defeated at length, and much dispersed. But they renewed the contest—they secretly passed into the settlements, fired the cane fields and out-houses, carried off slaves, and killed many of the whites. This desultory war was dreadful to the planters and the troops. Great efforts were made to end it: *the church-wardens were required to furnish blood-hounds and packs of dogs*, to hunt the negroes; and, in 1737, two hundred of the *Musquito Indians* were induced to leave their country and assist in the destruction of the little band of *Maroons*, and they were of much service: yet, in 1738, the British were reduced to the necessity of making a treaty with them, assigning them land and securing it to their posterity, and the *Maroons*, on their part, agreed not to harbor runaway slaves, or commit depredations. After some time, this treaty ceased to produce much good to the whites, who were jealous of the blacks, and in continual dread of their power. The wild boars, land crabs, pigeons, fish and various vegetables, furnished them with abundance of provisions, and the *wild pine* supplied them with water—their manner and habits were of the rudest and roughest character, more those of brutes than of men. In 1768 they assisted the whites in suppressing an insurrection of the slaves; but, in 1795, on account of the punishment of some of their members for felony, they took up arms again. The alarm was great—troops were forwarded, and agents sent to them. They received the latter, and under arms—there were only 300 of them; but nothing effectual was done. All the horrors of St. Domingo were anticipated! Nearly 2000 regular troops, and the whole of the neighboring militia, were prepared to act against them. Some fighting, attended with peculiarly savage circumstances, took place, many on both sides being killed: among the latter was the commander of the British troops, col. Sandford; but the *Maroons*, though compelled to retire by the force of numbers, were not subdued—they appeared again and again, burning, robbing and destroying; they carried off thirty negroes from one plantation loaded with spoil, and, like our indians, slaughtered child-bed women and infants at the breast. They surprised col. Fitch, who succeeded Sandford, and killed him with several of his officers and men. Neither courage nor conduct could avail against them. *Dogs* were

proposed to be introduced again; the entire strength of the colony was put forth, and the expense had amounted to 500,000*l*. It was suggested that a treaty had best be made with them—it was, by many, opposed, as derogatory to the honor of the British throne. *Fifty Spanish hunters and one hundred blood hounds* had arrived from Cuba—and some of the Maroons became desirous of peace. At length, another treaty was concluded, in December 1795, in which it was stipulated that they should not be compelled to leave the island. The legislature of Jamaica, however, found some defect in the treaty, and declared it not binding!—and the end was, that they were forcibly sent off to Nova Scotia, in June 1796, at the cost of the colony. Now, this people, on account of whom the British had made such a vast expenditure of life and treasure, probably never amounted to more than two thousand persons, of either sex and all ages, at any one time! In 1791—four years before they made the last treaty, their *whole* number was estimated at only 1400; and it may be easily believed that, if the British had respected the obligations of the treaty made with them as a *free people*, they would have preserved their independence until this day: and it requires no casuist to shew, that they were as justly entitled to it, and the possession of the whole island also, if they could obtain it by arms, as the British—who, by arms, had subjected it. It is *might* that gives “legitimacy” to conquest. Alexander, “the deliverer,” has his white slaves, and why might not king Cudjoe have white ones or black ones, if he *could*—the Maroons being the *nobility* of Jamaica! “Corinthian pillars” of its society? the “prop and stay of the throne?”

These brief sketches, though familiar to some, will be new to others, and not useless to any. “What has been, may be.” And the facts here stated are sufficient to shew, that Hayti cannot be reduced unless the people submit of their own free will, or are subdued by the treachery of invaders on whom they may rely. But neither of these are probable things. They are too numerous and powerful, and too well informed, to make a general submission, or suffer a deportation, like that of the Maroons. The country is destined to be peopled by blacks, until the “Ethiopian changes his skin” or “chaos comes again,” and the island shall be one no more. This is the truth, and we ought to look at it. To shut our own eyes against the light, will not lessen the light to others, preserve ourselves from their observation, or defeat their designs.

But to these essential facts must be added a consideration of the *real* condition of Hayti. The people have a regular and enlightened government of the republican form—more liberal, perhaps, in its operation than any now existing in Europe, those of Great Britain and Spain only excepted. Colleges have been established, and common schools are multiplied. The superior branches of science and the most useful of the arts, are protected and encouraged. The public offices are filled by native citizens of talents and character—they have their judges and courts, and other establishments, like ourselves; and the business of them is conducted with as much accuracy and promptitude as in those of other nations. They have a legislative assembly, and a full proportion of orators and statesmen; and they rather abound with military skill. They have regular arsenals and magazines, well supplied with all the needful implements of war, and a powerful regular army. The press is freer than in France, Russia, Austria or Prussia, and it is well conducted;

and, in general, what may be called the *present* generation, that is, persons between 20 and 30 years of age, are as well informed and as highly accomplished, as those of the greater part of Europe. The president, Boyer, is an able general and a profound statesman. If we regard the various difficulties that his predecessor, Pétion, and himself have had to encounter, the peculiarity of the *population* over whom they had to preside, the internal wars, the *location* of Hayti, and the condition of the adjacent islands, we must grant to them uncommon displays of wisdom and energy, and a sense of moderation and justice that should put the rulers of the old world to shame. They have maintained the laws of nations and respected the rights of others, though they owed so little to those laws or to a respect for those rights by others. It would have been almost *naturally* supposed, that the Haytians—just liberated from personal slavery, a state in which they were regarded as mere *working machines*, without thought or the *right of thinking*, must have sunk into all sorts of extravagance, and have made a common war on the oppressors of their color: but, happily, we may venture to say, for themselves and their neighbors, the massacre of the whites did not produce safety to the blacks—they were divided into parties carrying on a cruel and desolating war, one with another. Personal security demanded an observance of public right; private danger brought forth talent; talent produced order, and common sense, impelled by the common necessity, raised up and established government. The person who lately handled a hoe, at the will of his master, wielded a sword and commanded thousands of his fellows, *citizens and soldiers*; and he who recently was not the chief even of the miserable hovel in which he lived, was called upon to preside over matters of the state! The volcano of the revolution and the terrible crucible of war, softened and purified their minds, and compelled them to reflect and *calculate consequences*. A spirit of inquiry was imposed by a sense of self preservation, and despised negroes have become men and women, who, unless for the reason of their color, would not be any where rejected on account of their manners; and religion, the great rule over the passions, is observed and respected by them as much as by others, who claim a much higher grade in the scale of civilization. I speak of things as they are. The fact is, that persons and property are more safe in Hayti than in many nations of white people. The classic ground of Italy is infested by bands of ferocious robbers, or over run with swarms of beggars and petty thieves. Hayti has but few of either of these. There is more of either class, in the city of Naples than in this republic of blacks—more, perhaps, even in the “eternal city,” Rome, though the residence of the Pope, the spiritual head of the most numerous church among Christians.

Now let us suppose that president Boyer should imitate the example of the pretended sovereign of Hayti, Louis of France, in regard to Spain, or the famous member of the “*peace society of Massachusetts*,” in respect to Poland? If Louis had a right to carry war into Spain, *because the people were free*, surely Boyer may attack Cuba, Jamaica and Porto Rico, or either of them, *because the mass of the people are slaves*! To dispute the right of France, in the case just mentioned, would nearly cost a man his life in *civilized* Europe, so firmly fixed is the idea that right is established by the *reason of the bayonet*—and so the right becomes manifest! Admit that Boyer, with 20,000 men, which he might



readily transport across the narrow sea between him and Jamaica, should land there, and, as the British did, on our southern coast, during the late war, call the slaves to insurrection, and protect them in the murder and robbery of their masters! what would be the "legitimate" consequence? Jamaica, some strong holds excepted, would be conquered in two or three days. No present means could possibly prevent it, and the power of Great Britain could not reduce the slaves to servitude again.—Neither could Cuba or Porto Rico resist him! Suppose even that he would only open his ports to *pirates*, and permit them to deposit their gains in Hayti—who could prevent their success or punish the aggression? Thousands of bad men from all nations would flock round about him, and his power to do mischief would be doubled in a year.—What would be the amount that he might add to the catalogue of human miseries, if he should act just as France is doing to Spain—arm the slave against his master, and have his "armies of the faith?" But Boyer has restrained the disposition to aggrandize himself or his nation. He captured the Spanish part of the island, it is true—if ever an invasion was a right one, that was both necessary and just: but he preserved order, he emancipated the few slaves that there were in that quarter, but respected the persons and property of their late masters. There were no murders or assassinations, no robbers or plunderers—no *soldiers of the faith*, with a cross in one hand and a dagger in the other, prowling about to destroy—no duke of Angoulême to patronize and pay them for killing their neighbors!—no *purchasers of human scalps*. Restraint, in some cases, may pass only for a negative virtue; but, in regard to Boyer, it is real and positive, and worthy of profound admiration and the highest praise. He is not ignorant of his means—but he prefers peace to war, the plough share to the sword, the internal repose of Hayti to her renown in arms. *There is no king in Europe, with the power that he possesses, would use it with the same moderation and justice.\** It is impossible that the whites of the West Indies, and others in the neighborhood of Hayti, should not regret the location of that island, and apprehend great changes in its government, for even fugitive slaves from other islands are not harbored here,—but, as it cannot be driven from its foundations, let us hope that, with its advance in population, power and improvement, the present good dispositions of the people and their rulers may be continued. And that they may, the Haytians should be treated with all the respect that is due to their *actual condition*, as a free and independent people: but in the way of their acknowledgment there is a host of difficulties.

It is admitted, and it is certainly true, that our present trade with Hayti is of greater importance to us than our trade with France, herself. It employs much more of our tonnage, and is, every way, more beneficial to us: But shall we, by acknowledging the independence of the island, involve ourselves in a war with France? Can it really benefit Hayti?—will it not surely injure ourselves? The reason of things is against the proposition,

\*Occasional complaints are made against the government of Hayti, and sometimes, no doubt, with just cause. But truth is not always discerned or stated; the courts of Hayti may abound as much with "glorious uncertainty," or their acts be as much misrepresented as our own, and it is not often that any serious fault is found with the administration of the island.

and we regard it as inexpedient. But again, are we yet prepared to send and receive ministers to and from Hayti? Could the prejudices of some, and the, perhaps, just fears of others, be quieted? We think not. The time has not yet come for a surrender of our feelings about color, nor is it fitting at any time, that the public safety should be endangered. Hayti is, and will be, independent—we cannot prevent it, if we would, nor are we so disposed. In looking into the vista of futurity, great events may be anticipated—but we cannot wish to hurry them on. Our condition is unfortunate—for personal security may forbid the doing of that which is right in itself, because it may be injurious in its operation, though innocent in its agent. We are on the horns of a dilemma, and how to get off, at some future period—we leave to that period to determine as well as it can. We will not act for or against the existing fact, because of the extreme delicacy of its nature; but maintain good faith with all, and strictly observe all the rights of persons and things.

GOOD INK. The following notice, copied from the Richmond "Enquirer," and addressed to the "clerks of courts of justice" in Virginia, involves a matter of great importance to the public; and, that every one may possess himself of ink that is durable, I republish, from the 17th vol. of the "Register," the following receipt, which was furnished to me by the late Joseph James, esq. who was remarkable for his attention to matters of this nature, and withal a good chemist, and exceedingly fond of useful experiments. The character of the ink, made according to his directions, is this—it is very strong and durable, yet flows freely from the pen; it is uncommonly black, but dries very quickly.

I repeat, once more, it to be important, in the highest degree, that records, (which are to endure for ages), be written with strong durable ink: and it is much to be regretted that my former mild and friendly admonitions to clerks, on this subject, have had little, or no effect: the *evil* seems, indeed, to be progressive and gaining ground; as there has been lately brought to me several records from different sections of the state, so obscure as scarcely to be legible, even to those whose eye-sight remains unimpaired! If clerks, who make use of pale ink, for records, were impeached and deprived of their clerkships, for misbehavior in office, a few examples might have a salutary effect, and be beneficial to the community at large. WM FLEMING,

*President of the court of appeals.*

Summerville, Sept 1, 1823.

FROM THE REGISTER, VOL. 17, PAGE 64.

*Improved composition of black writing ink.*

Take a gallon of soft water, and boil in it 1 lb. chips of logwood, for about  $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour, then take the decoction from the fire, and pour it from off the chips, while boiling hot, on a pound of the best Aleppo galls, reduced to a fine powder, and two ounces of pomegranate peels, put into a proper vessel. After having stirred them well together, with a wooden spatula, for some time, place them in the sunshine, in summer, or within the warmth of the fire, if in winter, for three or four days, stirring the mixture as often as may be convenient. At the end of that time add  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of green vitriol, powdered, and let the mixture remain four or five days more, stirring it frequently, and then add further 4 ounces guaiac Arabic, dissolved in a quart of boiling water, and after giving the ink some time to

settle, strain it off from the dregs, and keep it well stopped for use.

If the ink be desired to shine more, the proportion of the pomegranate peel must be increased; and, in the country, where the logwood cannot be so easily obtained, a pound of ripe privet-berries may be substituted for it.

In order to secure this ink from growing mouldy,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint, or more, of spirits of wine may be added; but to prevent its containing any acid, which may injure the ink, a little salt of tartar, or pearl ashes, should be added previously, and the spirit poured off from it, which will render it innocent with regard to the color of the ink.

**CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.** The New York Commercial Advertiser of the 15th inst. says, that "On Saturday the September term of the court of sessions was closed, and the following persons were arraigned and sentenced by his honor the recorder," &c. The names and crimes are then given.

For passing counterfeit notes, One woman—an old offender. When told by the court that she might be sentenced to the state prison for life, but that mercy had prevailed, and she was to be sent thither for only seven years, she burst out laughing and making a curtsy to the judge, cried out, "I hink you favor me."

For burglary 2—one of them a Black; state prison five years.

Rubberies 3—two of them attended with exceedingly disagreeable circumstances; state prison, from 3 to 4 years.

Thefts of clothes, watches, hats, beds and for receiving stolen goods, and shop lifting, 19—several of them young lads or boys; the penitentiary, from 5 months to 2 years.

Swindling 1—a sharp fellow; to the tread mill for 18 months.

Assault and battery 3—one of the persons convicted was sent to the penitentiary for 9 months.

For a libellous publication 1—S. B. H. Judah, the author of a most scurrilous book, fined 400 dollars and sent to Bridewell until the money should be paid.

A FUEL was lately fought, in Canada, between two Indian chiefs—the famous colonel Norton was one of them. He was wounded, but his opponent killed. So we see that the savages are rapidly advancing in civilization.

**CHAMPLAIN CANAL.** Large quantities of wheat and other grain, and enormous quantities of timber, boards, staves, shingles, &c. are passing through this canal. From the 1st of June to the 15th, 236,231 cubic feet of timber, 10,730,091 feet boards and planks, 690,000 shingles, 310 cords of wood, and 46,000 staves, passed.

**TEA.** The Dutch, on their second voyage to China, carried dried sage in exchange for teas. Three or four pounds of tea were given for one of sage.

**CANADIAN TOBACCO.** From the appearance of the tobacco crops, in the vicinity of York, Upper Canada, about the middle of last month, it was estimated there would be from 800 to 1000 hogsheads of tobacco cured for market during the present season.

**BRITISH NAVIGATION LAWS.** In an article in the last London Quarterly Review, on the subject of the British navigation laws, and the scheme, which

now exists in Great Britain, of removing many of the restrictions in their former system, the following observations are made by the reviewers:

"The operation of the new law, as it applies to the remoter continents, may prove highly prejudicial to our navigation, by the exempting of British vessels from the necessity of recurring for productions to the original sources. All goods, the growth or manufacture of Asia, Africa and America, may be imported in a British ship, indifferently, from any of those continents. Cross the Atlantic, in any direction, and the commerce in British shipping appears placed on the freest footing. Nothing would seem more equal and well balanced, than thus to give to three great continents the same rights, the same privilege of exporting their produce to this country. But a nearer consideration of the practical effect will suggest, that, of these three quarters of the globe, the only active trafficking people are those of the United States. That country is the only one likely to become a place of deposit for the productions of the other continents, and from which British ships can make the indirect importations allowed. The intermediate voyage to be performed, from the origin of the merchandise to North America, must take place in foreign shipping. On an attentive survey of existing circumstances, (for we do not agree with those of our philosophers, who, considering commerce free as air, hold all intervening obstacles to be as permeable and pliant), it will readily occur to the practical statesman that the habits of navigation acquired, first, by neutrality during war, and, secondly, by usage and investment of capital, will cause no small portion of the productions of the East Indies, and of the shores of the Pacific to take that route in coming to this country; and the relaxation of the old law will naturally encourage the navigation of the United States, and the consequent strength of their maritime power. This is the more to be apprehended, on account of the full range possessed by the Americans in the navigation of the Indian ocean, unfettered, like us, by the interference of any privileged company. So long as our vessels continued to labor under this disadvantage, it might have been advisable to subject imports of the produce of Asia and Africa, coming from America, to the same limitation which is established on merchandise of those three continents, when coming from Europe; that is, to bar the goods so brought from internal consumption.

Even at this moment, the continent of Europe is almost wholly supplied through American shipping with East India produce, and very considerably with that of the West Indies. From Sumatra, Java, Mocha, China, their vessels carry the several productions direct to Europe: and from our own possessions, first proceeding to the United States, the ports of which are made the depositories whence the consumption of Europe is mainly furnished—An act was passed in the session of 1821, to allow our vessels to proceed from the East Indies direct to the neighboring continent; but so vexatious are the restrictions as to tonnage, form of license, and other shackles under which this liberty was conceded, that scarcely a cargo has been so despatched; while every day the shipping of the United States is arriving at the ports of Europe, laden with the produce of our eastern and other foreign possessions. We may impose upon their vessels, so far as in us lies, that is, in the intercourse with our colonies, the necessity of proceeding first to America, (probably commedious to them for re-shipment);



but such are the advantages of small shipping, and the absence of all other control, that they are rapidly becoming the general carriers.

**IRON BOAT.** *From a late Liverpool paper.* The iron steam-boat Commerce de Paris, sailed last week for Paris. This boat is 112 feet long, and 27 wide, including her wheels, and are only half the breadth of the common wheel. They are so placed that she is not in proper trim for going till she is loaded with 100 tons of merchandise; she will then go eight miles an hour, and is capable of carrying 150 tons with very little diminution of speed, as the wheels work equally well, however deep they are in the water.

#### THE ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

**Perkins' Steam Engine.** Mr. James Scott, (as appears by a notice of his in the Providence American), claims to be the inventor of the steam engine, on the improved principle of Mr. Perkins. The following is the description of his plan:

"The principle to which I allude is capable of an infinite variety in its application, and embraces every possible construction in which the steam, condensed both by pressure and reduction of temperature, returns to the place of its generation to be used again. Such is the broad ground of my claim. In my engine the working cylinder is placed within the boiler, and entirely surrounded with the fluid; and the whole is enclosed in a furnace of sheet iron. The steam, after giving motion to the piston, is forced, by reaction, into another vessel, which I call a cooler; and, from this last, the boiler is resupplied by means of a small pump, and is kept always full.

"As none of the fluid is lost except from the unavoidable imperfection of the apparatus, I further proposed the use of ether, or spirits, instead of water. These fluids exert a given force with comparatively small expense of heat; an object of prime importance; for, in proportion as the requisite heat is lessened, the weight and size of the boiler and furnace may be diminished, as well as the cost, weight and storage of fuel."

He says the first experiment, by which he tested this principle, was made many years ago, and that it answered the most sanguine expectations. But, the persons engaged with him were not sufficiently assured of ultimate success, and his limited means did not justify him in taking the responsibility wholly on himself, and he, therefore, deferred his experiments, with the avowed intention of resuming them, when his circumstances would permit.

We also learn from the New York Statesman, that a gentleman in that city, claims to be the discoverer of the principle adopted by Mr. Perkins.

The improvement of the steam engine has occupied so much of the attention of our mechanists, that we should not wonder if many more claimants for the discovery of this improvement, should start up, to dispute with Mr. Perkins, both the glory and the profits which will result. *Albany D. Adv.*

☞ We have heard it stated that a citizen of Baltimore also claims the invention; but, by the following, it appears that Mr. Perkins rather prefers the application than a discovery of new principles in regard to steam:—

The editors of the New York Daily Advertiser, have been furnished with the London Journal of Arts and Sciences for July. It contains extracts from Mr. Perkins's first patent, sealed in December, 1822; in which he expressly declares, that he lays claim to the discovery of no new principle, but

merely of a combination of principles already known and applied. Since this patent was obtained, however, Mr. Perkins has made several important improvements in his engine, some of which have been wholly or partially made known to the public in this country.

The following remarks we extract from a magazine before us: The principle of generating steam, as above described, forms but a part, (though an important part), of the improved steam engine which has excited so much public attention; the modes of applying this principle, to a variety of operations in which heating may be required, is embraced by the second patent, to be specified in November; and the mechanical construction of the working parts of the engine will be set forth in the specification of the 3d patent, which will be enrolled in December.

"An engine, (of we believe eighty horse power), upon these improved principles, is in considerable forwardness, intended for the purposes of navigation; and there is great reason to believe that, before the close of the present summer, it will be in operation between London and Margate.

"The new mode of generating steam is now fairly before the public, and, from the unreserved frankness with which Mr. Perkins has received may hundreds of visitors, there can be no wish, on his part, to shrink from philosophical investigation; the advantages proposed are no longer a speculative hypothesis, but a subject, the merits of which can be ascertained by experiment beyond all doubt."

**Progress of printing, &c.** In the English parliament, the annual motion for reform in the representation had been made by lord John Russell, and negatived by a vote of 369 to 164. The result was received with loud cheering by the opposition, as showing an accession of strength to their cause. In the course of his speech lord Russell stated several facts to show the improved state of all classes from the increased means of instruction, and the propriety and justice of giving to the mass of population a representation proportioned to its increased relative weight and improvement. He stated, as among the results of his inquiries into the extension of the means of instruction, that the sales by one bookseller's house in London, amounted to 5,000,000l. sterling, (upwards of \$32,000,000), worth of books; that they employed sixty clerks, paid 5,500l. for advertisements, and gave constant employment to no fewer than 250 bookbinders. The increase of circulating libraries had also been very great, there being about 1000 of those establishments in the kingdom, and from 1500 to 2000 marts for the sale of books distributed throughout the country; in addition to all which was the quantity of newspapers annually distributed, the number of which, for the year 1821, he estimated at 23 600,000, and of those 11,000,000 were London daily papers—country papers, 7,000,000. The increase of presses in 40 years had been from 79, the whole number in 1781, to 284, in 1822; yet, with a population of 18,000,000 so provided with the means of knowledge, a majority of the representation in parliament was returned by less than 8,000 electors.

**To prevent forgery.** A patent has been obtained by Mr. Robson, now printer and stationer in London, for a method of securing commercial correspondence against fraudulent practices on bankers' checks, bills of exchange, &c. by introducing lines or other devices, drawn or printed by vegetable colors, upon one or both sides of the paper. It is well known that vegetable colors are easily chang-

ed by various chemical agents, and it is scarcely possible that the ink could be fraudulently removed by any means whatever, without the intended deception being prevented by this ingenious expedient.

*Threshing mill.* Claremont, Vermont, Sept. 5 On Friday last, a number of gentlemen, of this town and Windsor, Vt. witnessed the operation of a threshing mill, invented by Messrs. Tylers and Andrews, of this town; and the result of several experiments satisfied all present, that it would thresh and clean fifteen bushels of wheat in an hour. The labor of threshing and cleaning is performed in the most perfect manner—not a kernel of wheat could be found in the heads, after passing through the mill. Every particle of dust and chaff is separated from the grain, and blown away; and the straw is cut into pieces about four inches in length. This mill has been used, with equal success, in threshing clover seed, rice and coffee. The machine is kept in motion by two horses, and requires a driver and four men to tend it. Messrs. Tylers have been engaged for three or four years past, in perfecting their design; and, while we congratulate them on their success, we hope their ingenuity and perseverance will be liberally rewarded, for having made so valuable an acquisition to the useful inventions of our country.

Since the above was in type, we have learnt that Messrs. Tylers and Andrews made another trial of their threshing mill, on Monday last; when they threshed and cleaned four bushels of wheat in nine minutes; which is at the rate of 26 bushels and 2 3ds. in an hour. The cause of this difference in the two experiments, we understand arose from a difference in the horses; one of those employed in the first instance being a bad one. Water or steam power may be applied with increased advantage.

*Cinders and slugs reduced to pure iron.* The slags from old furnaces near Kidderminster, are transported, by the Dudley canal, to some newly invented works, where they are melted down and made to yield, in a state of purity, the iron they contain.

*New materials for cement.* In clearing the entrance of the harbor of Harwich, an accumulation of stone has been removed in large quantities, which is found to form an excellent cement. It is said that more than thirty sail of vessels are employed in transporting this new material, the value of which is owing to the researches of modern chemists.

*Water-proof cloth.* A process has lately been invented in Glasgow, by which cloth may be rendered water-proof. It is reported to consist in gluing two pieces of cloth together by a wash of *caoutchouc*, (or Indian rubber), dissolved in the mineral oil produced at the gas works, and passing them through a rolling press. It is said that a coat may thus be made perfectly impervious to rain.

*Spinning by steam.* Mr. Dyer, of Manchester, (Eng.), has succeeded in his attempts to accommodate the movements of spinning to one uniform power. "Upon the main shaft of the spinning frame there is a sort of irregular cone, against the periphery of which certain rollers act, and thereby accommodate the motions of the several parts of the machine by giving a variable speed to the spindles, and distributing the threads upon the cops with mathematical exactness."

*British woollen manufactures.* The New York Evening Post says, that the value of woollen cloths consumed in Great Britain annually, is estimated at eleven millions sterling, and the quantity exported

at seven millions; making a total of eighteen millions. The raw material costs about six millions, leaving twelve millions as the aggregate amount of profit and wages. The manufacturer's share of this, and to indemnify him for the wear and tear of machinery, and the waste of capital in general, is estimated at 18 per cent. of the twelve millions, or 2,160,000*l.*, leaving 9,840,000*l.* as the total amount of wages. The number of adult workmen employed is calculated at 546,000, independent of children, who are much more numerous, and whose labors are estimated as equivalent to the adults. Exclusive of the master manufacturers, or of those who live on the profits of stock, it is thus plain that no fewer than 1,100,000, or *one-thirteenth* part of the inhabitants of Britain, are supported by the woollen manufacture.

*Canals in England.*—The number of navigable canals in the united kingdom is 103; of which 97 are formed in England alone,—not including those whose length does not exceed five miles—five in Scotland, and one only in Ireland. The total extent of these canals is 2,682½ miles; viz. 2,741 miles of English canals, 149½ miles in Scotland, and 69½ miles in the Dublin and Shannon canals. The sum expended in these constructions is estimated at thirty millions pounds sterling; and, in some cases, the original shares have risen to fifteen, and even twenty times their original value. In the lines of these canals forty eight subterraneous passages occur, the entire length of which is not accurately known; but forty of them, whose length are stated, give a total developement of 57,051 yards; or more than thirty two miles. It is deserving of remark, that, of the total length of English canals, more than 1400 miles communicate with the grand navigable line between London and Liverpool, the length of this being alone 264 miles, and it is connected in its course with 45 others, of which the united extent equals 1150 miles. Such is the present state of English navigable canals, not a yard of which existed before the year 1755.

*In France.*—The number is very inconsiderable, there being only six of the first order, and about twenty of inferior dimensions. These six are the canal of Briare, completed in 1642; that of Langueedoc in 1680; that of Orleans in 1692; that of Lorgn finished in 1723; the canal du Centre in 1791, and that of St. Quentin in 1810: the total length of which amounts to only 591,000 metres, or 378 English miles. The secondary canals have a total length of 250 miles; making thus, together, only 623 miles of navigable canals in a territory containing 26,700 square French leagues; being quadruple the surface of England, and with a population nearly three times as great.

⚡ Hitherto it required 25 or 30 days, and an expense of from 25 to 30 dollars *per ton*, to transport goods from New York to St. Albans: the time now needful, is from 10 to 14 days, and the expense of transportation about 10 dollars *per ton*. What a saving of time and labor!

**SINGULAR EVENTS.** *Three Rivers, Sept. 2.* On the 28th of last month, about three o'clock in the afternoon, the inhabitants of the village Hayotte, in the parish of Champlain, were alarmed by the following extraordinary occurrence: a tract of land, containing a superficies of 207 arpents, was suddenly moved five or six arpents, (about 360 yards), from the water's edge, and precipitated into the river Champlain, overwhelming, in its progress, barns, houses, trees, and whatever else lay in its course. The earth thus removed dammed up the river for the distance of 26 arpents. The effect was instant-



necus, and accompanied by an appalling sound; a dense vapor, as of pitch and sulphur, filled the atmosphere, oppressing those who witnessed this awful convulsion almost to suffocation. A man, named Dube, who was on the ground at the time, was removed with it to a considerable distance, and buried up to the neck; he was extricated without receiving any serious injury. The course of the river being thus obstructed, the waters swelled to a great height, but must raise seven or eight feet more before they find a passage.

The above named Dube has lost an island which he had on the river. Another habitant, named Hamelin, has also suffered a loss of land, wheat and hay; and a third, named Francis Gossett, has had his hay and grain destroyed.

The investigation of this singular phenomenon may well engage the attention of the philosophic inquirer. Various causes are, at present, assigned for it, such as the effect of a volcanic eruption, or an earthquake; and by others it is supposed to have been produced by the water having insinuated itself between the strata of clay and the subjacent bed of sand.

*Fires in Main.* Wiscasset, Maine, Sept 11—Since the first settlement of Wiscasset, its inhabitants have never witnessed a scene so truly awful in appearance, or a calamity so destructive in its consequences, as the great fire on Thursday last. About 4 o'clock P. M. we were alarmed by information that the woods, in the west part of this town, were on fire, and the flames rapidly approaching our dwellings. The scene of destruction, from which the alarm proceeded, was nearly three miles west of the village. The gale, which had been blowing from that direction, had now increased, by the intense heat, to the violence of a hurricane, bearing along with it clouds of smoke and dust, that defied the rapid approach of aid.

We well knew that the late severe drought had scarcely been equalled in this state. The parched fields, the dying verdure and the fading foliage around us, presented a melancholy spectacle, and gave rise to the most fearful forebodings. Our fellow citizens were arranged according to the best possible disposition, and afforded every aid in their power, in some instances even at the hazard of their lives. But of what avail could be the male population of a village like this, when scattered over an extent of nearly seven miles in length and three in breadth, containing hardly a spot exempt from one general conflagration.

Our case was different from the most destructive fire in a city, where the unhappy sufferer may generally secure his retreat and find a welcome asylum in the dwellings of the opulent. But here retreat, in most instances, was highly dangerous, in some impossible. One elderly female was burnt to death in the attempt; another, under circumstances where female delicacy would conceal apprehension, saved herself by descending a well, into which she had previously thrown a chest and bed, and from the top of which she had cleared the combustibles that surrounded it. A lad, we since learn, was killed in attempting to leap a fence.

Some, who had humanely gone to the relief of their neighbors a short time before, returned but to view the ashes of their own dwellings, under the painful apprehension that their families might be buried under the mouldering ruins. It was, indeed, an appeal to the most obdurate heart to see the frantic mother, with her affrighted children, running to and fro through a burning forest, without a prospect of retreat or hope of refuge. Such was this fire,

which, in the short space of two hours, levelled with the ground buildings, trees and fences, to the extent of seven miles in length and three in breadth. It might well be termed a flaming whirlwind, spreading before it dismay and despair, and leaving behind it nothing but the last consolation of the wretched—the safety of their own lives.

While describing our own distresses we are not unmindful of our neighboring towns: Alna, where the fire, we are informed, desolated a space of three miles in length and two in breadth, was attended with all the afflicting circumstances we have described above. Never were a people more sensible of the presence of an immediate Providence in arresting a devouring element that at once threatened our dwellings and our lives.

The following statement has been handed in by committees, appointed by the towns of Wiscasset and Alna, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of loss in those towns.

<i>In Wiscasset.</i>	
Number of suffering inhabitants,	200
Dwelling houses burnt,	22
Barns,	24
Tannery, consisting of buildings,	3
School houses,	2
Grist mill,	1
Saw mill,	1
Head of stock,	307
Value of property destroyed, \$50,650.	

<i>In Alna.</i>	
Number of suffering inhabitants,	77
Dwelling houses burnt,	10
Barns,	15
School house,	1
Head of stock,	130
Value of property destroyed, \$22,000.	

Timber and wood lots, fences and orchards pretty much destroyed. The whole extent of the fire on the lots back of the towns, a distance of ten miles.

This report was made by the committee appointed by this town to ascertain the immediate loss sustained by each sufferer. The total destruction of an excellent growth of wood, on which this place depended for future supplies of fuel—ship timber and lumber of every description—fields of grain, &c. for the distance of seven miles, has been computed, by some of our most judicious citizens, to exceed \$200,000.

*Globe of fire.* From the (Charleston) Southern Patriot, of September 9—a communication. "I have just witnessed a phenomenon which happened on Friday, the 5th inst. while on a visit to my plantation in St. Paul's parish, situated near Wadmalaw river, which I think worthy of notice.

About one o'clock, P. M. a cloud, which had been gathering for some time in the north east, and which, till about that time, I supposed would so pass, as to avoid my residence, suddenly appeared to be concentrated, in such a manner, as to leave no doubt, that the whole force of it would be spent near where I was. I observed its approach till the rain began, and saw that the cloud appeared unusually low, and was approaching with great rapidity; I, therefore, calculated upon a violent thunder squall, and was apprehensive of wind, from its appearance, which I most dreaded, as being likely to injure my crop of cotton. As it passed over, the rain fell in torrents; contrary to my expectation, however, a dead calm continued and with unusual darkness. At this moment I was started by an explosion of the most appalling and awful nature, and the door of my house being open, my sight was instantly attracted by the appearance of a globe of

fire, in the atmosphere, of the size of a large hog's-head, two hundred yards distant, and about the height of a common live oak tree, directly over three of which it appeared, with instantaneous and tremendous discharges, five or six times repeated, equal to the heaviest cannon, continuing stationary till the discharges ceased, when it disappeared.

When the rain abated, I examined the trees, expecting they had been shattered, but they were uninjured, and no trace of the *electric fluid*, having reached the earth, could be discovered. I have several times been very near when lightning has struck with destructive violence, upon all which occasions the crash has been sharp, such as might be supposed to proceed from a concentrated explosion. These were different, resembling more the discharges of cannon.

Believing this extraordinary occurrence to be another proof of our ignorance, of many of the phenomena attending electric clouds, I communicate it as a subject for information and speculation. J. H."

*Water Spout.* A gentleman who sailed from New York, in February last, for Buenos Ayres, gives the following description of a water spout:

"On the 19th of March, lat. 4, N. while seated at dinner, we were aroused by the cry of *water spout*. The captain, mate, and sailors were much terrified—it was indeed a dreadful scene—we were lying motionless, in a profound calm—not a breath of air circulated—the sails were all languid, and nothing was heard, save the terrible roaring of this stupendous column of water, ascending to the dark heavy cloud directly over its base. It approached us with great rapidity, and threatened our vessel with immediate destruction. Fire arms were discharged in the air, the sudden jar of which broke the column a little below its centre, one half tumbling down into the cavity from whence it was raised, the other half ascending to the clouds. It was supposed to be about one quarter of a mile distant, and 50 feet in diameter."

*Earthquake at Aleppo.* A letter from the British consul, dated Aleppo, May 9, states that the Ophthalmia became so general, after the earthquake of last year, that not three persons in ten escaped the infection, throughout the district visited by the earthquake. The consul says—

"Of nine persons who composed my family, five were sufferers from that cruel disorder. Of the survivors of the Jews, at Aleppo, (not more than 3,400), 74 lost their sight! And, although the number of Turks and Christians here, who became blind immediately after their providential escape from the earthquake, cannot be ascertained, I can safely state it to be more than 1500! The names of the most destitute of these will appear in my future statements, and will very much increase the number of the partakers of the charity. The people of Antiochia and the neighboring villages, were also afflicted with Ophthalmia, as well as those of Aleppo, but I did not hear of any person having lost his sight in consequence of it—I am happy to say, that six weeks have now elapsed without an earthquake strong enough to be generally felt."

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

*From London papers of the 15th August.*

*Great Britain and Ireland.* Stocks, Aug. 14, 3 per cents, 83 1/8. American 5's, 98 1/2. There has been much gambling in the British and French stocks. One person at Paris had failed for four or five millions of francs.

The squadron fitting out is said to be destined for South America, and not Cadiz.

*France.* On the 1st of July last, the ascertainable cost of the war against Spain amounted to two hundred and three millions of francs—other expenses incident to it, were estimated at one hundred and twenty millions more; and it was supposed that if the war lasted beyond the beginning of October, its cost would be about five hundred and fifty millions.

The celebrated *Carnot*, lately died at Magdeburgh, where he had taken refuge since 1815. He was born in 1753.

There has been much fluctuation in the French stocks—at the latest dates, their price was high and rising.

*Spain.* Ballasteros, it appears, had several pretty severe affairs with the French, under Molitor, and the victory is claimed for the latter. The Spaniards are given as having been 12,000 strong. Brilliant charges are said to have been made, and lances and sabres were freely used. The loss on either side is not stated—but the French accounts say, that, after the main battle, 1,500 of Ballasteros' men came over to them; and it is added, that, three days after, he yielded himself unconditionally. This account is not absolutely certain, but we fear that it is true. Some of the London papers doubt it, and others affirm it. Many have believed that he was disaffected from the beginning, and that, in acting against the French, he only yielded to the pressure of circumstances. *His troops, (7,000 old soldiers), it is said, have gone over with him!*

Mina, in Catalonia, still held his ground as firmly as ever. The war here is dreadfully destructive. Barcelona, St. Sebastian, Pampeluna, Badajoz, and all the other fortified places, remained as they were, in the possession of the constitutionalists.

There are no additional accounts from Corunna, nor anything new from Cadiz.

The London Courier, of the 13th August, under an article headed "*most important news*," makes most important disclosures relative to the plight in which the duke d'Angouleme finds himself in Spain. The duke, he intimates, left Madrid for Seville, on purpose, if possible, to negotiate with the cortes on such grounds as might allow France to withdraw her troops without disgrace. This desire of France to terminate the contest was increased by the infatuated conduct of the regency of Madrid. "It was first thought," he continues, "that the fall of Cadiz would reduce the cortes to the necessity of submission—but the violence of party continues to persevere in a determined resistance, and the speedy surrender of that remaining strong hold is not to be expected. Nay, to such lengths have the violent party carried their opposition to the views of the royalists and the French, that they have openly declared that they would sacrifice the lives of Ferdinand and the royal family, rather than submit. A correspondence had been opened between some members of the cortes and the duke. The former demanded guarantees, which the duke could not grant. England was mentioned by Spain as mediator, but that interposition must be requested by all, and France considered that it would compromise her dignity, to ask England to act as mediator in a Bourbon quarrel. All this seems to prove, that France finds the contest, in which she has so unwarrantably engaged, assumes an interminable appearance; and that she would be glad to effectuate any compromise, to conceal as much as possible the disgrace of defeat.

Strong parties of guerillas are at the very suburbs of Madrid. Much alarm prevailed in that city. The regency had requested leave to follow



the head quarters of the French army, but were refused permission.

Much is said about attempts to negotiate between France and Spain, through the mediation of Great Britain, which it is intimated that the latter has declined. But the whole amount is made up of conjectures.

*Germany.* The life of the elector of Hesse Cassel has been threatened. The manner of it is not stated, but 10,000 crowns were offered for the discovery of the authors of the plot.

There is much talk of factious writings, &c. in Germany. It is believed that the censorship will become more severe than ever.

*Sweden.* The Gazette of Stockholm announces, that the king's allowance will be in future \$420,000 instead of \$320,000; the crown prince's revenue increased from \$100,000 to \$150,000, and the princess Albertina to be allowed \$20,000 annually, for pin money.

*Prussia.* The committee charged to annihilate the Prussian public debt, had papers, to the amount of \$1,665,923, burnt at Berlin on the 21st of this month, which makes the whole amount of paper currency redeemed and burnt \$153,486,334.

*Turkey and Greece.* Another great battle has been fought at Thermopylae! If the barbarians were wise, they never would attempt to force that famous pass! It was defended by Ulysses with 2,000 men—Mahmet pacha attacked him with 8000 European and 7,000 Asiatic infantry, besides 3,000 cavalry. But of their 2000, the Greeks lost nearly 700!—yet the rest stood their ground, and at last succeeded, being reinforced, in totally defeating the Turks. If 700 patriots fell at Thermopylae, great must have been the slaughter of the barbarians. When the Turks fled, they were hotly pursued, and, having separated themselves, appear to have been chiefly destroyed.

There was a terrible fire at Constantinople, which broke out on the 18th of July, in the suburb Costina, contiguous to the naval arsenal. In a short time, 2500 houses were consumed by the flames. The fire soon gained the arsenal, and all efforts to extinguish it were in vain. It was re-lighted three times successively by the authors of the conspiracy. The Turks had the grief of seeing consumed, one ship of the line, 74 guns, two corvettes, five brigs, and 110 smaller ships of every degree. Dismay prevailed throughout the capital. The Greeks say, that God is with them, on thus seeing that, in the space of one year, the two great arsenals, those of Tophana and Tersana, have been consumed by fire.

The Turks have committed great cruelties in Negropont, and the neighborhood of Smyrna and Pargani. They fired the houses of the Greeks, killed all the males they could find, but spared the women, after depriving them of their husbands and homes. The Isariots, however, made a descent, from 150 vessels of all classes, on Sarderli—defeated the Turks in battle, plundered and fired the houses, and carried off the harem of the pacha Cara Osman Ouglu. Many Turks were killed. After leaving Sanderli, the Greeks stopped at two or three other places, and committed depredations as cruel as those of the Turks—in the way of retaliation. It is a dreadful war!

A small Turkish squadron has been met by the Greeks, and defeated. Several ships were blown up and six captured.

Abdullah Pacha has sent 12,000 men from Salonica to the Gulf of Volu, in order to suppress the insurrection. The insurgents took refuge in Tri-

keri, but the Turks burned no less than 24 villages and massacred more than 8000 men, while women and children were carried into slavery.

*Colombia.* The report that the Spaniards were blowing up the fortifications at Porto Cabello, is contradicted. Gen. Paez had summoned the place, but met with a peremptory refusal.

*Demarara.* There has been a general rising of the slaves in this colony. The governor had mustered all his forces to oppose them, and assistance had been forwarded from Barbadoes. The result is not yet known.

*Later news—London papers of the 20th August.*

The defection of Ballasteros is amply confirmed—but several private letters deny that his army went with him. It is asserted that they keep the field under Zayas and Riego—so it is no matter. All the strong places under his command also remained faithful, though it would appear that he had bargained for their surrender. Indeed, he had sent a messenger to St. Sebastians, Pampeluna, &c. but the governors took no notice of his messages.

The accounts from Catalonia are contradictory and uncertain. It is believed, however, that there has been some hard fighting near Manresa. The battle is said to have lasted two days, in which the French lost 3000 prisoners, and a great many killed and wounded. The Spaniards were commanded by Milans, Lloberas and Manso. Mina was in Barcelona, from which he had made a fierce sally. Yet there is a French report that Manso has joined the French, with 150 men. This is not probable.

Sorties are made from Figueras, &c. These places are rather blockaded than invested. The success is various.

It is stated, if Cadiz did not surrender by the 20th Aug. that a bombardment would commence. But there was no prospect of a surrender. It was supposed that the duke of Angouleme would be on the lines before that city on the 17th.

The French lost 38 men, by a bomb from the garison of Santona, when reconnoitering that fortress. Among them was an aide-de camp of the duke of Angouleme. Corunna was still held by the Spaniards on the 3rd of Aug.—but the French had not departed, as was reported.

The following decree, together with the late division of Spain into military departments, may be regarded as an *actual dissolution of the Madrid regency*; and it confirms the many previous accounts that we have had of the differences of the French with that rebel association:

We, Louis Antoine de Bourbon, infant of France, duke of Angouleme, commander-in-chief of the army of the Pyrennees, &c. &c.

Considering that the occupation of Spain, by the army under our command, places us under the indispensable obligation of watching over the tranquility of that kingdom, and the security of our troops, have commanded, and do command, as follows:—

1. The Spanish authorities shall not make any prisoners without authority from the French commanders of our troops.

2. The commander-in-chief of the corps under our command, shall demand the release of all prisoners who may have been imprisoned in an arbitrary manner for political motives, especially soldiers, that they may return to their homes, excepting such as, after liberation, shall give cause of complaint.

3. The commander-in-chief of the corps are authorized to seize all such persons as shall disobey the present orders.

4. All publishers and periodical writings shall be under the direction of the commander of our troops.  
5. The present decree shall be printed and made known all over the world.

Given in Andujar, the 8th Aug. 1823.

(Signed) LOUIS ANTOINE.  
By command, GUILLEMINOT.

What are the 'Spanish authorities' alluded to, unless derived from the regency?

We have a copy of the convention between Molitor and Ballasteros. It is of no importance, except to shew his treason.

When the duke of Angouleme shall have arrived at Cadiz, his collected force would be about 30,000 men—say the French accounts.

It is again reported that Moncey wishes to retire from the command in Catalonia.

The Morning Chronicle asserts that the Russian envoy has entered into a secret treaty with the regency, for the transfer of the Balearic Islands, viz. Majorca, Minorca, &c. to Russia, independent of both France and England.

*Miscellanies.* The police has closed the university of Gottingen for a year!

Iturbide, ex-emperor of Mexico, has arrived at Leghorn.

The archipelago is much infested with pirates.

Ireland is still disturbed, and fears are entertained for the wheat crop, in consequence of the rains.

The number of English merchantmen is computed at near 23,000, manned by 160,000 sailors.

Lord Byron and several English officers, have left Leghorn for Zante and the Peloponnesus.

## Foreign Public Papers.

ARMY OF THE PYRENEES:  
First corps—second division.

"Camp, before Corunna, July 23.

"*M. le gouverneur*: I have arrived at the extremity of Spain, and in front of the town of Corunna, which you command, after passing through the whole kingdom, and being always victorious in every encounter with your troops. You cannot be ignorant that, since its entrance on the Spanish territory, the French army has suffered no reverse; and you must also know, that the whole nation rejects the constitution which you vainly defend. In the name of humanity, therefore, and in order that an unnecessary shedding of blood may be stopped, I invite you to deliver up Corunna, in deposit to the army commanded by his royal highness Monseigneur the duke of Angouleme, that it may be delivered to the king, your sovereign, as soon as he shall be restored to liberty. I have to inform you that your refusal will expose the garrison and the inhabitants to all the rigors which the laws of war permit in a place taken by storm.

"As a further inducement, I am authorized to declare to you, in the name of his royal highness, Monseigneur the duke of Angouleme, who wishes to appear in no other character in Spain than that of pacificator, that all the troops, who voluntarily submit, in obedience to his majesty the king of Spain, shall retain their rank and employment; and that his royal highness engages to cause them to be paid their pay and emoluments out of the chests of the French army. Those who may not wish to serve, as the militiamen and provincial volunteers of Bilbao, Guipuscoa, &c.—shall be at liberty to return to their homes, and shall, in no respect, be troubled for their opinions, anterior to our entry in Corunna, in the manner as is practised throughout all Spain;

because such is the clearly expressed determination of his royal highness Monseigneur the duke of Angouleme.

"Your excellency must perceive, that what we wish for, is solely the happiness of Spain, and her deliverance from the intestine dissensions by which she is distracted. Contrary to the custom of besieging armies, we come to you with open arms, and you will assuredly be your own enemies, if you do not throw yourselves into them. I have the honor to be your humble and very obedient servant,

(Signed) BOURCQ,  
Lieutenant general commanding the division.

ANSWER.

"*Excellent seigneur*. From what you state in your letter, which I received at five this evening, I learn that you are before this place, under my command, and that you proclaim yourself to have been victorious in all the rencontres you have had with our troops. For my part, I am not acquainted with any other affair besides that which occurred on the 15th; and, with regard to it, it appears we are not of the same opinion as to which side the triumph belongs. You have had the experience of that day, and from it you must be aware, that it is by no means the entire nation that rejects the constitution, which, on the contrary, is here, as in many other parts of Spain, defended from a sacred duty, founded on our oaths and Spanish military honor. Without criminally failing in that duty, it is, therefore, not possible for me to listen to your propositions; and the consequences which your excellency apprehends, can be prevented by withdrawing your troops. Humanity will have to charge you with the blood which will be shed, and with having deprived the peaceably disposed inhabitants of Corunna of their liberty.

"If your excellency, as well as his royal highness, Monseigneur the duke of Angouleme, wish the happiness of Spain, and to dispel dissensions, of which we here know nothing, the effectual way to realize that wish is, to let us have again the tranquility we enjoyed, and which only began to desert the people of Corunna, when you presented yourself hostilely against them.

"God preserve you many years.

ANTONIO QUIROGA.

"To lieutenant general Bourcq, com. of division.

"Corunna, July 23."

From the Madrid Gazette of July 29.

GENERAL ORDER.

"His royal highness, the general in chief, being to commence his march with the head quarters for Andalusia, on the 23th current, has determined that the superior command of the several provinces shall be distributed in the following manner, in as far as respects military operations:—

"His excellency the duke of Reggo, [Oudinot], commander in chief of the first corps of the army, shall have the superior command of the provinces of New-Castle, Estremadura, Segovia, the kingdom of Leon, including Salamanca, Valladolid, Galicia and Asturias. His head quarters shall be at Madrid.

"His serene highness the prince of Hohenlohe, commander in chief of the third corps of the army, shall have the superior command of the provinces of Santander, Burgos, Soria, Santo Domingo, Alava and Biscay. His head quarters shall be at Vittoria.

"His excellency marshal the marquis of Lauriston, commander in chief of the second corps of reserve, shall have the superior command of the provinces of Guipuscoa, Navarra, Arragon and the lower Ebro. His head quarters shall be at Tolosa.



"Lieut. general count Molitor, commander in chief of the second corps of the army, shall have the superior command of the kingdoms of Valencia, Murcia and Granada.

"General viscount de Forsac Latour, commander in chief of a column for the field operations, shall have the superior command of the kingdoms of Cordova and Jaen.

"Finally, lieutenant general count de Bordesoult, commander in chief of the first corps of reserve, shall have the superior command of the kingdom of Seville, and of the operations in front of Cadiz. His head quarters shall be at Puerto de Santa Maria.

"The above distribution shall be subject to such modifications as ulterior circumstances may render necessary; but, until further orders, the general officers and commanders of the French and Spanish troops, as also the commandants of the provinces, and places included within each of the before described superior commands, shall correspond with the marshals and general officers herein specified, and shall execute their orders.

"The present general order shall be communicated to the serene regency of the kingdom of Spain, in order that their highnesses may issue the necessary orders, directing the captains general, commanders of the provinces, and of the troops of his catholic majesty, to put themselves, agreeably to the above regulations, in the proper relation with the marshals and generals having superior command.

"By order of his royal highness,

Count de GUILLEMINOT, major general.

"Head-quarters, Madrid, July 24."

[On the preceding partition of Spain, a late London paper has the following remarks:]

We received last night a *Madrid Gazette*, of the 29th ult. the contents of which are of much importance. The French commander has at length been forced, by the conduct of his Spanish auxiliaries, upon a measure which goes at once to simplify the character of the war, and to direct to its proper aim the patriotic feelings of every natural born Spaniard. We allude to a "general order" published at Madrid at the moment of the duke *D'Angoulême's* departure, which is, in fact, a military seizure of the whole of Spain by the French troops; and an utter subversion of every shadow of authority placed hitherto in the hands of Spanish subjects. Here then, it is no longer ultra against liberal, or servilism against the constitution—it is France against Spain, as it was twelve years ago, in the time of *Napoleon Bonaparte*. The Spanish monarchy is now parcelled out among six lieutenants of a foreign invader. All Spanish functionaries are bound to obey their commands. The supremacy of France is declared, even over those provinces, in which her soldiers have not a foot of ground on which to repose themselves, and the language of an universal conqueror employed before a conquest has been any where effected."

#### INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

*From the Caracas Colombiano.*

The following correspondence, although more of a private than public nature, is so illustrative of the cordiality and friendly sentiments subsisting between the republics of Colombia and the United States, and so honorable to the parties interested in it, that we feel a pleasure in laying it before our readers.

*Caracas, July 28, 1823.*

Most excellent sir: I have read, with the most lively satisfaction, in one of the public papers of Venezuela, a statement of the interview which your ex-

cency conceded to lieutenant colonel Young, in consequence of the permission you was pleased to grant for the admission of my sons into the military college at West Point, at the request of general Scott. I have been highly honored by your excellency, and the admission of my sons into your national college, is a laurel presented to me by fortune: but I can never sufficiently appreciate the desire which you express to see me in your country, and exercise your personal courtesies towards me, nor find language eloquent enough to manifest my gratitude. I should be happy if I could soon conclude the sacrifices which my country requires from me, in order to proceed to the United States, and form a lasting friendship with your excellency.

I beg you will be pleased to accept the just tributes of admiration and respect, with which I have the honor to be,

Your excellency's most obedient humble servant,

JOSE ANTONIO PAEZ.

*To his excellency the president  
of the United States.*

*Fortress Monroe, May 28, 1823.*

Dear General—Our friend, lieut. col. Young, is on the point of returning to Colombia, and will do me the favor to explain to you how our correspondence has been interrupted, and the lively interest I take in the three fine boys you have done us the honor to send among us for their education. The president deemed this circumstance so flattering to the United States, that, following up his kind feelings for a sister republic, he immediately ordered, with the approbation of colonel Young, that the boys should, as they successively attained the proper age, be admitted into our national military seminary, on a footing with our own cadets. The eldest of the three will join in a few days, and I shall have the pleasure of being present and of rendering him all the assistance in my power. You may rely on the continuance of those attentions to him, and to the other two who are placed at school, near my head quarters.

We have heard, with deep regret, of the loss of two of your ships of war, in an action with a much superior force. Thank God, however, your independence and liberties are placed beyond the reach of foreign aggression. In a few years more, our continent cannot fail to be occupied wholly by republics. Liberty seems also likely to spread over a large portion of Europe, and, among its gallant assertors, the Colombian army certainly occupies a foremost position.

Permit me, general, to say, that I shall, at all times, be happy to hear from you, and that I am, with great personal admiration and esteem,

Your obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

*To general La Paz, &c. &c. &c.*

*Caracas, July 20, 1823.*

General—The perusal of your letter, of the 28th of May, has afforded me the highest satisfaction. In unison with the information I have received from lieut. col. Young, and from the public papers of Venezuela, it satisfies me how great is the interest you are pleased to take in the education of my children: and I want language to express my gratitude in terms worthy of yourself—worthy of so important a service, and still more so of the government that has given so kind a reception to my boys.

If you will have the goodness to convey to your government my sentiments of gratitude, admiration and respect, I shall have fresh motives for enter-

taining towards you, those feelings of esteem which you so well deserve.

I join you in congratulations for the events which are about to diffuse liberty throughout Europe. Would that its standard could be beheld from pole to pole!

Colombia, unalterable in her principles, and ready to pour out her last drop of blood, and reduce herself to ashes, rather than renounce her country, her liberty and her glory, congratulates her ally, and her republican neighbor in the north, in having consolidated her greatness and planted her flag upon the downfall of tyrants. Colombia will never forget that North America stood foremost among the nations of the world, to receive her as an ally.

You will do me the greatest honor by accepting the assurances of my respect and friendship, and that I am with great regard,

Your attentive servant,

JOSE ANTONIO PAEZ.

*To brigadier general Scott, United States service.*

#### PRUSSIAN CONSTITUTION.

The following paragraph, which we copy from a Paris paper, under date of Berlin, June 23, will show what progress is making in the performance of the promise long ago made by the king of Prussia, to give his subjects a constitution:

The committee employed in labors preparatory to forming the future constitution of the Prussian monarchy, has terminated its session. They have confined themselves to collecting the different elements for the establishment of a provincial or individual constitution, which are found in each province. This committee had taken for a principle, that it was necessary to be well acquainted with the peculiarities which each province afforded, before employing itself with drawing up a general constitution for the whole kingdom. Consequently, the government, according to the advice of this committee, had invited to Berlin, from all parts, men, selected by the committee from the different classes of society, that they might be consulted on the interest and wishes of their fellow citizens. They have been heard in turn, beginning with those from the Margravate of Brandenburg; the information finished with envoys from the grand duchy of the Lower Rhine. The committee, after having collected all the documents they judged necessary, proposed to the government to establish, at first, provincial states, on the basis of those which formerly existed in the different provinces of the kingdom, and to begin with the application of this measure with Brandenburg. The prince royal who presided in this committee has perfectly agreed with it on all points of the report. Every thing now depends on the will of the king, and, if the illness of his majesty had not taken place, the states of Brandenburg would already have been convoked. They will be in the course of the year. After Brandenburg, it is said Silesia and the provinces in succession. The committee will draw up the projects for their different constitutions as they have done for Brandenburg. It is after these local constitutions shall be in full activity, that the committee will employ itself in the establishment of the states general for the kingdom. This assembly, it is said, will be composed of deputies sent by the provincial assemblies; but it appears that the intention of the government is only to grant it a consulting voice in matters of legislation. Their power is confined to the faculty of presenting their grievances. Neither the states general nor the provincial states will deliberate in public. It is hoped, however, that

the government will permit them to publish some of their discussions, or at least the result of them.

The most active members of the committee are the first presidents, de Vincke and Schöneberg. They have already both left Berlin to return to their posts. His majesty will determine whether the committee shall resume its labors at Berlin, and at what time. Thus the period of the provincial constitution going into operation is still uncertain.

#### British Public Papers.

##### REVENUE.

Abstract of the net produce of the revenue of Great Britain, in the years and quarters ended the 5th of April, 1822, and the 5th of April, 1823, showing the increase or decrease on each head thereof.

	1822	1823.	Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>L.</i>	<i>L.</i>	<i>L.</i>	<i>L.</i>
Customs	9,335,711	9,406,642	70,931	—
Excise	26,695,623	25,546,922	—	1,148,701
Stamps	6,227,318	6,200,060	—	27,258
Post office	1,288,000	1,369,000	81,000	—
Taxes	7,518,708	6,874,855	—	643,853
Miscellan's	320,483	426,578	106,095	—
	51,385,843	49,824,057	258,026	1,819,812
Deduct increase				258,026
Decrease on the year				1,561,786

Quarters ended 5th April—

	1822.	1823.	Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>L.</i>	<i>L.</i>	<i>L.</i>	<i>L.</i>
Customs	2,099,879	2,109,408	9,529	—
Excise	5,856,798	5,656,279	—	200,519
Stamps	1,582,346	1,573,854	—	8,492
Post office	320,000	330,000	10,000	—
Taxes	980,916	861,764	—	119,152
Miscellan's	63,621	76,799	13,178	—
	10,903,560	10,668,104	32,707	328,168
Deduct increase				32,707
Decrease on the quarter				295,456

##### INCOME.

Income and charge on the consolidated fund in the quarters ended the 5th of April, 1822 and 1823.

	1822.	1823.
GREAT BRITAIN.		
Customs consolidated, &c.	<i>L.</i> 1,148,274	938,626
Excise do.	4,933,197	4,739,557
Stamps do.	1,582,346	1,573,854
Letter money	320,000	330,000
Assessed taxes, 1803	830,872	740,820
Land Taxes	145,142	92,977
Surplus annual duties	1,266,393	1,409,759
Tea, per 59. Geo. III. cap. 53	500,000	—
Surplus duties on property	1,461	25,015
Imprest monies, &c.	41,899	46,080
Incident	16,366	11,584
Brought from civil list on account of the clerk of the Hanaper, re payment to the consolidated fund		5,868

10,785,950 9,964,140

From supplies, being the surplus of the consolidated fund of Ireland for the quarter ended 5th Jan. preceding, brought to this account pursuant to act 57 Geo. III. cap. 43.

388,619 89,628  
11,154,569 10,053,768



CHARGE.	1822.	1823.
GREAT BRITAIN.		
Exchequer, South Sea, and Bank of Eng. Annuities	L. 266,332	196,798
Bank dividends	5,744,188	4,735,177
Reduction of national debt	3,195,764	1,210,000
Civil list	212,500	212,500
Pensions by act of parliament	93,476	95,000
Salaries and allowances	38,312	36,600
Miscellaneous charges	31,195	29,428
Interest on exchequer bills issued to make good the deficiency of the consolidated fund	27,755	4,497
Trustees for the payment naval and military pensions		1,400,000
Surplus	9,609,522	7,920,000
	1,545,047	2,133,769

11,154,569 10,053,769  
 Exchequer bills issued for the consolidated fund at the 5th January, 1823, and paid off, out of the growing produce of that fund, in the quarter ending 5th April, 1823, pursuant to act 57th Geo. III. cap. 48 L. 5,928,354 13 3

The surplus of the consolidated fund of Great Britain, for the quarter ended 5th April 1823, amounts to the sum of 2,133,769 5 2½

Total, at 5th April, 1823, to be provided for by exchequer bills, charged upon the growing produce of the consolidated fund, in the quarter ended 5th July, 1823 3,794,585 8 0½

EXCISE.  
 An account of the produce of the Excise Duties of Great Britain, in the years, ended 5th April, 1822 and 1823, showing the increase or decrease on each head thereof.

	1822.	1823.	Increase.	Decrease.
	L.	L.	L.	L.
Auctions	207,808	213,546	5,738	
Beer	2,629,051	2,830,323	141,272	
Bricks and tiles	297,642	334,156	36,514	
Candles	335,843	355,468	19,625	
Coffee and cocoa	359,594	368,686	9,092	
Cider, perry & verjuice	32,547	25,866		6,741
Glass	405,961	433,654	26,693	
Hides and skins	561,952	458,117		123,845
Hops	221,200	234,764	13,568	
Licenses	663,083	691,875	8,762	
Malt	5,106,665	3,430,371		1,676,294
Paper	149,732	528,484	31,232	
Pepper	143,997	162,072	18,075	
Printed goods	362,813	399,564	176,751	
Salt	1,556,831	1,258,434		298,399
Soap	1,043,318	1,057,101	11,783	
Spirits { British	3,660,436	3,402,339	341,003	
{ Foreign	2,254,563	2,378,476	123,913	
Starch	54,332	71,286	16,954	
Stone bottles	2,393	2,844	451	
Sweets	4,691	6,297	1,706	
Tea	3,295,339	3,379,744	24,405	
Tobacco and snuff	2,403,108	2,421,713		81,395
Vinegar	43,489	45,884	2,395	
Wine	659,001	928,313		30,588
Wire	9,924	7,594		2,330
	26,695,623	25,546,913	1,070,882	2,219,592
Deduct increase			1,070,882	
Decrease on the year				1,148,710

HEMP, FLAX AND TALLOW.  
 Quantity of foreign tallow, flax and hemp, imported into the United Kingdom, from the 5th January, 1822, to the 5th January, 1823, and total amount of duty on each.

	Quantities imported into the United Kingdom.	Gross receipts of duties in the United Kingdom.
	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	L. s. d.
Foreign tallow	805,238 0 6	116,019 7 6
Foreign undressed flax	607,138 2 6	13,061 1 5
Foreign dressed flax	4 3 8	0 0 0
Foreign undressed hemp,	616,454 2 7	234,319 14 7

CONSUMPTION OF EXCISEABLE ARTICLES.

ARTICLES.	Exciseable articles in England in 1792: population, 8,300,000.			Exciseable articles in England in 1822: population, 11,200,000.		
	Extent of charge on consumption.	Character of charge.	Amount of duty in £ sterling.	Extent of charge on consumption.	Character of charge.	Amount of duty in £ sterling.
Auctions	3,875,377	£	76,029	6,023,619	£	203,980
Beer	7,110,268	Barrels	2,232,214	7,207,587	Barrels	3,013,668
Bricks and tiles	892,850,834	No.	118,747	1048,598,213	No.	322,875
Candles	55,346,673	lbs.	326,153	90,116,883	lbs.	385,509
Coffee and Cocoa	1,239,885	lbs.	40,425	7,157,832	lbs.	363,396
Coaches	2,512	No.	2,212	Removed to the board of taxe.	—	—
Glass	—	—	203,134	—	—	693,677
Cider, perry, &c.	2,310,388	Gallons	27,042	1,035,531	Gallons	25,487
Hops	18,867,543	lbs.	90,410	31,781,786	lbs.	264,589
Hides and skins	—	—	260,309	—	—	578,104
Licenses	190,666	No.	270,461	299,832	No.	609,733
Malt	28,661,374	Bushels	2,151,164	25,151,508	Bushels	3,722,194
Paper	—	—	81,785	—	—	529,709
Pepper	No duty.	No duty	—	1,173,026	lbs.	146,836
Printed goods	24,988,009	Yards	368,816	96,333,121	Yards	1,363,817
Salt	Not under the excise.	—	—	—	—	1,469,447
Soap	42,934,300	lbs.	396,894	36,718,680	lbs.	1,055,942
British spirits	5,184,102	Gallons	774,090	5,222,094	Gallons	2,682,083
Foreign spirits	3,545,920	Do.	834,980	3,701,969	Gallons	2,364,063
Starch	8,454,761	lbs.	114,554	5,041,384	lbs.	68,286
Tea	17,958,945	lbs.	520,727	23,559,515	lbs.	3,387,756
Tobacco	10,193,871	lbs.	384,696	11,377,682	lbs.	2,279,637
Vinegar	1,828,552	Gallons	20,912	2,713,480	Gallons	42,089
Wine	7,710,992	Gallons	377,420	4,912,740	Gallons	970,800

On which the "Scotsman" has the following remarks:

"The foregoing comparison of the consumption of various exciseable articles in 1792 and in 1822, has been abstracted from official accounts laid before the house of commons, and is valuable in as far as it gives a very complete contradiction to the repeated assertions of the late *chancellor of the exchequer*, *"that the consumption of exciseable articles had greatly increased."* It will create no small degree of astonishment to observe, that there was, in 1822, a very considerable deficiency in the consumption of various necessities of life, which are under the excise laws, when compared with that of 1792; for this fact affords the most incontrovertible proof that the people of England enjoy now none of those solid comforts to which they were accustomed thirty years ago; and that, although the present day displays, perhaps, more pomp, this is only the outward symbol of increased inward misery. If the increase of population be attended to, it will appear that, in 1822, the consumption of beer was more than one quarter short of that in 1792; that the use of bricks and tiles, (which may be called house building, has fallen off one-eighth; malt, one-third; British spirits, one-fourth; foreign spirits, one-fifth; starch, one-half; which, however, must be attributed to the operation of the hair-powder tax; tea, one-thirty-fifth; tobacco, one seventh; and wine, one-half. The only articles on which there is any increase of consumption are candles, the duty on which is one third less than in 1792. Coffee, the duty on which has been kept moderate; hops, which clearly proves either that the overgrown brewers smuggle to a great extent, or that the malt duties are evaded; and printed goods, occasioned partly by the facility given to their cheap manufacture, through the power of machinery, but chiefly by the great quantity exported, on which the duty is drawn back. There is likewise a considerable increase in the use of soap, on which the duty has been very little advanced."

**BRITISH DIPLOMATICS.** In some late discussions in parliament, the following facts appeared. It was said now to be absurd to have ministers abroad, as every thing was done at the head quarters of the "holy alliance!"

Cost in 1792 and 1820.	1792.	1820.
Salaries, &c.	L.33,463	L.194,778
Outfits, &c.	800	13,191
Extraordinaries	5,985	35,092
Pensions to retired ministers	11,486	64,204
	101,734	252,265

Yet several embassies had been withdrawn since 1792.

The following are among the leading items which constitute the increase of expense in 1820 over that of 1792:

	Russia in 1792	L.3,885	in 1820	L.12,650
Austria		4,405		13,100
Prussia		3,685		8,200
Bavaria & Germanic diet		2,125		10,385
Two Sicilies		3,320		7,203
Sardinia		3,372		5,838
Tuscany		3,880		5,155
		24,672		62,486
				24,672

L.37,814

An account of public money paid from the civil list, and voted for the diplomatic service of the country, in the civil contingencies for the last five years.

	1818.	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.	Total.
	L.	L.	L.	L.	L.	L.
Paid from civil list	223593	226950	226950	226950	226950	1,131,393
Civil contingencies:						
Extraordinary disbursements of ministers at foreign courts.	27535	84135	23940	59664	49391	244,665
For plate to ambassadors and governors by the lord Chamberlain.	898	9935	155	8720	2348	22,666
Outfit and equipage of ministers	3769	—	13369	3499	5907	26,544
Pr-sents to ministers of foreign courts	2283	14002	24765	9344	3600	53,904
Total	L.258078	335022	289179	303177	288196	1,478,652

Average of the five years 295,730/.

Expenditure for 1822 was 30,11% more than in 1818.

## CHRONICLE.

*Died*, at Philadelphia, on the 17th inst. captain *John Shaw*, of the navy of the United States. He was interred with military honors, the officers of the 1st brigade, Pennsylvania militia, and several volunteer companies, attending. His disease was the dysentery.

—lately, in Virginia, *John W. Eppes*, esq. a distinguished citizen of that state, and, for many years, a prominent member of the congress of the United States. He was a man much beloved by his private friends, and highly esteemed for the frankness of his political conduct.

*Alabama.* Israel Pickens has been re-elected governor of this state.

*New Orleans.* Mr. Cuvelier, a French subject, whose appointment as major of the "Louisiana legion" of militia, had caused much excitement at New Orleans, has shewn his good sense by resigning the command.

*Distressing.* A Philadelphia paper, of Saturday last, informs that the schooner *Pell Tale*, captain Garland, bound from Baltimore to Salem, Mass. arrived here this afternoon, in distress. After being out 24 hours, capt. Garland, being below, heard a noise upon deck; he immediately ran up, when he found his mate had been killed by one of the crew, named Smith. He then attacked and severely wounded capt. Garland, who retreated to the cabin, loaded his gun, returned to the deck, fired at and wounded Smith, when a scuffle ensued, in which the captain threw him overboard. Captain Garland was landed at Lewistown, Delaware, where he lies ill. The remainder of the crew, three in number, have been taken into custody. The vessel was brought up to the city by the pilots.

*A Devil fish*, weighing 3000lbs. 12 feet in length and 15 in breadth, was lately taken off the capes of Delaware and sent to New York.

*Rattlesnakes.* One hundred and fifty of these snakes were killed, in a den, on the Driftwood branch of the Sinnamahoning creek, by Messrs. John and Michael Spangler, whilst out gathering whortleberries. This family consisted of 2 males, 14 females and 154 young ones, all in one den. The length of the largest was about four feet, and that of the smallest from 8 to 10 inches.

*Lycoming Gaz.*



# NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES. No. 5—VOL. I.] BALTIMORE, OCTOBER 4, 1823. [VOL. XXV. WHOLE NO. 629.

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

THE MAILS. Ever since the establishment of the REGISTER, now more than twelve years, my calculation has been that I lost from 50 to 100 subscribers per annum by the impracticability of conveying this paper to them, as is provided for at a great expense, by the people and government of the United States, through the neglect of post masters, and a total disregard of their obligations by some of the contractors to carry the mail. I am well aware of the impossibility that such an extensive establishment should be conducted "like clock work," in all its various parts, and have not, therefore, indulged in general complaints; but it is my duty, and every man's duty, to point out particular cases when they are known: if then, the just cause of complaint is not removed, we have a right to find fault with the head of the department—but the facts should be presented to him in a tangible shape, that he may act upon them. Whenever the facts were so stated to me, I have taken the liberty to lay them, respectfully, before the post-office department, and the pleasure is afforded of knowing that many irregularities have been corrected by these means, for several years past, by the predecessor of the present post-master general; and there cannot be a doubt that the present incumbent of the office will be, at least, equally zealous that its affairs should be faithfully managed. Gentlemen, therefore, who are abused by the neglect of post-masters and mail carriers, should meet the responsibility of the case, and support special facts by their names. These will not be exposed; but all may hope that such neglects will be punished, if fairly and fully made known.

SPAIN. We have 'fresh news' from Europe almost every day. The chief things are noted under their proper head. The accounts from Spain are contradictory, but not satisfactory. Several places of minor importance have been surrendered to the French, but all the strong fortifications still held out. Mina appears fully to hold his ground in Catalonia, and there are various notices of respectable bodies of constitutional troops elsewhere, as well as the forces at Cadiz. Much is said, by way of rumor, as to an expected mediation by England—it is hinted that it has been rather invited by both parties—but, at Bordeaux, on the 26th Aug. it was stated that the cortes had come to the determination of defending Cadiz to the last extremity—and that all hope of a speedy accommodation was over. If the Spaniards keep up even a respectable shew of opposition a little longer, we must needs think that some happy events will take place, and Spain preserve her freedom.

CHOICE OF ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT. I have steadily maintained an opinion, for about twenty-five years, that the constitution of the United States was unhappily defective, in not prescribing some uniform mode for the election of electors of president and vice-president. Without the shadow of a reason for it—without the pretence of principle—from the simple want of foresight and knowledge of the operation of the provision, the mode was left to the discretion of the several states, and this

discretion has been strangely construed by the legislators of some, as vesting a right in themselves to appoint, what the Federal constitution gave them power to regulate the manner of doing!—the will of the people not being consulted at all. This was a rank usurpation of power, and ought to have been resisted at the beginning; and it has oftentimes been exerted in the most indecorous and unjust way possible. Persons vested with "brief authority," have committed "fantastic tricks before high heaven," trampling the well-known wishes of their constituents under foot, and rudely gathering the power of suffrage in their own hands. The legislative hall has been converted into a den of political conspirators against the majesty of public opinion and the rights of the people; and those elected to make laws, were among the most flagrant violators of justice, to subserve their own personal purposes.

I esteem it as a principle that no American will dare to oppose, that the will of the people, in all matters that regard the national concern, and especially such as relate to the election of their public servants,—if fully and fairly ascertained or established, should be obeyed, as the supreme law, if not in direct opposition to the written law which they themselves have adopted—and if so, that such law ought to be repealed. No one will contest this. If then, any one acts in opposition to this will, he is not only an aristocrat in principle, but a bad man and a tyrant in practice. I use plain terms—for, when treating of the rights of a free people, or speaking of my own, I have none of "that sort of thing" called *courtesy*, as to those who would deprive me of them, any more than I would extend to the midnight robber who should enter my house to plunder my property. This is the privilege of a republican, and, indeed, his duty. He never will compromise with wrong, or make a bargain with iniquity. Divested of my property by robbers, I may regain it by industry; but Liberty, once lost, becomes coy—and is too often found only by "seeking her through blood and slaughter." "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure"—and it is a thousand times better for the free to remain free, than to lose their freedom, and regain it. "If you would have your business done, go—if not, send;" if you would be a freeman, be bold, reflect, act; if a slave, be meek, let others think for you and remain passive. But, in public or private life, I cannot apprehend any thing more impudent or less tolerable, than that, because an individual has power to accomplish a certain purpose, he will put it forth—though in self-conscious opposition to the rights of the case.

I shall briefly notice two instances of the political iniquity that has been committed, by the defect of the constitution of the United States, in granting to the legislatures of the several states a discretion as to the mode of electing, or appointing, electors of president.

Pennsylvania, in the year 1800,\* gave eight votes to Mr. Jefferson, and seven to Mr. Adams, as president of the United States. This strange proceeding happened from the following causes:

\* In a small part of a former number of the REGISTER, 1808 was erroneously printed and referred to.

By the law that regarded the presidential election of 1796, Pennsylvania, through a general ticket, gave fourteen votes to Mr. Jefferson and one vote to Mr. Adams—the political opinion of one of the gentlemen on the ticket not having been clearly ascertained, perhaps. But this law, like the laws of all the other states relative to the same subject, was temporary—it had relation only to the *ensuing* election, and “died a natural death” when that election had been held. In the session of the state legislature of 1799–1800, another law on the subject ought to have been passed—but, though the state was decidedly “democratic,” and the house of representatives so by a large majority, the senate, *accidentally*, had a “federal” majority of *two*, and, from the refusal of the latter body, no law was passed.

These were “warm times.” Those who were not in *politics* at that day, can have only a faint idea of the force of power and party. So, without any law on the subject, the legislature met in November, 1800, when electors of president must have been appointed, or the vote of the state have been lost. The house of representatives again had a “republican majority,” but the senate still retained its “federal” superiority. The proceedings on the case would make a small pamphlet. It was now, (and *designedly*), too late to elect the electors by the people, either by a general ticket or in districts, and the other mode of appointing them, by a *joint ballot* of the two branches of the legislature, was necessarily proposed. The senate refused to agree; they would have a *concurrent* vote, or no vote at all. This practice had never before been used in a case of this kind—but that was nothing; the senate had its majority of *two*, 13 to 11, and the “*Spartan band*,” as they were called and toasted at that day, would not yield. A degree of excitement prevailed in the state almost equal to that created by the unjust ballotings that afterwards took place in the house of representatives of the U. States, in Feb. 1801, when Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Burr were voted for. At last, the perseverance of the senate forced this *compromise*—that the election should be held by a *joint ballot* of the two houses; but the senate were to *nominate* eight and the other house the same number of persons to be ballotted for—so, as as the state was entitled to fifteen electors, eight might be appointed that were favorable to Mr. Jefferson, and seven who would support Mr. Adams; and thus, in fact, the state had only *one operative vote* on the presidential election, though entitled to *fifteen*; all which, had the electors been chosen by a general ticket or a joint ballot of the legislature, would have been for Mr. Jefferson—or, if by districts, have stood about as 9 is to 6, or as 10 is to 5, in favor of the election of that gentleman.

At the session of the legislature of New Jersey, 1811–12, a law was passed directing that the electors of president should be chosen by the people with a general ticket. At the election of the members of the legislature, in Oct. 1812, the “federalists” obtained a majority. The general assembly met a few days before the time necessarily appointed for the election of electors. About *three days* anterior thereto, they passed an act annulling the act of the last session, and invested the right of electing the electors in themselves! So short was the time allowed to make known this change, that the people were almost literally deprived of the right of suffrage at the moment when they were proceeding to the polls to exert it! The consequence was, that the undivided vote of New Jersey was given to Mr. Clinton, which the *people*, by a

large majority, would have given to Mr. Madison.

I frankly confess, that I cannot trust myself to comment on these things, or on the scenes that took place in the house of representatives of the U. S. in 1801. But the history of them shall be written, if I live; the facts preserved at full length, that posterity may know how the rights of the people have been violated by the force of party in the exertion of power, granted by the law, but in opposition to the plainest principles of what all must regard as the common sense and eternal fitness of things. Either of these usurpations might have imposed on the United States a president that the people had not chosen, and to whom, I hold it, that they would not have owed any respect, as their chief magistrate, any more than a person can obtain a right to a horse that wrongfully comes into his possession. And, if this rule of right applies to property in horses, what is the measure of it when it affects the wishes and opinions, and legitimate suffrages of millions of freemen? “There can be no sincere friendship between the oppressors and the oppressed,” said the Scythians to Alexander, of Macedonia. “Even in peace, the latter think themselves entitled to the rights of war against the former.”

Before I dismiss this subject, I feel it right to state, that the “republicans” have acted on the *same principles* that are condemned above, though not applied, (as I recollect just now), to the same purposes. I will only notice the *arbitrary divisions* of the senatorial districts in Massachusetts, which, because they were made when Mr. Gerry was governor, were called “*Gerrymanders*.” To this evil the district system, though best in general, and (in most cases indispensable to a representation of the wishes and wants of the people), is always liable; and the best remedy for it is, to reduce the districts for the election of *one* person each, in all practicable cases. This is the plan on which I would that the electors of president were chosen, as approaching nearer to the will of the majority than any other.

At the ensuing election, however, the states will again act on their own discretion; and the following shews their different modes last adopted.

By districts.	General ticket.	Legislative.
Maine,	New Hampshire,	Vermont,
Massachusetts,	Rhode Island,	New York,
Maryland,	Connecticut,	Delaware,
Kentucky,	New Jersey,	South Carolina,
Tennessee,	Pennsylvania,	Georgia,
Illinois,	Virginia,	Louisiana,
Missouri—7.	North Carolina,	Indiana—7.
	Mississippi,	
	Alabama,	
	Ohio—10.	

Now, it appears that, should no alterations take place, there are *seventeen* states that must needs give *undivided* votes for president and vice president; and seven states that may give *divided* votes;

† On a slight view of the subject, it may be supposed that the legislature, just chosen, really represented the people—yet, if so, why was the law annulled? But, though one party had the ascendancy in both branches of the legislature, through the representation of *counties*, there was a decided majority of the people of the *state* who belonged to the other party. One county had, perhaps, a “republican” majority of 2000; another, a “federal” one of 20 or 30 votes; and both may have sent the same number of members to the legislature.



but in practice, judging by what has happened, *Maryland will probably stand alone as a divided state.* With the exception of North Carolina, (whose election was last made by a general ticket), Maryland was the only state\* that gave a divided vote in 1796, 1800, 1804, 1808 and 1812, and would have been divided in 1816 and 1820, had there been any serious party-opposition to the election and re-election of Mr. Monroe. Let us see how her rightful force has been lost or wasted by persevering in the district system, on account of its rejection by the most of her sister states.

	MARYLAND.			DELAWARE.	
	Whole No.	Effective.		Whole No.	Effective.
1796—Adams	7	—		3	3
Jefferson	4—11	3		—	—
1800—Jefferson	5	—		—	—
Adams	5—11†	0		3	3
1804—Jefferson	} No serious opposition.	—		—	—
Pinckney		—		—	—
1808—Madison		—		—	—
Pinckney		—		—	—
1812—Madison	6	—		—	—
Clinton	5—11	1		4	4
		4			10

In 1816, the "federal" electors of Maryland did not attend the college, and, in 1820, there was no opposition at all.

It was only in the year 1796, 1800 and 1812 that parties struggled for the presidency. At these three elections, Maryland gave *thirty-two* votes, but only *four* of them were effective as to the selection; at the same periods, Delaware gave only *ten* votes, but the whole *ten* were effective. So that the smallest of the states, with only *one* representative in congress, (except at one of the elections when she had two), *has had two and a half times as much weight in the choice of a president as Maryland, with nine representatives!* It is useless to do more than point out these important political facts. Nor was the condition of parties in the two states so different as to present the shadow of an excuse for the prodigal waste of power in Maryland. It may safely be said, without fear of contradiction, I believe, that a majority of the electors of Maryland have *always* been republican, from 1796 to the present day, though the legislature of the state, (which represents the counties and not the people), has several times been "federal." In Delaware, perhaps, a majority of the electors has been on the "federal" side, generally—and the legislature, (representing counties) always so until last year. But major Paiten, a republican, was elected to congress in about 1796; col. Hall was chosen governor in 1800, and the place of Mr. Bayard taken by Mr. Rodney a year or two afterwards; and the choice of governors and representatives in congress has always been doubtful, or varying in political character, ever since—either party prevailing by small majorities, at different times.

What the state of Maryland owes to herself on the present occasion, is rendered self evident; and, as a large majority of the states have preferred such systems as *secure* to them respectively, undivided votes for president and vice president, it is submitted to the people of the others, whether it is not right and proper that they should conform to one of the *modes* most generally preferred, that every state may stand on the same equal footing. A le-

gislative choice is liable to many and serious objections, and is, surely, in opposition to the spirit and meaning of the constitution; it may also misrepresent the voice of the people; but a general ticket is in the spirit of the constitution, and must necessarily shew the will of the majority of a state.

IRELAND. The late British papers abound with narratives of horrid excesses committed in Ireland—though it appears to be admitted that the general condition of that country is improving, or becoming more quiet. It always has been too much the practice in England, to sport with and misrepresent the Irish character. Indeed, Ireland is more regarded as a conquered country, held in subjection by force, than as an integral part of the British empire, entitled to a common share of the honors and privileges that belong to its subjects in general. When the island was first subdued, many lawless and greedy adventurers were permitted to pass over it, clothed with power to oppress and become rich, as it were, on the miseries of men. The *essence* of this proceeding prevails even to the present day. Her great landholders and wealthy men are enticed to London, and there to expend what they wrest from the laboring poor, in all sorts of extravagance. There have even been Irish *bishops*, charged with "the care of souls," who have not seen any of those who supported them in bestial gluttonies, for ten or twenty years at a time! Hence the poor are kept poor, the ignorant, ignorant—the debased, debased; there is little encouragement to do well, and great temptation to do evil. The people are treated like slaves, and their island is regarded as the *property* of England. It is not long since, that a petition was presented to parliament to prevent the Irish from catching herrings in their own bay of Wexford, because it interfered with the profits and pursuits of English fishermen!—and this is the *spirit* in which things are still conducted. So the Irish regard the English as tyrants, and, in resisting or violating the law, suppose that they are redressing themselves.

These accounts would shew that the poor peasantry murder for frolic and do harm for the mere love of destruction—for they do not appear to have any *object* in their depredations. This cannot be true—*there must be exciting causes*, but the peasantry do not control the press—their grievances are not represented. No doubt, the most flagrant violations of right are committed on them with the semblance of law, and a resistance of brutal conduct in the administrators of the law assumes the character of rebellion against the law: so the poor Irish, seeing no other law than that of *force*, resort to force to redress it, or punish its officers. The most rightful thing may be done in a wrong way—a sheriff, when he arrests a man, even for an alleged crime, is not always justified in dragging him through the streets with his hands tied behind him: It may provoke public feeling, without adding any thing to the real security of the supposed culprit. The English law, which abounds with so many sublime provisions, and is moreover sustained by the moral force of the people, is hardly known to the Irish, except in its terrors—and its severity begets a spirit of retaliation, and nourishes the most deadly enmities—of man against man, and one religious sect against another; a large majority being oppressed, that the few may live sumptuously on the fat of the land.

The Irishman is warm hearted, hospitable and generous—but, from being kept in a state of irritation, has become apparently revengeful. He is not so. In the heat of his passion, he will hear the

\*Pennsylvania excepted in 1800, as stated above.

†One absent.

voice of a friend; and, in excess of violence, listen to those who possess his confidence. Swift, personally, would have done more with the populace of Dublin, than the lord lieutenant at the head of his regiments from the castle. I have myself experienced cases of this nature. The idea of force immediately provokes a spirit of resistance in Irishmen; but persuasion, from the lips of those who have been kind to them, acts like a charm in stilling even their rage. Treat them justly, and they are fearlessly faithful, whether in adversity or prosperity—and, though their head is often wrong, their heart is generally right. The well-bred Irishman is one of the most dignified order of men—a little too fractious, perhaps, out of jealousy of his own honor. The peasant has the same qualities—but his necessities and the servile state of ignorance that he is kept in, give them a different direction, and obscure them; and it is too often the case that, when they arrive among us, they resort to violence to accomplish what the law really ordains for the common good of the citizens, but they are not sensible of it; not yet having obtained the idea that the law prevails in peace, and that the great merit of a free government is that the law is not felt—or, if felt, that obedience is a necessary consequence for the preservation of the society. It will take a freeman a long while to be fitted for the condition of a slave, and a slave cannot at once comprehend the rights and duties of a citizen.—The Irish are not slaves, in the literal meaning of the word, but so in reality; and their comforts are less than those of some slaves who have humane masters; hence the mind becomes degraded, or runs wild. But it is pleasing, nay, delightful, to observe the progress of improvement on those persons as they advance in knowledge and get forward by industry. Their great and good qualities are brought out—they begin to feel that they are men and advance to the rank of CITIZENS—zealous for the public good and willing to defend or promote it at the hazard of their lives. During our wars with Great Britain, *it was not Irishmen who were traitors*.

**NEW CORPS.** Several new and valuable rifle corps have lately been raised in Baltimore, composed almost entirely of young men, fully and very elegantly equipped. The following are the names of the five companies: *The Fayette, Morgan, Marion, Jackson and Forsythe* riflemen.

**SIR CHARLES ASGILL.** It was carelessly mentioned, in the Register, of the 20th ult. that this person, lately deceased, had been held in custody by Washington in retaliation for the execution of capt. Lippencott—it ought to have been *Luddy*. It was so published in other papers, and I followed their mislead without reflecting a moment upon it.

**THOMPSON'S ISLAND, (KEY WEST).** *From the National Intelligencer*—We have the satisfaction to inform our readers, and the public generally, that the reports as to the unhealthiness of the station at Key West have induced the government to send out a special mission, for the purpose of examining the causes of the disease said to be prevailing there, and the prospects of its continuance, &c. with full authority to adopt any measures which the situation of the squadron may seem to call for. Commodore Rodgers, the highest officer of the navy, has volunteered his services on the occasion, relinquishing, for the time, his station as president of the board of navy commissioners, and the comforts of domestic

life, for a duty that can have no charm for him but that of rendering an important service to the navy and to his country. Four of the oldest surgeons of the navy accompany him.

The object of this mission is to examine the state of the squadron and the localities of the island, to make report thereon to the government, to take such immediate steps in regard to it as the interests of the service shall appear to require, and, if it shall be found expedient, to remove the whole squadron to Pensacola, or to some northern port. Commodore Rodgers does not, of course, supersede commodore Porter, but, during his presence there, being of higher rank, will necessarily have the command. He is expected to be absent from the city, on this expedition, not more than a few weeks.

We tender our hearty thanks, in the name of the friends of those who are in the squadron, from the commodore down to the cabin-boy, to the secretary of the navy, for the promptitude with which, after entering upon the duties of his office, he has acted upon this subject. No little praise is also due to the worthy veteran, who shews, by his conduct, that the honors of rank and station are valuable to him as the rewards of service, rather than as the means of enjoyment and display.

Com. Rodgers has arrived at New York, to take his passage in the brig Spark. [See page 80].

**WEST INDIAN SLAVES.** In a late debate in the British house of commons, on the subject of slavery, sir George Rose stated that, being possessor of a small estate in one of the West India islands, and understanding there were difficulties in the way of the religious instruction of the slaves, he had himself gone to the West Indies for the purpose of examining the subject. He found that, on one estate the slaves were in a state of darkness, but that, on another, it being adjacent to a Wesleyan establishment, their conduct was so exemplary, that, out of 120 men, only ten were considered as bad, and only one woman out of 130. He thought they were certainly raised in the scale of human beings. Religious instruction was not forbidden or impeded. Six or seven islands were entirely, and others were partially, open to the Wesleyans; although there was, in general, a great prejudice against that sect.

**PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.** *From the Nantucket Inquirer.* Captain F Arthur, of this port, when at Pitcairn's Island, in March, 1822, had the curiosity to collect the names of all its inhabitants, about 50 in number; a memorandum of which he placed in our hands on his return, several months since. As this singular little settlement has not only become a subject of historical interest, but is likely to be renowned in song—Lord Byron having recently attempted to immortalize it in a poem, entitled "The Island, or Christian and his Comrade," our readers are here presented with the catalogue.

John Adams, Mary Adams, Diana Adams, Rachel Adams, Hannah Adams, George Adams.

Thursday October Christian, Susan Christian, Joseph Christian, Charles Christian, Mary Christian, Polly Christian, Peggy Christian, Friday October Christian, Charles Christian, 2d; Sarah Christian, Sarah Christian, 2d; Fletcher Christian, Edward Christian, Maria Christian, Charles Christian, 3d; Mary Christian, 2d; Isabella Christian, Mary Christian, 3d; (one not named).

Elizabeth Quintal, John Quintal, Mathew Quintal, Arthur Quintal, Catharine Quintal, Arthur Quintal, 2d; Catharine Quintal, 2d; John Quintal, Jr. James



Quintal, Edward Quintal, William Quintal, (one not named).

Daniel M'Koy, Sarah M'Koy, William M'Koy, Daniel M'Koy, Jr. Hugh M'Koy, Mathew M'Koy, Jane M'Koy.

Polly Young, Edward Young, Dolly Young, George Young, Robert Young, William Young, Nancy Williams.

**FRENCH CLERGY.** By the *Almanach du clergé de France*, for 1823, it appears that there are fifty four bishops and archbishops, already consecrated out of the eighty France is to have. There are also, already, 35,676 priests in activity, exclusive of missionaries, and 50,934 is the number the bishops judged necessary to complete the army of the church—2,031 are, moreover, pensioned. Then, in the schools, and at their different colleges, there are 29,379 youths preparing for clerical duties. The revenue of the priests even now amounts to 28,000,000 francs, exclusive of sums destined to repair the churches, and other ecclesiastical services, which, amounting to 1,500,000 francs, will also pass through their hands, exclusive of the sums collected by the missionaries and contributed by the *communes*, both of which are very considerable. From the same book, it appears that, since 1802, the legacies and gifts received by the church, and held in Mortmain, amount to 13,338,554 francs, giving an annual revenue, after abstracting from this sum many church ornaments, of 450,000 francs. Of this sum, no less than 2,332,554 francs were contributed within the last year.

#### ARTS AND MANUFACTURES, &c.

**New invention.** A committee of gentlemen, of Baton Rouge, (Lou.) speak in the following terms of an invention which they had been requested to examine:—

"Having been called on, as a committee, to examine and inspect a new invention of projectile power, (called, by the inventor, '*the American Torpedo*')—after a due examination of its geometrical and mathematical principles, we are sanguine in believing, that, if the engine was constructed agreeably to the several designs and drawings presented us by the inventor, (Mr. Joshua Blair, of Baton Rouge), and in a situation to be put into practical operation, a new era would have been commenced in the art or science of war. That the tremendous projectile power of the engine, will, of itself, if reduced to practical experiment, have a tendency to produce this effect; as we verily believe that no ship, of whatever strength or dimensions, on the principles of ship building, would be able to contend with the *torpedal battery*, when in full operation, for twenty minutes. The *torpedal battery* is calculated either for sea or land defence, and would, perhaps, in certain situations, be more destructive on land than at sea; particularly in the defence of narrow bays and rivers. We do not conceive that it would be saying too much if we were to assert, that a single vessel, of sufficient strength and tonnage to carry a full *torpedal battery*, might navigate the ocean alone, and, unconnected with any other force, bid defiance to a navy."

**Ingenious and useful invention.** Amongst the new Parisian inventions, is a coffee pot, constructed of three pieces: the first is a plain boiler, over that is a double filterer, and at the top is an inverted coffee pot, which fits on exactly. Cold water is placed in the first vessel, and the coffee in the filtering box. Under the whole is a spirit lamp, which, in the course of five or six minutes, causes

the water to boil, the vapour arising from which completely saturates the coffee. When the water boils, which is ascertained by the discharge of the vapour from the spout of the inverted coffee pot, the whole machine is lifted from the lamp, and completely inverted, so that the pot, which was uppermost, is at the bottom, and the boiling water, which had saturated the coffee, flows through the filterer, clear, into what was before the inverted coffee pot, where, in the space of two minutes, it is ready for use. This mode of preparing coffee is a saving of, at least, 25 per cent. and it secures the fine flavor of the berry. In another part of the service is a coffee roaster of glass, over another lamp of a long wide flame. The roasting requires about three minutes, and even so small a quantity as an ounce may be thus prepared.

**Great organ.** The organ in York Minster is now completed. It is the largest and most complete instrument in Great Britain. The total number of stops is 52. Pipes, 3254. There are three sets of keys, namely, one for the great and nave organs, one for the choir organ, and one for the swell, exclusive of pedals. There are movements for enabling the performer to play two or three sets of keys at once; or to detach the great and nave organs; also to play the keys of the great and choir organs, with the pedals, in addition to the pedal pipes. The Harlem organ, which is the largest in Europe, contains sixty stops, being eight more than that of York Minster.

**Origin of printing.** A work, on the origin of the art of printing, which was, a few years ago, published in the Dutch language, by Mr. J. Koenig, and which has since been translated into French and German, is much less known in this country than its merits entitle it to be. We collect the following account of this valuable publication from a German review:

To come to a satisfactory conclusion on the disputed claims to the invention of printing, an intimate technical knowledge of the art is requisite; without such knowledge, the most profound antiquarian research is not sufficient to enable the inquirer to form an opinion on the relative antiquity of the specimens, which yet remain of the earliest productions of the press. Respectable as is the learning of Meerman, Heineke and de la Serna Santander, they have been led into great errors from the want of practical knowledge. The authors who have alternately attributed the invention to Mentz and to Harlem, have directed their investigations more to the persons who exercised the art, than to the examination of its first productions. The present author, applying himself more particularly to the latter mode, has, from his knowledge of the mechanical part of printing, proved that the *Speculum Sabitis Humane*, published in Dutch, was the first work of any extent which appeared after the invention of the typographical art. The common opinion, that this book was printed with wooden types, is shown to be erroneous. Mr. Koenig proves, however, that the punches which struck the character in the matrices were, in all probability, formed of wood, and the matrices, themselves, of thin lead; that the types were of cast tin or lead; that a very imperfect hand press was used; that, in consequence of the weakness of the types, it was found necessary to surround them with some strong binding to support them, and so guard against their penetrating the paper, or the otherwise unequal working of the very defective press; that no composing-stick had been employed in setting the types; that the composition of the ink, and the for-

mation of the inkings-balls, were extremely defective, and that to these imperfections is to be ascribed the circumstance of each leaf of this book being printed only on one side. The author examined two printed copies and one manuscript copy of the *Speculum Humane Salutis*. The date of MS. is 1464, but several characteristics of the language, and peculiarities of orthography in the printed copies, particularly in one of them, indicate a considerable priority. They must be referred to the year 1430, or earlier, and it is certain that the Mentz edition of the *Speculum Humane Salutis* did not appear till 1450. To ascertain the locality, as well as the date of the printed copies, Mr. Kœnig entered into an investigation of the marks in the paper, of the language and the orthography of the work. By examining the accounts in the treasurer's office of Harlem, he discovered that all the paper used about the year 1430, was purchased at Antwerp. On comparison, the marks on the paper, used for accounts in the treasurer's office, from the year 1417, and those on the paper of the *Speculum*, and other early productions of the press at Harlem, were found to be perfectly similar. It also appeared that these marks had reference to the arms and names of the sovereigns who, at the time the paper was made, governed Brabant, and that these sovereigns must have been Jacobina, of Bavaria, and Philip, of Burgundy. A critical examination of the language and orthography, however, shows that the work could not have had its origin in Brabant or Flanders, which provinces were then under the same sovereign, but that the composition is strictly Dutch. Thus, with great research, and with the exercise of still greater ingenuity and judgment, Mr. Kœnig has demonstrated, that to Holland belongs the honor of having given to the world the first work printed with moveable types.

*Progress of science.* A French journal recapitulates, as follows, the advantages derived to science by the late British voyages of discovery in the Arctic seas: 1. That the continent of America is not so extensive as has been commonly supposed towards the north pole. 2. That its northern coasts, though at present inaccessible, lie under parallels less elevated than those of the Asiatic coasts in general, and exceed, only by a few degrees, the latitudes in the north of Europe. 3. That Baffin's bay, as it is called, is not properly a bay, but forms a part of the Arctic ocean, communicating with it by Lancaster straight. 4. That Greenland is not conjoined with the Arctic countries of North America, but forms an immense island, or rather a sixth continent, (Australasia being the fifth), from the extremity of the great head land which it projects, between Europe and America, to New Siberia, which appears to be its furthest limits. 5. That, admitting this, it must be frozen land, and not the Hyperborean ocean, which fills the 80th degree of latitude and the north pole. 6. That, combining the result of the polar expeditions with Russian discoveries, there is reason to conclude, that this Arctic continent has been originally subject to the same geological laws, as the other great divisions of the globe; its configuration, it would appear, is similar; its greatest breadth being in the northern part, as in the five other continents. One advantage to navigation has already resulted from certain passages discovered by captain Parry; the whale fishermen, having ventured as far as Lancaster straights, have returned with rich cargoes.

*Brewing.* The art of brewing is very easy to be understood, for it is exactly similar to the process of making tea. Put a handful of malt into a tea

pot, then fill it up with water, the first time rather under boiling heat. After it has stood some time, pour off the liquor, just as you would tea, and fill up the pot again with boiling water; in a similar manner pour that off, and so go on filling up and pouring off till the malt in the pot is tasteless, which will be the case when all the virtue is extracted. The liquor, or malt tea, thus extracted, must then be boiled with a few hops in it, and when it becomes cool enough, that is, about blood heat, add a little yeast to ferment it, and the thing is done. This is the whole art and process of brewing; and to brew a larger quantity requires just the same mode of proceeding as it would to make a tea breakfast for a regiment of soldiers. A peck of malt and four ounces of hops will produce ten quarts of ale, better than any that can be purchased in London, and for which purpose a tea kettle and two pan mugs are sufficient apparatus. A bushel of malt to one pound of hops is the most general proportion; and 18 gallons of good light ale, or table ale, may be produced from one bushel of malt and one pound of hops, which will not cost above nine shillings, that is, six pence a gallon, or one and a half pence per quart. Brewing utensils, consisting of a mashing tub and oar, a sieve, two coolers, and wicker hose, a spigot and faucet, together with a couple of nine gallon barrels, new from the coopers, cost me no more than twenty six shillings, and with these utensils I have frequently brewed, at one time, four bushels of malt. The plan I have adopted is, from one bushel of malt to extract nine gallons of liquor for ale, and afterwards nine gallons more for table beer, both of which will be excellent.

*New York Canal.* A late number of the *British Traveller*, speaking of the Erie canal, in the state of New York, which it calls the "great American canal," holds the following language: This great work, which was begun in 1817, and will be completed next year, is the longest canal in existence; and, though upon a small scale as to breadth and depth, is, we believe, in point of pecuniary outlay, the greatest work of the kind ever executed. It is 353 miles in length, forty-three feet wide at the surface of the water, twenty-eight at the bottom, and four feet deep, and will cost about five millions of dollars, (1,100,000*l.*), or 3000*l.* per mile on an average. Such a vast undertaking, completed in the short period of seven years, by a state, (New-York), with 1,368 000 inhabitants, affords a striking proof of the energy and enterprize generated by free institutions. It is a work worth a thousand Escorial and Versailles, because it creates wealth, while these only consume it; and it is a monument of public spirit and national prosperity, while these are only monuments of idle magnificence, vain glory, and despotic oppression. When shall we see the inhabitants of a small province of any of the torpid and priest-ridden monarchies of continental Europe execute such a work by their own spontaneous act, and with their unassisted resources?

*British apprehensions.* A west of England paper cautions bleachers, manufacturers and others, concerned in the cotton trade, against allowing strangers to inspect their works. The following reason for this caution is given in a Liverpool paper: "We understand that there is at present, in England, an agent from the United States, who is, apparently, engaged in the manufacture of machines of a particular description, and that, under the pretence of supplying the various manufacturing establishments of the United Kingdom with such machines, he is finding his way into those establishments, in order to



make himself acquainted with the local improvements of each factory, and he is actually engaged in making models and such local improvements, which models are regularly exported, in casks of linseed oil. This agent, we understand, very lately sent out a complete series of machinery in that mode of packing, for the spinning of cotton, and of the very latest inventions."

*Manufacturers in New York.* From the Albany Argus. There are in this state 206 incorporated manufacturing companies, whose capital stock amounts to 20,350,500 dollars. They consist of

- 62 for the manufacturing of cotton and woollen goods
- 36 of cotton goods only
- 16 of woollen goods only
- 12 of cotton, woollen and linen cloths
- 10 for manufacturing glass
- 5 iron mongery
- 3 coarse salt
- 2 woollen and linen goods;
- 2 woollen, cotton and paper;
- 1 woollen, linen, cotton and silk;
- 2 paints;
- 1 scythes, axes and other edged tools;
- 3 slate;
- 1 iron and glass;
- 1 salt;
- 1 sail cloth, cordage, twine, linen, woollen and cotton goods;
- 1 paper;
- 1 clay and salt;
- 1 woollen and cotton, paints and linen;
- 1 paper, cotton yarn, woollen and cotton cloths;
- 1 glass, cotton and clay;
- 1 glass and earthen ware;
- 1 refining sugar;
- 4 coal;
- 1 woollen, cotton, flax, hemp and paper;
- 2 lead;
- 1 cotton and woollen cards;
- 2 marble;
- 1 iron and brass wire, cotton and woollen cards;
- 1 fur;
- 1 iron and steel;
- 1 cotton wool, flax, hemp, earthen ware and iron;
- 1 copper and brass;
- 1 cloth, manufactured of hair itself, or mixed;
- 1 pressing and straining oils;
- 1 loaf and lump sugar;
- 1 iron and brass cannon, cannon balls, &c.
- 1 linen;
- 1 glass, iron and steel;
- 1 bar iron, steel, anchors and nail rods;
- 1 iron and castings;
- 2 woollen, cotton, glass, bar iron and anchors;
- 2 the same, and also linen;
- 1 sheet copper, bar iron, &c.
- 1 woollen, cotton, linen and iron;
- 1 stocking loom, cotton and woollen;
- 1 iron, steel and brass;
- 2 iron;
- 1 ale, beer and porter;
- 1 morocco and other leather;
- 1 bar iron and iron mongery;
- 1 blue vitriol, allum, oil of vitriol, aqua fortis, nitric acid, muriatic acid, alcohol, camphor, salt petre, borax, copperas, corrosive sublimate, calomel and other drugs and medicines, paints and dyers' articles.
- 1 digging, mining, smelting and refining gold, silver, lead and copper ores, red and white lead.

306 total.

It is probable that some of these corporations may have ceased to operate, or to exist; but then it is to be remembered, that there are hundreds of manufactories in this state *not incorporated*, and which are, of course, not included in the above list.

The secretary of this state has, on the requisition of the general government, made out the foregoing list from the authentic documents remaining in his office.

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

*From London papers of the 23d August.*

*Great Britain and Ireland.* Much distress is expected in England, among the farmers, on account of the abundance of the wheat crop. It was thought that this grain would fall 20s. per quarter before Christmas!—If so, the farmers cannot pay their rents.

The duke of Wellington was on a visit to the continent.

There are forty private mad houses in and about London; and, of these, two establishments at Hoxton and Bethnal, alone, contain upwards of 1300 patients!

An account of the Greenland, Davis' Straits, and southern whale fisheries of Great Britain, has recently been printed, by order of the house of commons, specifying the tonnage, duty, bounty and produce, for the last thirty years, except where the documents were destroyed by fire. The greatest number of ships was 155, in 1813 and 1820, which was reduced in 1822, to 115. The bounty paid was 45,806*l.* in 1818; and 52,347*l.* in 1822. In 1820, 56 ships were employed in the southern fishery; but, in 1822, only 41; the bounty paid on which, was 7,400*l.*; and the produce 5,900 tons of spermaceti, and 1600 tons of train oil. The quantity of oil in 1822, from Newfoundland, was 9,000 tons, the duties on which are suspended. The ships, tonnage and produce of each port are given separately; and only three ships appear to have sailed from Hull to the South seas, one in 1804, 1814 and 1821.

*France.* The missionaries in France are endeavoring to suppress the custom of dancing on Sundays.

The name of the French national guards is to be changed to guards of the crown.

The Rothschilds are said to have realized a profit of four millions of francs in their late operation in French Rentes.

Another French stock broker has failed for 8 or 10 millions of francs, and fled.

*Spain.* Sir Robert Wilson has left Spain and arrived at Lisbon, from whence, it is said, he would speedily return to England! This being the case, it shews, at least, that he also has abandoned the cause of Spain! Yet Corunna held out on the 6th of August. It was reported that the governor had offered to capitulate.

Preparations were made for a more strict blockade of Cadiz—from which place we have nothing else new.

There is a story published, saying that Quiroga, when at Corunna, caused 51 persons to be taken on board a vessel and carried to sea; when their throats were cut and their bodies thrown overboard! The names of some, said to have been victims, are given—among them was brigadier Escandon, and colonels Pereira, Gil and Aragon.

The French have entered Vigo, after a skirmish with the constitutionalists.

A Bayonne article says—"An energetic proclamation from Mina, to his soldiers, is spoken of, in

which he is reported to say, that he has heard of the infamous treason of Ballasteros, but that he will never surrender: and that he would sooner set fire to all the towns in Spain.'

The French have captured a valuable British ship attempting to enter Cadiz—which produced a "strong sensation" in London.

About \$150,000 have been raised by subscription at Havana, and chiefly forwarded to Europe, as a donation to the cortes. The bishop gave 5000 dollars.

*Italy.* The pope died on the 19th Aug; his last words were in refusing to take a refreshing beverage offered to him:

"I have no other care on this earth but that of my soul, and to render unto God an account of my long life."

A letter from Rome says—"According to immemorial custom, the body of the pope will lie in state nine days, in an illuminated chapel. The burial will take place on the ninth day, and, on the tenth, the sacred college will assemble in conclave. Arrangements are making for the first formal rites observed at the election of a pope. The foreign cardinals will be admitted to the conclave on the first or second day after their arrival at Rome. Cardinal Peca, Camerlingo of the Roman Catholic religion, has taken the temporal government of the states of the church."

*Germany.* The emperor of Austria has summoned the lesser powers to hold a congress at Vienna, no doubt to strengthen the arm of the despots. Bavaria and Wurtemberg have refused to send representatives.

*Prussia.* The Hamburg Correspondent, of July 29th, contains the substance of a statement made by the minister of finance, Mr. Von Canozin, of the condition of the Prussian finances. After some account of the operations of the last year, the minister states the amount of the debt, on the first of Jan. last, as follows: The Dutch debt 48,100,000 florins; annuities 3,364,000 roubles, in silver, and 34,505,733 florins in paper; six per cent. perpetual rents 20,620 roubles, in gold, 9,015,412 in silver, and 240,945,711 in paper; five per cent. perpetual rents, 61,562,360 roubles in silver. The sum appropriated by the regulation of the sinking fund, in the year 1822, to the reduction of the amount of paper in circulation, was 32,402,715 roubles.

The capital of the Commercial bank is completed to thirty millions of roubles. The amount of its transactions for the year, was 185,230,838 roubles. The profits of the bank, after deducting expenses, amounted to 1,810,615 roubles.

The amount of paper now in circulation from the Assignat bank is 595,721,010 roubles. The law prohibiting any new emission of assignats has been strictly enforced.

Under the Berlin date, in the same paper, it is stated that several bankers in that city have associated for the purpose of establishing a banking house, and issued bills, payable to bearer, signed by all their names.

☞ *Later—London papers, of Aug. 27, and Paris of the 30th, received by arrivals at New York, from England and France.*

Algesiras has been taken by the French—the Spanish force stationed there surrendered to them by capitulation. Corunna was bombarded on the 7th August, and set on fire in several places, and was also surrendered to the French, by convention, on the 14th, "on the same conditions that had been granted to Morillo."

The French papers speak of great desertions from the Constitutional forces. Cadiz was not yet bombarded, but the duke of Angouleme had announced his intention of commencing it. It was reported at Bayonne on the 19th Aug. that an order had been sent from the government at Cadiz to the constitutional generals, advising them to suspend hostilities. There are various notices of some negotiations said to be going on.

In Catalonia, even the French accounts shew that Mina, Lloberas and Milans, are in great force, and keep the invaders exceedingly busy—but no important event has latterly taken place. It is evidently Mina's plan to pursue a Fabian system of warfare. Manso has deserted—but he could take only 42 men with him to partake of his disgrace. It is now said that Ballasteros carried 4000 of his troops over with him.

Gen. Banos, with 4000 men, was in the neighborhood of Toledo. There is a report that Zayas has capitulated. It is also stated that Ciudad Rodrigo has surrendered. The French say that *nine thousand* of the garrison of Figueras had made a sortie.

Six hundred persons were released from the prisons of Madrid, in consequence of the late decree of the duke of Angouleme. The duke appears to be much offended with the regency.

*Paris, Aug. 27.* It is reported that his R. H. as soon as he arrived before Cadiz, sent a flag of truce to King Ferdinand, bearer of the conditions that may bring forth an arrangement between the belligerent parties. His R. H. they say, required an answer in twenty-four hours. It seems that a reply was immediately returned to the prince that this term was too limited, and that his R. H. granted them five days. Three days having already elapsed since the departure of the flag of truce without his returning, a favorable result was anticipated from this delay.

*Turkey and Greece.* Nuremberg, Aug. 20. The private intelligence from Constantinople is in direct opposition to the information from the capital contained in the Austrian Journals. Merchants and others write that they "momently expect some new catastrophe; that the Janissaries begin to get the upperhand, and appear determined to give themselves up to all kinds of excesses. The Europeans are very much alarmed, and remain shut up in their houses. The signor is himself afraid, and dare not take any energetic measures. The demands of Russia appear to be of such a character that they will not be accepted by the Divan."

There is some reason to believe that the account of a late great battle and victory of the Greeks, at Termopylae, is not true.

*East Indies.* The government of Batavia has received a detailed account of the volcano Galeengueng, in October last. In this terrible visitation, 4011 persons perished, and 114 campongs were destroyed, and 5361 injured; the number of coffee trees destroyed amount to 775,795; those injured to 2,871,742; 2083 rice plantations were totally destroyed, and 5,361 injured.

## Foreign Public Papers.

### SPANISH.

The most remarkable part of the contents of the Spanish Gazette, (says the National Gazette), is a correspondence between gen. Burriel, commander in chief, *ad interim*, of the army of reserve in Cadiz, and gen. Bourdesoulle, commander of the French besieging army. Burriel addressed a note, on the 17th July, to Bourdesoulle, proposing simply the



exchange of a French dragoon, made prisoner by the constitutionalists, for one of the Madrid volunteers, who had fallen into the hands of the French. The French commander replied in these terms:

"The elevation of soul and the generosity which so eminently characterize H. R. H. the duke d'Angoulême, and the conduct which the French army has observed since its entry into Spain, must have proved to you that we do not war against Spaniards—that we combat only the errors which have plunged your country into an abyss of evil, and produced the wretchedness of your king and his family; and that it depends but upon you to put an end to this state of things. *In consequence* I give orders for the volunteer to be restored to you, &c."

The Spanish general rejoined immediately thus—  
"Your excellency cannot fail to know that all that you have said upon political subjects, in reply to my note respecting the exchange of a soldier, is very inopportune, and exceedingly affronting to the dignity of my station and to the character of the army which I have the honor to command. I wrote you simply, in proper terms, about a military affair—I have an answer in which you extol the greatness of soul and generosity of the duke d'Angoulême, and urge the imposture that the French do not combat the Spaniards, but their errors. It is certainly very extraordinary, on the part of the general of a French army, that he should endeavor to sustain, with his pen, in the 19th century, the interest and notions of the bad friars and aristocratic orders, and the selfish fanatics, who have committed the base act of calling the French troops to fight for them in Spain. When you observe, in your letter, that our errors have plunged my country into an abyss, and occasioned the infelicity of the king and family, you repeat the fictions and calumnies, which the persons just mentioned have invented in order to blind the people, and persuade them that the institutions, so highly beneficial to them, are noxious. Your excellency knows better than I, that the ills of Spain proceeded from the aid which the French government has extended to those who rebelled against institutions, lawfully established here and spontaneously adopted by the king, and from the invasion of the peninsula, equally unjust and scandalous, by the French army, with the view of overrunning and destroying it, and protecting the ideas of the 12th century, to the dishonor of the intelligence of France and Europe. Your excellency may be assured that there is not, in the world, a man who will second your assertions, except the persons of whom I have spoken."

"I beg of your excellency to confine yourself, like a good soldier, to make war upon us in pursuance of your duty, and to abstain from indicating to us, in so offensive a manner, what you suppose to be ours. I have deemed it incumbent upon me to reply to you and to cut off the opportunity of a repetition of the affront, either by you or any of your subordinate officers. I have, therefore, given orders, at the advance posts, that, while your excellency commands the French force opposite to me, no flag of truce, nor any communication brought by one, shall be admitted, and I will receive no letter by any other channel. This is the only mode of resenting the affront which you have offered to the army."

The secretary of state at Cadiz, expressed, on the 22d July, in a note to gen. Burriel, the satisfaction of the king and government, at his energetic rejoinder to the "impertinent reply" of the French commander, and their approbation of the system of non-intercourse which was resolved upon. The English papers, that announced negotiations between

the authorities in Cadiz and the French, could not, we presume, have heard of this correspondence.

*Ballasteros.* From a Madrid paper of Aug. 8—The regency has recognized all the conventions between general Bourck and general Morillo. They have, in a like manner, acknowledged those which have taken place between general Molitor and general Ballasteros.

The following is the convention concluded between general Molitor and general Ballasteros:—

"Art. 1 General Ballasteros and the second army, under his orders, acknowledge the authority of the regency of Spain during the absence of the king."

"2. The above mentioned will order all the other generals and commanders of places, situated within the limits of his government, to also acknowledge the regency

"3. The troops which are under the orders of general Ballasteros, will be stationed in such places as shall be agreed on, in concert with general Ballasteros.

"4. The general, chiefs and officers, belonging to the second corps of the Spanish army, will preserve their rank, employment and distinction, and the pay belonging to their said capacities.

"5. No individual of the said army to be harassed, proscribed or molested for his opinions anterior to this convention, nor for analagous acts, except such as are amenable to the ordinary course of justice.

"6. The pay will be issued by the treasury of Spain, in the regular form, and in case of delay or impossibility, the troops will continue to receive daily rations in the cantonments assigned to them.

"7. The individuals of the militia, forming part of the said army, who desire to return to their homes, may freely do so, and will meet with safety and protection.

"In consequence of the present agreement, hostilities will immediately cease on both sides.

"Done at Granada, Aug. 4, 1823.

#### SIR ROBERT WILSON AND MORILLO.

FROM THE BRITISH TRAVELLER.

*To the count de Carthagena.*

I have the honor to inform your excellency that I have this day arrived from Corunna, wounded in the battle of the 15th before that place.

Animated with the same sentiments manifested to you on another occasion, and extremely anxious to stop and terminate the miseries of the present unfortunate and cruel war, in which the nearest relatives are fighting with the utmost rancour, I solicit an opportunity of personally communicating with your excellency, in order to lay before you a proposition which, I flatter myself, will bring about an object so desirable, and lead to a general pacification.

Major Bristow, an officer in my own confidence, yesterday arrived from Cadiz, accompanied by a Spanish officer, who, in the character of an interpreter, will to morrow present himself in Redonde-la, at 10, conveyed there in an English boat, in order to commence the negotiations, and agree on an interview with your excellency, in such manner as may be most convenient, according to present circumstances and my situation.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Signed,

Bay of Vigo, July 25, 1823.

R. WILSON.

*To general sir R. Wilson.*

PONTEVEDRA, July 26, 1823.

Sir—At the moment I received your letter of yesterday, I was on my march with a view to un-

dertake fresh operations, and I imagined major Bristow would follow me to this point; but, as he has not done it, and not being able to refuse hearing proposals which gave for their object one of my most ardent wishes, the cessation of civil war, I hasten to manifest to your excellency that you can point out the spot in which you wish us to meet, either here or at Puente Sampayo. Have the goodness to give me timely notice, in order that I may attend at the place in which our interview is to take place, as, possibly, through some movement, it may be necessary to make, I may not be here when your answer comes. I am, &c.

Signed, Count de CARTHAGENA.

General—I hasten to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and I beg you to receive my warmest thanks for the goodness you have shown to my request. I never doubted your excellency's wishes to see the evils of a civil war ended, and I have learned, with the greatest grief, that the blood of compatriots has already flowed, which ought not to have been the case. Major Bristow has been obliged to return here as he was not able to make the steam vessel wait. I regret being unable to prevent your excellency from having the inconvenience to come to Puente de Sampayo, as the trip to Puentevedra is very dubious, on account of the uncertainty of the winds, which would prevent me from arriving there at the time appointed; but if your excellency, on account of your occupations, cannot come to Sampayo, I will see if I cannot mount a mule, and go and see you in Puentevedra; and for this purpose I request you to send me the necessary conveyances for myself, major Bristow, a Spanish officer, and my servant. To-morrow the tide will be favorable at 9, so that the next day, at 10, I may be able to be at Puente. An officer is sent from this place with a despatch for general Palarea, and you will please to see it forwarded to him, if you conceive it ought to be sent, or, at least, that its object be attained. I have the honor, &c. Signed, R. WILSON.

Vigo, July 27, 1823.

*To general sir R. Wilson.*

I received your letter, delivered to me by captain Arnarez; at the same time, brigadier general Romay has proposed to me, in order to prevent the spilling of Spanish blood, to consent to a suspension of hostilities, which shall not extend to the French, nor to those called the *factions*, as if the latter were not Spaniards. He tells me this is the object of the interview you wish to have with me, and I cannot now refrain from manifesting to you that it is impossible for me to consent to any such armistice. In a despatch, of the day before yesterday, I told brigadier general Romay my last determination. No one wishes more anxiously than myself, a cessation of that civil war which devours us; but there is no way to terminate it, but by compelling, by force, those to throw down their arms, who neither listen to reason nor consult the will of the people. Their whims, passions, and the interest of the association to which they belong, are the only guides of their actions, and, consequently, they are incorrigible. I now repeat what I told you on a former occasion; possibly some party or other has an interest in the distresses of my country being prolonged, without any object or end; possibly this party acts in good faith; but I will never consent that this country shall be scourged in the way of an essay. The will of the nation is well known and it is my duty to conform myself to it. These are my principles; but if, after this declaration, you think our confer-

ence can be useful, there is no objection on my part.

(Signed) Count De CARTHAGENA.  
Pontevedra, July 27, 1823.

*To general count de Carthagena.*

Vigo, July, 28.

It has been a subject of great regret to me that a misunderstanding, as to my intentions, has, in some measure, delayed the honor of the conference your excellency granted me. My object is different from the one you have imagined from the letter of general Romay to general Palarea; under which impression, in order to treat of matters of the greatest utility to the nation, I will leave this place this afternoon, if the weather allows; or, if not, to-morrow morning, I will embark for Puente de Sampayo, where I hope to find every thing necessary to convey me to Pontevedra, where I hope to arrive in the course of the day.

P. S. My sentiments, with regard to the persons called *factions*, under existing circumstances, have been evinced by my having proposed and obtained the amnesty granted in Corunna to all of this class, &c.

(Signed)

ROBERT WILSON.

*To general sir R. Wilson.*

I give orders to the advanced posts to allow your excellency a free passage whenever you may arrive, whether in the direction of the Puente or by the road of Pontevedra.

(Signed) Count de CARTHAGENA.  
Head-quarters, Pontevedra, July 28, 1823.

*To general count de Carthagena.*

The step you have just taken is the most clear proof of your attention towards me, and suited to the delicacy of your character. My intention was to have proposed to you a plan, by means of which a general suspension of arms would have been obtained, and, in a short time, a general peace, through the medium of England. Not being able to say more in writing, it is desirable to have a conference, and endeavor therein to conciliate the general interests of the nation. If the French general wishes to take part in our interview, I am ready to receive him into it; but in this case it is necessary for your excellency to send me an escort, and fix the time and place for the interview.

I am, &c. (signed)

R. WILSON.

*To general sir R. Wilson.*

I have sent my aid de camp to you this afternoon, because I should be very sorry to cause you any uneasiness, although nothing could happen to you in coming here, when I had pledged my word to that effect. I am glad you have given to my intentions their true meaning, although you must be aware that I have no power to concert a suspension of hostilities. Nevertheless, your wishes are so great to put an end to the present disastrous war, that I shall have the greatest satisfaction in your proposing to me, in writing, whatever you please, till a more favorable opportunity presents itself for a meeting.

I am, &c. (Signed)

Count de CARTHAGENA.  
Pontevedra, July 29, 1813.

*To general count de Carthagena.*

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter. Measures of reconciliation must always lead to a good result, when the parties meet with friendly intentions and mutually endeavor to remove difficulties, by means of investigations and explanations.

A proposal, that has for its object, the termination



of so much calamity, is of too great magnitude to be risked to the misconceptions which might arise out of the inaccuracy of written words, more especially when the communication is made through the medium of translations.

As, however, so many difficulties are opposed to a personal conference, I will not incur the responsibility of not making a communication that may open a road to the object desired.

I came to Spain as a partizan of no party, the friend of all Spaniards, and only the enemy of the policy of the French government, which disregards the rights of an independent nation.

Since I arrived in Spain, I have invariably acted on the same principles, and I refer not only to my actions, but also to the language I have always used to parties, and with persons who might be considered as their representatives—a truth you, yourself, are not ignorant of.

Following this path, I have acted conformably to the wishes of my friends in England, and the general sentiments of my countrymen.

It is not necessary to refer to the transactions of the war, or point out what hopes, expectations and opinions, have been realized or frustrated, in order to justify my proceedings; it will suffice to inform your excellency that I conceive the moment is arrived when an exertion ought to be made to terminate the war, and my firm opinion is that of a favorable result. Ambition or intolerance alone can prolong its duration.

All those who, in this province, have power and influence, with whom I have conversed, wish an honorable peace, and I am sufficiently authorized to give this assurance. I can also say, that, according to the last news from Cadiz, the government has the same wishes, as for this purpose they have already placed themselves in communication with the British minister.

Among the parties who cordially wish the welfare of their country, (and the rest do not deserve notice, as they have no power), the initiation in a negotiation is the only formidable difficulty that presents itself, and its details would meet with no opposition that cannot be removed by discussion or friendly intercourse.

Under these circumstances, I believe that the inclosed proposal will meet with the concurrence of all parties, and I have the satisfaction to say, it has met with the approbation of all those persons of this country, to whom I have shown it, among whom are some to whose opinion your excellency would attach value, in consequence of your friendship and their recent arrival from the seat of government.

In order, therefore, to terminate, as soon as possible, a conflict in which success is a misfortune and victory can confer no glory, I should propose that, until an answer can be obtained from England, from the French government, and the Spanish government in Cadiz, that all hostility should cease in the provinces under the authority of your excellency, and under the regulations the best suited to guard against any misunderstanding among the opposite parties; in the mean while, if your excellency wishes it, I will be the bearer of the proposals to Cadiz.

Whatever may be the result of this proposal, I shall have the satisfaction in having complied with my duty in proposing it—a duty to Spain and to humanity, and I do not dread any responsibility that may attach to my conduct. I am, &c.

(Signed)

R. WILSON.

Vigo, July 30, 1823.

#### PROPOSAL ALLUDED TO.

To obtain peace, preserving national honor and the representative system, which is the basis of constitutional governments, must be the wish of every lover of his country and of its liberties.

When affairs of state are objects of discussion, we ought to examine things as they really are, and not as we wish to find them.

No one can be insensible of the injustice of the present war; but, as it has already commenced, we ought to direct the whole of our attention to the preservation of national honor unimpaired, and, at the same time, acquire all possible advantages.

The great obstacle to the pacification of Spain, consists in the presence of an invader, who demands that same pacification, with arms in his hands, in favor of a party that depends on its success.

England offers her mediation, but without demanding the departure of the invaders.

Are there any means to establish equality among the belligerent parties, without demanding the evacuation of the Spanish territory?

The occupation, *pro forma*, of a Spanish fortified place like that of Corunna or Vigo, by the British government, as the mediator, on behalf of constitutional Spain, might serve to counterbalance sufficiently the parties, and facilitate conciliation, by saving the honor of the constitutionalists, and affording to all sufficient guarantees.

It is impossible to treat with honor, but when the two opposite parties are equally sustained, more particularly when the object is to conciliate the dissensions which divide a country, common to all, in pieces.

(Signed)

R. WILSON.

Vigo, July 30, 1823.

#### ANOTHER.

The evacuation of the Spanish territory possibly would be opposed by the regency of Madrid, in consequence of their considering that their security might be implicated without the force that now sustains them.

Without the guarantee, I suppose, the government of Cadiz would not inspire sufficient confidence in the nation to induce them to enter into a negotiation that may end in a treaty of peace.

A negotiation, without such a security, would have the appearance of yielding to force, and the consequences, in this case, would be fatal to the authority of the government; anarchy, most probably, would follow, and its consequences, under existing circumstances, might lead the nation to the most deplorable disaster.

(Signed)

R. WILSON.

Vigo, July 30, 1823.

#### To general Wilson.

I have received the letter and accompanying documents you sent me by a flag of truce. I now repeat what I have always said, peace and national honor are the objects of my constant wishes. To obtain both one and the other, it might possibly be advisable to enter into negotiations, but I am neither authorised for it, nor can you offer any guarantee, that any of the agreements made would be executed, as I have not hitherto learned that you are invested with any public character. The suspension of our operations would have no other effect than to prolong the evils of this country, which is harassed, oppressed and despoiled in the name of liberty; and if there are any negotiations pending for the termination of the war, my occupying Vigo

can be no obstacle. This is all I can answer to your attentive letter.

(Signed)

Count CARTHAGENA.

Head quarters, Salcedo, August 1, 1823.

LIBERTY.

EQUALITY.

*Republic of Hayti.*

Address of the house of representatives of the people, to the citizens of the republic.

*Citizens*—It is a duty sacred to the representatives of a free people, jealous of the preservation of their rights, to render them an account of the labors which have occupied them. At the close of each session, an account of the conduct of their representatives, and the developement of the motives which have directed them, should be offered to the people: Such is the sentiment which animates the house, and the end which it proposes.

It is highly satisfactory to the national representation, at the same time, to announce to the people, that, while we enjoy the benefits of a peace acquired by an heroic perseverance, the most perfect harmony reigns between the executive power and the first bodies of the state, which rival each other in their zeal and efforts for the public good.

Hayti, worthy of appearing in the rank of states the most celebrated for their patriotism, marches with rapidity in that which is assigned to it, and, hastening the progress of her civilization, she shines with the pure splendor which is derived from the wisdom of her institutions.

The want of a code, adopted to our local situation, has been felt, and the constant cares of the worthy chief of our state have induced us to take into consideration many projects of laws, among which were a part of those which are to form this precious monument.

The foreign laws which were applicable among us, only by analogy, have ceased to be suitable, in proportion as the nation has advanced to its maturity.

The first legislature opened the project: it was occupied in directing the arrangements, but the term for which it was elected having expired, it has only been able to leave us the first book of the code.

In the same way we have been occupied, in connection with its labors, with the new subject submitted to our debates, and feeling penetrated with the immortal truth, that good laws are the greatest benefits that men can have or receive, we have passed the *law upon the destination of property*; this first link, which connects the chain of the two books, quiets the unsettled opinions upon affairs, which fictitious reports appeared to have perplexed. A law upon property, in defining the civil right with regard to this source of the re-union of men in the social state, gives action to the constitutional principle which renders it inviolable.

*Usufruct and habitation*, which are the representations only of the property, distinguishing themselves from it by their essential character, have been the subjects of a particular disposition by this principle; *servitudes and ground services* have received their just appreciation. From that it may be derived, that the different modes of acquiring property will no longer be a judiciary problem; the nature and form of *donations, made during life and by will*, terminate the series of the laws of this session, as to the Haytian code.

But the care of the chief of the state, and the solicitude of your delegates, have not been confined to

that: their thoughts have embraced all your interests. The situation of the functionaries, civil and military, who have resigned, or are in retirement, and that of the officers not in service; the pay of the military authorities and troops of the line of every kind, in actual service, have been the objects of two laws: the first determines the pretensions of the former, and the second is, to the others, a new evidence that the supporters of our institutions, the depositaries of our national glory, will always fix the attention of your legislators. In this new occurrence, the executive power has given an example of admirable disinterestedness.

We have commenced the examination of the accounts rendered by the secretary of state; but time has not permitted us to complete this work. The re-union of the several parts of the territory having considerably augmented the detail, it has not escaped the high conceptions of the president of Hayti, to address the project of a law for the creation of a chamber of accounts; this useful institution promises great financial results, and will diminish the labors of the office of secretary of state.

The prosperous situation of the finances requiring no new taxes, we have thought that, in order to encourage the culture of cotton, of that branch of the products of the territory which was declining, it was necessary to diminish the impost to which it was subjected, and to give this mark of protection to the honorable agriculturalist; but also, to restrain cupidity, the law has established the means of preventing, in not having ceased to strike at it; for your delegates have reflected that the end of the precepts of a wise political economy, is to prevent offences, in not having them to punish. The law upon patents has been prolonged, (prorogée), for the year 1824.

The necessity of an uniform system in the sale of produce, as well as in the accounts, has not escaped the attention of those in whom you have reposed your confidence. The law for the compensation of surveyors has determined the price of surveying lands.

Such is the faithful representation of the labors to which we have devoted ourselves.

*Haytians!* The trophies which render you illustrious, the glory acquired by the founder of the republic, the splendor which the brilliant actions of his successors give him, the ardent patriotism of your chiefs, the zeal and the labors of the legislative powers, all would be inefficacious, if you should not feel penetrated with the sacred duties which the citizen owes to himself and to society. Be faithful observers of the laws, and respect those who are the organs of them; profit by the sweets of peace, to give yourselves up with constancy to the cultivation of this favored land, in which nature has inclosed all our riches. Reflect, that it is from her bosom that we can draw all the resources necessary to our existence. Then you will fly to arms with more success, if any ever dare to threaten our liberties.

*Haytians!* In casting our eyes around us, we cannot see, without enthusiasm, the imposing attitude of our noble country; but, if we extend our looks farther, we shall feel convinced of the necessity of all having but one and the same thought for the preservation of our great work. Be always united; you will command admiration and respect; continue always united, and you will nobly second the efforts which the government ceases not to make for the security of our independence.

Long live the republic!



Given at Port au Prince, in the house of representatives of the people, the 8th of July, 1823, 20th year of independence.

Signed by sixty-six members, and

The president of the house, (or chamber,)

(Signed)

DUVAL, fils.

ANNOUX, jeune,

DENENONCOURT,

the secretaries.

## The Slave Trade.

FROM THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

Before the close of the late session of the British parliament, the correspondence with foreign governments, within the preceding year, was laid before the two houses, by order of the king. The principle objects of the correspondence were stated to be to remove the abuses practised against the existing laws, and to procure the enforcement of the existing treaties on the subject. The correspondence with the United States' government we copy below. Sweden has evinced great anxiety to put an end to the trade. It was already prohibited by the laws of Sweden, and king Charles John has, the present year, issued an ordinance, declaring that all vessels prosecuting the slave trade under the Swedish flag, thereby forfeit the protection of that flag. Denmark has acted with good faith in her prohibition of the trade, and satisfactorily explained some charges of negligence on the part of her colonial functionaries at St. Thomas. The Netherlands have heartily co-operated with England in all measures for the suppression of the trade, and have remedied many abuses. Three new articles, in addition to the treaty of May, 1818, have been agreed to, providing for the supply of vacancies in the mixed commission, and that proof, that any slaves have been on board a vessel, captured at any time of her voyage, or that the vessel is fitted out with certain accommodations for slaves, shall be considered sufficient cause of condemnation. Under the Spanish and Portuguese flag, the trade is still carried on to a great extent. In the year 1822, 31,240 slaves were embarked for Rio Janeiro, of which 3,484 died on the passage, and 8,112 for Bahia, of which 256 died. Spain and Portugal, however, have signed additional articles, which will enable the British cruisers to act with greater confidence in the capture of illegal traders. The correspondence with France is quite unsatisfactory. All that has been obtained from the government of that country is limited to general assurances that the trade shall be abolished, and, in the mean time, infractions of the treaties and laws remain unpunished. We here subjoin the correspondence between the British government and our own.

*The right hon. Stratford Canning to Mr. Secretary Canning. (Received April 20.)*

[EXTRACT].

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1823.

A resolution, introduced by Mr. Mercer, one of the members from Virginia, was taken into consideration on one of the latest days of the session, and was carried by the very large majority of one hundred and thirty-one voices against nine. Mr. Mercer's resolution makes no mention of the right of search, but points to a declaration of piracy against the slave trade, to be effected, in the first instance, by negotiations among such powers as are disposed to fix that character upon the traffic in slaves, and ultimately, by a general recognition of

it, as forming a constituent part of the common law of nations. The resolution is thus expressed:—

"That the president of the United States be requested to enter upon and to prosecute, from time to time, such negotiations with the maritime powers of Europe and America, as he may deem expedient for the abolition of the African slave trade, and its ultimate denunciation as piracy, under the law of nations, by the civilized world."

STRATFORD CANNING.

The right hon. GEO. CANNING, &c.

*The right hon. Stratford Canning to Mr. Secretary Canning. (Received May 9.)*

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1823.

SIR: I hasten to transmit to you the inclosed copy of an answer, which I have received from the American secretary of state, to my official letter of Jan. 29, on the necessity of concerting more effectual measures for the suppression of the slave trade. It will doubtless afford you satisfaction to find that the government of the United States, though they persist in declining to concede the right of search, proposed on the part of his majesty, declare their willingness to join with other nations in treating the slave trade as piracy; and offer, with that principle in view, as a substitute for the right of search, to enter into a mutual engagement with Great Britain. This proposal, you will observe, is grounded on a late resolution of the house of representatives, which I have already had the honor of making known to you. I hope to have some further communication on the subject with Mr. Adams, before the departure of the monthly packet. In the mean time, it only remains for me to mention that Mr. Gallatin has lately made a separate representation to the French ministry, with reference to the slave trade, agreeably to what it appears, that he had led his majesty's ambassador at Paris to expect.

I have, &c.

STRATFORD CANNING.

The right hon. GEORGE CANNING, &c.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Washington, March 30, 1823.

*The secretary of state to Mr. Canning.*

SIR: Your letter, of the 29th January, was, immediately after being received, submitted to the consideration of the president of the United States. The delay which has hitherto procrastinated a reply to it has been occasioned, not by any abatement of the interest, on the part of the government of the United States, with which it regards every effort and proposal for the full and final suppression of the African slave trade; nor by any hesitation with regard to the decision, which had already been formed and declared, respecting the proposal of submitting the vessels and citizens of the United States to the search of foreign officers upon the high seas; but by an expectation that measures contemplated by the national house of representatives, might, before the close of the session of congress, indicate to the executive government of this country, views, upon which it would be enabled to substitute a proposal, for accomplishing the total abolition of the traffic, more effectual to its purpose and less liable to objections, on other accounts, than that to which the United States cannot be reconciled, of granting the right of search. These measures were matured in the branch of the legislature where they originated only at the very termination of the session, and the senate had not the opportunity of pronouncing its opinion upon them. There is, however, no doubt on the mind of the president that they would have obtained their sanction; and

he has, therefore, no hesitation in acting so far upon the expressed and almost unanimous sense of the house, as to declare the willingness of this union to join with other nations, in the common engagements to pursue and to punish those who shall continue to practice this crime, so reprobated by the just and humane of every country, as enemies of the human race, and to fix them irrevocably in the class, and under the denomination, of pirates.

I have the honor of enclosing herewith a copy of the fourth and fifth sections of a law of the United States, passed on the 15th May, 1820, by which it will be seen that any citizen of the United States, being of the crew or ship's company of any foreign ship or vessel engaged in the slave trade, or any person whatever, being of the crew or ship's company of any ship or vessel owned, in the whole or in part, or navigated for or in behalf of any citizen or citizens of the United States, participating in the slave trade, is declared to have incurred the penalties of piracy, and made liable to atone for the crime with his life. The legislation of a single nation can go no farther to mark its abhorrence of this traffic, or to deter the people, subject to its laws, from contamination by the practice of others.

If the inference in your letter of the 29th of Jan. from the documents to which it refers, be correct, that the French flag is more particularly employed to cover the illicit trade on the coast of Africa, and the conjecture, likewise suggested in it, that this flag is used to cover the property and the persons of individuals bound to other allegiances, be well founded, this statute makes every citizen of the United States, concerned in such covered traffic, liable, if detected in it, to suffer an ignominious death. The code of Great Britain herself has hitherto no provision of equal severity in the pursuit of her subjects, even under the shelter of foreign banners and to the covert of simulated papers and property.

I am directed by the president of the United States to propose, on their part, the adoption, by Great Britain, of the principle of this act; and to offer a mutual stipulation to annex the penalties of piracy to the offence of participating in the slave trade, by the citizens or subjects of the respective parties. This proposal is made as a substitute for that of conceding a mutual right of search, and of a trial by mixed commissions, which would be rendered useless by it. Should it meet the approbation of your government, it may be separately urged upon the adoption of France, and upon the other maritime powers of Europe, in the manner most conducive to its ultimate success.

I have the honor of tendering to you the renewed assurance of my distinguished consideration.

JOHN Q. ADAMS.

The right hon. Stratford Canning, &c.

*Extract of an act of congress, approved the 15th May, 1820, "to continue in force an act to protect the commerce of the United States, and to punish the crime of piracy"—and also to make further provision for punishing the crime of piracy."*

Sec. IV. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any citizen of the United States, being of the crew or ship's company, or any foreign ship or vessel engaged in the slave trade, or any person whatever, being of the crew or ship's company of any ship or vessel, owned in whole or in part, or navigated for or in behalf of any citizen or citizens of the United States, shall land from any such ship or vessel, and on any foreign shore, seize any negro or mulatto, not held to service or labor by the laws of either of the

states or territories of the United States, with intent to make such negro or mulatto a slave; or shall decoy, or forcibly bring and carry, or shall receive such negro or mulatto on board of any such ship or vessel, with intent as aforesaid; such citizen or person shall be adjudged a pirate, and, on conviction thereof, before the circuit court of the United States, for the district wherein he may be brought or found, shall suffer death.

Sec. V. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any citizen of the United States, being of the crew or ship's company of any foreign ship or vessel engaged in the slave trade, or any person whatever, being of the crew or ship's company of any ship or vessel, owned wholly or in part, or navigated for or in behalf of any citizen or citizens of the United States, shall forcibly confine or detain, or aid and abet in forcibly confining or detaining on board such ship or vessel, any negro or mulatto, not held to service by the laws of either of the states or territories of the United States, with intent to make such negro or mulatto a slave, or shall, on board any such ship or vessel, offer or attempt to sell, as a slave, any negro or mulatto, not held to service as aforesaid, or shall, on the high seas, or any where on tide water, transfer or deliver over to any other ship or vessel, any negro or mulatto, not held to service as aforesaid, with intent to make such negro or mulatto a slave, or shall land or deliver on shore, from on board any such ship or vessel, any such negro or mulatto, with intent to make sale of, or having previously sold such negro or mulatto as a slave; such citizen or person shall be adjudged a pirate, and, on conviction thereof before the circuit court of the United States, for the district wherein he shall be brought or found, shall suffer death.

## Imperfection of Language.

### A CASE FOR CASUISTS.

FROM THE RICHMOND COMPILER.

A controversy has arisen in Charleston, (between two gentlemen of high character), which turns upon the construction of an instrument of writing. The point has been debated with much warmth and some personality between them; but we take no other interest in the dispute than the legal question which it involves. All the relevant facts, to explain the case, are as follows: (We state the names algebraically, because the question is as clear in that shape as in any other).

A bought a piece of land of B—The agreement was drawn by A—and runs, with the exception of names and dates, as follows:

ARTICLES of agreement entered into this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, between B, of \_\_\_\_\_, of the one part, and A, of the other part:

The said B hereby promises and agrees that, upon the titles he has this day executed to the said A, being completed by the renunciation of dower of his, the said B's wife, and the same being found, on examination, to be good and sufficient, and free from all incumbrances, or remove the same should there appear to be any, so as to give a good and perfect title, to all that piece or parcel of land, known by the name of \_\_\_\_\_, and, on delivering the said piece, part or parcel of land, to the said A, or his agent, peaceable possession of the same, whenever the said B shall give reasonable notice, that he is ready to proceed to deliver possession thereof, he, the said A, promises and agrees to and with, the said B, to pay, as a full compensation for the said island, the sum of two thousand dollars in cash, and five hundred dollars more, payable half



yearly, without interest, in equal proportions, towards the education of B's son, should the same become necessary by his not obtaining a warrant as a cadet at West Point, within six months from this date.

Charleston, \_\_\_\_\_  
Signed \_\_\_\_\_

B.  
A.

C, a former friend of A, seeing the instrument of writing, took it into his head that it was a dishonorable transaction; inasmuch, as he considered that A thereby pledged himself to use his influence with the government, to obtain for B's son a birth in West Point—or, in lieu thereof, to pay B, after six months, the sum of \$500. He considers it, therefore, as a communication or sale of A's political influence—for the said sum of \$500.

C attempts to eke out his construction by a letter of A to B, written within forty days after the agreement—in which A uses this language:

"I have the satisfaction to enclose you a warrant of appointment in favor of your son as a cadet at West Point. From the number of previous applicants, I was fearful the appointment could not be made at this time, but the interest which was made has proved successful. It must not only be gratifying to you, but myself; and flatter myself that your son's exertions will be such as to meet with the approbation of his superior officers. All his future fortune will now, in a great measure, depend on himself, and should he improve the opportunities which the appointment offers to him, he may be an ornament to his country and a blessing to his family. I shall always feel deeply interested in hearing of his advancement and honorable conduct, &c. I cannot but congratulate you and your son on the honorable and distinguished appointment he receives, and hope he will duly value it. Many gentlemen's sons in this place have been endeavoring, for a year past, to obtain such, and have been disappointed. Destroy this letter as it is written in great haste, and a friendly one."

C infers from this letter the direct and immediate agency of A in procuring the warrant. "The condition, (says he), to procure a warrant, forms a part of the agreement itself—A receives and forwards the warrant—thereby completing the condition and exonerating himself from the payment of \$500, which otherwise he would have been compelled to make. C also states, as a part of his evidence, that A did write on to a member of congress, to procure a warrant for B's son—and that this member did apply to the war department for it.

We pass over the moral and political reflections in which C indulges upon the occasion—as the only business with the question is, as a *legal point*, open for the construction of lawyers and lexicographers. Is A or C right in his construction?

A, in reply, contends, that the instrument was never intended to bear the meaning which C attributes to it. He says that the warrant was no part of the consideration in the purchase of Key West—that the articles do not show any bargain of a cadet warrant. He says, that he was under no obligation to procure a warrant for B's son—he "agreed to pay \$2000 *cash*, as a full compensation for the land, a sum, by the bye, greater than he had offered it for to a gentleman of this city;" that "on some representation, he agreed to give B \$500, payable half yearly, without interest, towards the education of his son, should the same become necessary"—that he thought the young gentleman worthy of the appointment he solicited—that B, in one of his letters, asked him, if he had heard any thing of his son's ap-

plication for a warrant? And that B had previously told him the application would be supported by his friends in New York. He then brings forward the following statements from D and E:

"B frequently came to my house, whilst he was in treaty with A for the sale of—. In the course of conversation B stated that he asked A \$2,500, but that he had finally agreed to take \$2000, as a full compensation for the purchase of the island.

B also stated, that his son had made application for a warrant at West Point, and that A had kindly volunteered his friendship in favor of his application. B had frequent conversations with me on the subject; and, in all of them, I distinctly understood from him that this had been done from a generous and friendly disposition towards his son and had nothing to do with the purchase. B, at that time, appeared much gratified at the liberal and disinterested conduct of A, and expressed himself much pleased with his generosity."

D.

"Before me, personally appeared E, who, being duly sworn, saith—That, when B was in treaty with A for the sale of—, B had frequent conversations with this deponent on the subject. B stated that he had asked A \$2,500, and that he declined the purchase at that price: But that he, B, had ultimately closed the contract, he having agreed to take \$2000, as a full compensation for the said island. He also stated that his son had made application for a warrant at West Point, and that A had offered his friendly aid in favor of his application. B, in all his conversations with this deponent respecting the sale and amount to be received, declared that \$2000 was the full amount of the purchase money.

This deponent further states, that B expressed himself much pleased with the liberal and generous conduct of A towards his son, and clearly and distinctly understood from B, that this friendly disposition was voluntary and gratuitous. B, at that time, was greatly gratified with A's disinterested conduct, and particularly his voluntarily and gratuitously extending towards his son his friendly interest and kind feelings."

E.

*Query.* What does the agreement mean? Is A or C correct in his construction? It is a new case in law—as we trust it is in politics.

## CHRONICLE.

The secretary of war and his lady visited Baltimore on Tuesday last, to be present at the nuptials of one of their friends in this city. The 5th regiment of volunteers paraded and saluted him. He will leave here this morning.

John Cheverus, bishop of the Roman catholic church at Boston, has taken leave of his flock to return to France, on the command of his superiors. He has parted from his religious brethren in the tenderest and most affectionate manner.

*Gold.* The mine in North Carolina still yields its treasure. A piece lately found weighed 50 pennyweights.

*Natchez.* At our latest dates, the fever raged with undiminished violence, as to the few persons who remained in the city. All sort of business, except as relating to the disease, was suspended. The disorder is said to have "assumed the violence of the plague." *The environs are healthy.*

*Alabama.* The town of Tuscumbia, or Big Spring, by a late census, contains 294 white males, and 178 white females, 213 slaves, and 17 free people of color—total 702. On the 1st Jan. 1822, it had only 248 inhabitants.

*New York.* The great canal was opened to Schenectady on the 3d ult. and fifty boats passed through it. The communication will be extended to Albany in a few days, and great preparations are making at that city to celebrate the important event. The navigation of the northern canal is in full operation—33 canal boats and four sloops lately passed through the lock between Troy and Lansingburg in one day. It is believed that the canal proposed to pass through the northern part of the state, and unite the waters of lake Ontario with those of lake Champlain, will soon be undertaken. The surveys made are favorable to the project.

The Onondaga Gazette says that there have been cleared from Syracuse, between the 18th of April and the 11th of September, 1,617 barrels of flour; 34,798 do. of provisions; 373 barrels of ashes; 5,329 bushels of wheat; 14,450 galls. of whiskey; and 173,000 bushels of salt.

A treaty was held on the third instant at Moscow, Livingston county, between the chiefs of the Seneca Indians and United States commissioners. By this treaty, the Indian title to about 17,000 acres of valuable land, on the Genesee river, has been extinguished. Messrs John Greig, H. B. Gibson, Jellis Clute, and Micah Brooks, have purchased this tract of government, and intend offering it for sale immediately to settlers.—*Onondaga Register.*

*Auction duties.* During the year, ending on the 30th June last, says a Philadelphia paper, seventy thousand four hundred and ninety dollars and ninety cents have been paid into the state treasury for duties arising from sales at auction in the city of Philadelphia.

From Joshua Lippincott	\$18,813 50
Samuel Comly	15,588 75
Richard Willing, jr.	14,359 02
T. Wagner	9,904 62
John Jennings	7,621 52
John Potter	2,165 79
Thomas Passmore	748 01
Titon Grelaud	710 32
George Riter	271 92
Peter Kuhn	152 14
T. B. Freeman	93 84
B. Ieland	61 30

Total \$70,490 90

*Water melon*—one weighing sixty-one pounds, 2 feet 8 inches long and 3 feet 1 inch in circumference, was cut at an hotel in New York on the 8th ultimo.

*Education in New-Hampshire.* New-Hampshire, with a population of something less than 250,000 souls, according to the late census, pays an annual tax of ninety thousand dollars for the support of common free schools.

*USEFUL MEMORANDA.* We find the following useful establishment of dates running through the newspapers, without knowing to which the "credit" should be given for the compilation. Not having examined it ourselves, we cannot vouch for its correctness.

The several state constitutions were formed and adopted as follows, viz:

New-Hampshire	Sept. 5, 1792
Massachusetts	March 2, 1780
and amended	1820
Rhode Island, (charter)	1663
Connecticut	Sept. 15, 1818
Vermont	July 4, 1793

New York	April 20, 1777
revised in	1821
New Jersey	July 2, 1776
Pennsylvania	Sept. 2, 1790
Delaware	June 12, 1792
Maryland	Aug. 14, 1776
Virginia	July 5, 1776
North Carolina	Dec. 18, 1776
South Carolina	June 3, 1790
Georgia	May 30, 1798
Louisiana	Jan. 22, 1812
Kentucky	Aug. 17, 1799
Ohio	Nov. 1, 1802
Tennessee	Feb. 6, 1796
Mississippi	Aug. 15, 1817
Indiana	June 29, 1816
Illinois	Aug. 26, 1818
Alabama	Aug. 2, 1819
Maine	Oct. 29, 1819
Missouri	June 12, 1820

Periods at which each of the states became a member of the Union, by adopting the constitution of the United States, or by virtue of an act of congress.

Delaware adopted the constitution of the United States	Dec. 7, 1787
Pennsylvania	Dec. 12, 1787
New Jersey	Dec. 18, 1787
Georgia	Jan. 2, 1788
Connecticut	Jan. 9, 1788
Massachusetts	Feb. 6, 1788
Maryland	April 28, 1788
South Carolina	May 23, 1788
New Hampshire	June 21, 1788
Virginia	June 26, 1788
New York	July 26, 1788
North Carolina	Nov. 21, 1889
Rhode Island	May 29, 1790
Vermont admitted by act of congress	March 4, 1791
Kentucky	June 1, 1792
Tennessee	June 1, 1796
Ohio	Feb. 19, 1803
Louisiana	April 8, 1812
Indiana	Dec. 11, 1816
Mississippi	Dec. 10, 1817
Illinois	Dec. 3, 1818
Alabama	Dec. 14, 1819
Maine	March 3, 1820
Missouri	Aug. 10, 1821

*POSTSCRIPT.* From *Thompson's Island.* The U. S. ship Peacock, capt. S. Cassin, has arrived at Norfolk, from Thompson's island, after a boisterous passage of 15 days. The island continued unhealthy, but the sick were generally convalescent. Com. Porter was still improving, but he and surgeons Williamson, Babbitt, Van Brunt, Bassett, and midshipman Radcliffe, were still on the sick list. The late gallant lieut. Watson, and lieut. Hammersley, a valuable officer, David P. Adams, esq. nominally chaplain, but filling the professorship of various departments of nautical science, acting sailing master Bainbridge, with midshipmen Reed and Bainbridge, and forty-two others in subordinate stations, have paid the great debt of nature! The crew of the Peacock are in good health. Commodore Porter may be expected home in eight or ten days. The U. States ship John Adams sailed in company with the Peacock, and arrived at Norfolk just as the steam boat from Baltimore was leaving that place. The Hornet was at Vera Cruz.



# NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES. No. 6—Vol. I.] BALTIMORE, OCTOBER 11, 1823. [Vol. XXV. WHOLE No. 630.

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

**MARYLAND.** With much regret we have to believe, that the late elections in this state make it probable that our constitution will not be amended, as proposed, at the next session, by striking out the religious test required of members of the legislature and others appointed to office. It is a shame that, at this enlightened day and in this free country, an attempt should be made, by government, to force the consciences of men, in matters of faith, or prescribe the duties which they owe to their CREATOR.

**TENNESSEE.** The message of the governor of this state, inserted in the present sheet, is recommended to the attention of our readers. He warmly recommends a winding-up of the concerns of the banks which do not pay their debts; and his observations, in general, abound with practical good sense and sound political principles.

**JURORS.** A person was lately tried for murder at New York—two of the persons were excused by the judge, as incompetent to serve, because they had religious scruples of convicting a man of any crime for which death might be the result.

**PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.** It appears to be the practice of the "republicans" of the city of New York, to meet in their respective wards and select a certain number of persons, who assemble together under the denomination of the "Republican General Committee," and nominate individuals to be supported as candidates for the legislature, &c. The ward meetings were held on Wednesday last week, and resulted in the choice of a large majority of delegates opposed to the appointment of electors of president and vice president by the legislature of the state. One of those meetings was exceedingly disorderly, if the account published is true, and it broke up in perfect confusion, the lamps having been broken and lights extinguished, to defeat the will of the majority present, which, (it is said), was that the people should elect the presidential electors. The general committee, however, met on the evening of the 2nd of October, and passed the following resolutions *unanimously*, which were ordered to be published. They are not determinate on the point now agitated in the state of New York, but, judging by what we see in the papers, there is no doubt that a law will be passed to restore the right of electing electors to the people thereof.

*Resolved,* That this committee approve of the usual course of nominating a candidate for the office of president of the United States, by a caucus of the republican members of congress.

*Resolved,* In order to prevent the election of president coming to the house of representatives, an event always to be deprecated, that it is the sense of the general committee that the constitution of the United States ought to be so amended as to give the election *directly to the people*, without the intervention of electors.

WM. PAULING, jr. chairman.

John L. Lawrence, sec. pro tem.

Vol. XXV.—6.

**MEXICO.** It is stated that the new government has agreed with the agent of Barclay, Herring and Richardson, of London, for a loan of *twenty millions of dollars*, "at 70 per cent." The first million to be paid in six months, and the remainder in monthly payments of a million. Here we see that the country which produces the dollars, is compelled to borrow them of the country whose industry *earns* them and gathers them to itself, when produced.

**INDIAN TREATY.** *St. Augustine, Sept. 18.* We have information that is highly satisfactory. The Indians and the commissioners have been several days in conference, and great harmony has prevailed; and we understand that the Indians, relying upon the magnanimity and benevolence of the government, have agreed to accept such offers as shall be made to them by the commissioners; and we have a confidence that they will pursue a just policy, and make such a disposition of our red children as shall secure the people of this territory from any apprehensions, and thus merit our warmest thanks.

We further understand, that the Indians have come down to view the lands, upon which the government proposes to locate them.

**ROYALTY.** There is an officer in England called "*the clerk of the pipe*," whose duty it is to hold up the chancellor's gown when he goes to court, for which he receives several thousand pounds a year!

We find, in an English paper, (says the Boston Patriot), a long statement of an action brought by a gentleman against a farmer, for destroying the gentleman's rooks. The farmer alleged, in defence, that he destroyed the rooks to prevent their depredations upon his crop of canary seed. A difficulty arose about the *damages*, the value of a rook not being settled; but was removed by proof that the gentleman sold the young rooks to poulterers in London at four shillings per dozen, to make *pigeon pies!!!* Damages, twenty shillings.

The above are English practices. In this land of democracy, we should think it odd if one man, to protect his corn field, should shoot crows that nested on the trees of his neighbor, and then be sued by said neighbor for *damages*, on the ground that the *young crows* were sold to the Boston nabobs for woodcocks.

**CATTLE SHEWS AND FAIRS.** The Brighton cattle shew and exhibition of domestic manufactures, is to be held on the 15th and 16th instant. Many handsome premiums are offered for cattle, sheep and swine, of desirable qualities; for the best cultivated fields in grain and roots; the best orchards, dairies, &c.; for certain kinds of forest and orchard trees, and hedges; for a great variety of manufactures; for skill in ploughing, &c.

The New Hampshire show and fair has been held, and there was a fine exhibit of cattle and a great many manufactured articles.

There is to be fair, or exhibition, and award of premiums for domestic manufactures, in the city of New York, on the 10th, 11th and 12th days of next month. There are very handsome premiums for woolen, cotton, linen and silk goods, of forty-five

different descriptions; for paper, of three sorts; of iron manufactures, nine sorts; of leather, six sorts; of brass wire, pins and castors; of glass, two sorts; of stones, &c. seven sorts; and fifteen other premiums for miscellaneous articles, in reference to different branches of the mechanic arts. The following extract from the address of the directors will shew the scope and design of this association:

"The directors of the New York mechanic and scientific institution, taking into consideration the importance of encouraging industry and skill in the arts and manufactures of their country, which is one of the objects of their association, have determined on a fair, to be holden in the city of New York, on the 10th, 11th and 12th days of November, 1823, at which time premiums will be awarded for the best articles in various mechanical branches and manufactures. They have accordingly appointed the subscribers a committee to address their fellow citizens on the subject.

The competition held out by this institution is not to be confined to the city or state of New York; but is open to every part of the union. The premiums offered are not large, on account of the number proposed, but the society hope that, if their efforts meet with due encouragement, they will be enabled to propose another exhibition, at an early period, and premiums more worthy of themselves and the cause of domestic manufactures.

One of the principal objects, at present, is to excite competition and perfection in the manufacture of certain fabrics which are imported, and which, with due encouragement, may be improved to that degree as to exclude importation, and, thereby, promote the manufacturing industry and mechanical skill of our own countrymen. It is not, however, intended by these measures to exclude from notice the skill of other artists, inventors, apprentices or females. They are all invited to come forward with their works, the evidence of their individual exertions and their handicraft abilities. Where no premium is offered, the directors have made a reserve for discretionary premiums, and due notice will be taken of every thing presented, and places or stands allotted for their exhibition and sale. They, therefore, hope that inventors, manufacturers, apprentices and others, will come forward and exhibit all kinds of manufactured articles, useful inventions, specimens of domestic industry, that thereby the directors may, on some future occasion, be better enabled to designate what is most useful, and what the state of the arts and manufactures of our country most loudly calls for.

To carry the objects of this association into effect with greater force and energy, donations are respectfully solicited from those who feel interested in the encouragement of the industry, arts and manufactures of the United States. Such donations will be received by the treasurer, and appropriated to the general objects of the institution.

Where an individual may wish to encourage a particular branch of industry, and his donation appropriated as a premium, it shall be so applied, and the subject hereafter inserted in the list of premiums. Or, in order to encourage the undertaking of the New York mechanic and scientific institution, any person should be desirous to become a member, it is necessary that five dollars be paid on entrance, and two dollars annually. This will entitle the person, so becoming a member, to certain privileges, and the right of attending the lectures of the two professors during the winter on chemistry, and other subjects of science applied to manufactures and the arts. The same may be effected

by paying twenty five dollars at one time, as a life member, in lieu of all other charges."

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

*Great Britain and Ireland.* There has just been printed, by order of the house of commons, the report of the prisons in Ireland. According to this document, the number of persons committed were 12,284. The crimes for which the 12,284 prisoners were committed are also given under separate heads; the following are extracts from such classification—Committed on charge of abduction, 33; combination, 73; conspiracy to murder, 17; distilling illegally, 1249; gaol-breaking, 6; highway robbery 100; murder, 257; oaths-administering and taking unlawfully, 74; perjury, 33; riotous assembly, 316; riotous assembly, appearing armed by night, and attacking dwelling-houses, 47; seditious practices, 54; shooting at persons, 53; writing and sending threatening letters, 13; taking forcible possession, 70.

The Liverpool Advertiser says—The circumstance of the recent sale of the *Morning Chronicle* newspaper for so large a sum as *forty thousand pounds*, [177,600 dollars], has excited much conversation, and some inquiries have been addressed to us on the subject. But we are in possession of no particulars beyond the fact of the sale; and that the printing materials were not included in the forty thousand pounds for the copy right, but were sold separately. The *Morning Chronicle* is an old established daily paper; is in high estimation in London; and, as we have heard, is subscribed for in all parts of the world.

*France.* The duke of Bordeaux, we believe, is almost three years old—a late Paris paper contains the following notice of him: A numerous assembly having met a few days since, at the chateau of the princess B——, they were walking in the park, when suddenly two carriages appeared at the end of the avenue, escorted by the royal guards: it was the duke of Bordeaux. The visit of the young prince was welcomed by cries of *vive le roi*, and a crowd presently gathered round him. While they were shewing him the gardens and the park, a servant arrived, bringing the *Moniteur*, in which was a telegraphic despatch. On seeing this "grand" paper, the young duke exclaimed, 'It is a letter from my friends of the royal guards.' 'You ought to love them,' said the princess to him—'Oh! yes,' he replied, 'for they beat the revolutionists.' 'What! my prince, do you know already what revolutionists are?' 'They are the enemies of the good God,' said the young prince, 'to whom I pray morning and night—of the good God who is on high where papa is.'

Marshal *Moncey*, duke of *Congliano*, who commands the division of the French army in Catalonia, and so fervently expresses his devotion to Louis 18th, and the august family of the Bourbons, has six flags to his name in the *dictionnaire des Grouettes*, (dictionary of Weathercocks). He commanded "the army of the Pyrenees," in the time of the convention; and the following is a genuine extract from the Paris *Moniteur*.

"Letter of the general-in-chief of the army of the Western Pyrenees to the president of the national convention.

"Head quarters of Chauvin Dragon, 6th Pluviose, year three of the French republic.

"*Citizen president*—The anniversary of the death of the last king of the French, of Capet, was celebrated on the 2d Pluviose, by all the army of the Western Pyrenees.

"There we devoted to the hatred of republican posterity, the tyrant—there we swore by the *manes*



of the men of the 10th August; by the *manes* of those who have been mowed down in the war of liberty against tyranny, never to acknowledge king or royalty, and, as new Brutusses, to plunge the avenging steel into the bosom of any one who should dare to aspire to the government of one man.

"The representative of the people, Baudot, who presided at this festival at Tolosy, will undoubtedly inform you that the army of the western Pyrenees continues to be worthy of the republic, by its decided opinion, by its invincible horror against kings and royalty—Health and fraternity! *MONCEY.*"

*Spain.* The French took possession of St. Roque, on the 12th of August; and, at about that date, sir Robert Wilson and gen. Lallemant were at *Gibraltar*. It does not appear, however, that they have abandoned the cause of Spain.

Gen. Riego arrived at Malaga and soon raised 3000 infantry and 800 cavalry. This shows that the spirit of Spain is not yet subdued. He had arrested and imprisoned *Zayas*, with several of his officers, and some priests.

A letter from Gibraltar, dated September 3, says that the French have been repulsed at Tariffa, with the reported loss of 800 men. Sir Robert Wilson had left Gibraltar for Malaga, so he still adheres to the cause. Gen. Zayas and several Spanish officers had arrived at Gibraltar, whither they had been sent by Riego.

Cadiz, up to the 3d of Sept. had not been bombarded; and hence some believe that the French cannot effectually assail the place.

The following notice of the capital of Spain is interesting: Madrid is situated about 625 miles from Paris, on a large plain, surrounded by high mountains, without any ramparts for its defence. It is remarkable for the temperature of its atmosphere, and was, on that account, originally selected as the royal residence. It is washed by the river Manzanares, over which two magnificent bridges are erected—There are seven thousand three hundred and ninety-eight dwelling houses, and about one hundred and sixty thousand inhabitants. The buildings are of brick, and the windows, secured with iron grates, present a gloomy and sullen appearance. The streets are long, broad, clean and commodious, enlivened and refreshed, at proper intervals, with fountains. The market place is a square, surrounded with three hundred houses, five stories in height, and each is adorned with a handsome balcony.

*Portugal*—is in a very unsettled state. It is now believed that the king's wife and son brought about the late revolution, to dethrone or destroy the husband and father!—hence parties run high. The queen and prince have had a secret cabinet of their own, and many powerful partizans.

"Accounts have been received of the arrival, at Fayal, of the Portuguese fleet which escaped from Bahia, consisting of one ship of the line, three frigates, six corvettes and several armed merchantmen, besides about 100 sail of other vessels, on their way to Portugal. This fleet left Bahia on the 3d July, crowded with officers, soldiers and Brazilian families, and, so rapid was their flight, that they could only take 30 days provisions on board, and those of a very inferior kind. Several other vessels belonging to the convoy had been captured by a part of lord Cochrane's squadron. Provisions, to the value of 20,000 dollars, were furnished at Fayal, in order to enable the fleet to reach Lisbon.

The people of the Western Islands have yielded, very reluctantly, to the abolition of the constitu-

tion. At Terceira it is said that the people resisted it, and killed the governor, &c.

*Turkey and Greece.* The captain pacha landed 4,000 men at the island of Eubœa, who burnt the villages and destroyed many of the Greeks—14,000 Turks were advancing on Athens. Great confusion prevailed there, and many of the inhabitants had fled to Salamis. A party of the Greek troops occupied the citadel, a very strong place, supplied with provisions for twelve months with plenty of water, for the ancient spring has been recently discovered.

Patras, Coron, Modon and the citadel of Corinth, are possessed by the Turks—18,000 Albanians are at Patras, who were about to march into the peninsula by way of the isthmus of Corinth. The whole Turkish force under Ibrahim pacha, is given at 40,000 men. It is feared that the Greeks are not prepared to resist this formidable force.

The Egyptian fleet, consisting of forty-three sail, two of which are superb frigates, has sailed from Alexandria, with 5,000 troops, destined for Candia; some of the fortified places of which were still in the hands of the Turks.

It is estimated that 15,000 Greeks have returned to Scio. They are butchered in the most horrid manner. A letter from that island, among other instances of cruelty almost unparalleled, states the following: "A person informed me, a few days since, that he saw the head of a Greek severed from his body with no other instrument than a blunt knife, whilst the poor wretch was struggling in agony, undergoing such unheard of barbarity! this poor man was not secured in any way, the executioner merely standing over him, holding him with his hands and knees." How long will Christian Europe consent that their fellow Christians shall be treated thus, and the government which permits the horrid barbarities of these monsters be acknowledged, because it is "legitimate?"

The French frigate *Medea* has captured a piratical vessel, carrying 20 guns, and commanded by a person named Fazzoli, who has made himself famous in the Archipelago by his crimes. He, himself, with 30 of his people, were made prisoners.

The war with the Persians still continues, and it is said that the Turks have latterly gained some advantages near Bagdad.

*Brazil.* It appears probable that the emperor will soon be acknowledged all over this extensive empire, in consequence of the downfall of the constitution in Portugal.

*Peru.* We hear much of the preparations making for battle. The combined army of Colombia and Peru, under Bolivar, was soon to march against the royalists under Canterac and Valdes, who are said to be at the head of 10,000 men. The U. S. ship Franklin was at Callao on the 1st of June last, all well.

*Chili.* The political condition of this country is unsettled. The new dictator, Friere, had not given satisfaction, and was expected to resign. The Chilean fleet, lying at Valparaiso, and other vessels in the harbor, were much injured by a terrible gale of wind that began on the 7th and lasted to the 9th of June—20 sail of merchant vessels were totally lost, as well as many lives. The gale is said to have been the severest ever known at Valparaiso.

We have a detailed account of the effects of this gale. The Chilean squadron was exceedingly injured. A ship of 500 tons was broken in two in a moment! and others dashed to atoms against the rocks, almost instantly. When the storm subsided, the shore, for a mile and a half, was lined with goods, the product of many countries, with water casks,

pieces of timber &c. &c. in dreadful confusion. The torrents of rain from the mountains overwhelmed many of the houses, and carried others away. The damage sustained is estimated at a million of dollars—the number of lives lost was not ascertained, but it must have been great. This disaster, in addition to the late earthquake, has nearly destroyed Valparaíso. Among the vessels lost were the American ships *Alvendra*, with 1,700 casks of oil, and the *Charles*, also a whaler. The rest were chiefly British or Chilean.

The city had also been sickly—900 persons had died of the complaints incident to the climate in 17 days. There was a great drought before the storm; religious processions were making to offer up prayers for rain, and 500 dollars had been subscribed to purchase “new dresses for two saints in the cathedral.”

*Colombia.* The ship *Esperanza*, of 64 guns, and the barque *Charles*, of 18, have been added to the navy of the republic. The former brought 20,000 stand of arms, and 10,000 suits of clothing for the army, from Holland.

The *Carracra Courant*, of the 30th of August, contains extracts from the journal of the Colombian squadron, giving the particulars of the naval engagement in the Lagoon of Maracaybo, which preceded the surrender of Morales, which is summed up as follows:—

“In this glorious and memorable action we have lost eight officers and 36 soldiers and sailors killed, and 14 of the first, and 115 of the latter wounded, and one officer bruised, while the enemy have lost the frightful number of more than 800, between the one and the other, besides 69 officers and 369 soldiers and sailors prisoners, in our possession, 8 of the former and 10 of the latter wounded.

List of the vessels taken and ammunition, &c. found on board, viz. Brig *San Carlos*—brigantine *Riego* (a) *Moraton*—schooner *Mariana*—schooner *Maria*—schr. *Liberal* *Guayreno*—pilot boat *Monte rate*—schooner *Maria Habanera*—schooner *Rayo*—schooner *Extrella*—schooner *Guagara*—schooner *Cora*—falucho *Relampago*—powder in grain, *arobas*, 28—cannon, of calibres 29—cannon balls, 773—bar shot, 149—bags of language, 334—cannon cartridges, 710—muskets, 453—musket cartridges, 14 590—boxes of fires flarks, 6—lances, 252—bayonets, 112—cartridge boxes, 51—pistols, 12—blunderbusses, 4—cutlasses, 111.

*Demarara.* A general rising of the slaves in some of the districts of this colony has been mentioned. We now learn that the regular troops and militia marched against them—they made battle with such means as they had, but were, of course, defeated, and about 150 of them are said to have been killed. Some were taken prisoners who have since been executed. A fanatic preacher, a white man, is said to have produced this revolt, by telling the blacks that the British parliament had passed an act for their emancipation. This person was arrested and confined. The slaves had not committed any acts of vengeance, but contented themselves with confining such white men as tell into their power, in the stocks. The alarm, however, was not yet over. ☞ One account says that the slaves were armed.

☞ *Later intelligence—from Gibraltar papers of the 2d and London of the 4th Sept.*

The Madrid Gazette of the 25th August, contains an official account of the capitulation of Corunna; yet a doubt is expressed whether a surrender had taken place on the first Sept. There is a report that

*Figuera*s has capitulated—this is not probable. Ciudad Rodrigo is said to be invested.

It is stated that the French have met with a severe loss at Matagorda, near Cadiz.

It was understood that the propositions of the duke of Angoulême have been rejected by the government. The rejection, it is said, was written by the king himself.

There are various rumors which would insinuate that Ballasteros did not submit to the regency of Madrid, and that he rather made an armistice than a surrender.

Much alarm prevailed at Madrid, on account of the vicinity of the Spanish troops.

The king of Portugal has deprived sir Robert Wilson of the order of Power and Sword, on account of his “revolutionary principles.” Another account says that sir Robert had returned the insignia of the order, on account of the king’s opposition to such principles.

The French blockading squadron has turned off a British packet from Cadiz—the captain of which entered his protest against the proceeding.

Mr. Canning is said to have disapproved of sir William A’Court’s conduct in remaining at Seville, after the removal of the king.

The exchange at Paris has been much agitated, in consequence of a belief that the negotiations with Spain were at an end.

The French army before Cadiz is somewhat disaffected—three officers who deserted have arrived at Gibraltar. The royal duke begins to want money, and the people are much dissatisfied with the contributions levied upon them.

From Turkey and Greece we have also some news. Constantinople was again set on fire on the 31st July. The Greeks have obtained several small advantages in different quarters, and it is repeated that the Turks were sorely defeated at Thermopylae, as heretofore stated; but we have not particulars.

☞ The following are given as the conditions on which the French were willing to withdraw their troops, and conclude a peace:

1. That Spain shall proceed to constitute an upper chamber, or senate, of nobles, upon the plan of the house of peers in France or England; or, if titles be wanting, or objected to, that the senate shall be constituted upon the plan of that of America.

2. The king to have a veto upon all laws, as the kings of England and France, and to have the command of the armies and the administration of the public force in full.

3. The parochial clergy and episcopacy of Spain to receive a sufficient stipend: Bishops not less than 10,000 dollars, annually, nor parochial clergy less than 8,000 dollars. And this to be secured in land, and not to be dependent upon any annual supply.

4. The inquisition to be abolished.

5. The press to be free, but to be responsible.

6. A perfect amnesty of all that has passed.

In the London Courier, the following is given as the answer of Ferdinand, which is said to have been returned on the last day of the term fixed by the duke d’Angoulême, and to have been in the hand writing of the king.

1. That he has never ceased to enjoy personal liberty until the appearance of the French troops in Spain.

2. That the blood which has been shed, in this unjust war, will recoil upon the head of Louis XVIII. and all Frenchmen.

3. That they are responsible before God for all the evils that may happen, either to Ferdinand or his family.



4. That the king relies, confidently, upon the intervention of England.

An account from Bayonne, dated Aug. 23, says—*Ballasteros* continues to keep in the same positions he occupied at the time of the arrangement with general Molitor.

It is stated that 100,000 dollars was offered, as a bribe, to Galiano, a deputy to the cortes, to obtain his aid in favor of the projects of the French—which was refused. All hope of peace is at an end.

A new European congress, it is said, is to meet at Milan. A brother of the emperor of Austria will probably succeed the late pope.

## Defeat of the Ricaree Indians.

FROM THE WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS.

*Head quarters, western department,  
Louisville, Ken. Sept. 21, 1823.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, for the information of the general-in-chief, a copy of a letter from col. H. Leavenworth, reporting the handsome and honorable result of his late expedition against the Ricaras Indians, numbered 1, with a copy of a treaty of peace with that nation, No. 2.

I have directed gen. Atkinson to take measures to ascertain the temper and disposition of the Sioux, and their motives for abandoning our troops at a time when their presence and aid were most wanted. I have also directed him to keep an eye upon the Ricaras, as well as the Mandans; and to make his arrangements with a view to the chastisement of the Blackfoot Indians, early in the next spring or summer. As this measure appears to be indispensably necessary, to secure our citizens in that quarter, I trust that the 1st regiment will be permitted to take post at Council Bluffs, in November next. Respectfully, I have the honor to be,

E. P. GAINES, maj. gen.

*To the adjutant general.*

HEAD QUARTERS, 6th REGT. }  
*Fort Atkinson, Aug 30, 1823. }*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the troops, who lately visited the Ricara towns, returned to this post on the 27th inst.

We arrived before the Ricara towns on the 9th of the present month. The Sioux Indians, who were with us, were met by the Ricaras, a short distance from their towns, and a skirmish took place between them. The Ricaras maintained their ground, or rather, drove the Sioux back, until the regular troops and general Ashley's men arrived, and formed their line. The Ricaras were then immediately driven into their towns. The Sioux were so much scattered in front of the troops that the latter were unable to deliver their fire, without killing some of the Sioux, and, therefore, did not fire.

Our boats arrived subsequently, during the evening of the 9th, and our artillery was disembarked.

On the morning of the 10th, captain Riley, with a company of riflemen, and lieutenant Bradley, with a company of infantry, were ordered to take possession of a hill above the upper village. They immediately took a position there, within one hundred steps from the town, and in a situation which screened them from the fire of the enemy from the towns. At the same moment lieutenant Morris, with one six pounder, and a five and a half inch howitzer, commenced an attack on the lower town. Sergeant Perkins, with one six pounder, was ordered to report to Mr. Vanderburg, of the Missouri Fur Company. This six pounder was placed above the up-

per village. A brisk fire was continued upon the towns until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The Sioux were, in the mean time, busily engaged in gathering and carrying off the corn of the Ricaras.

At 8 o'clock, major Ketchum was also ordered to the upper village with his company.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock the six pounder and the troops, opposed to the upper village, were withdrawn, and our whole force concentrated below the lower village, and the troops ordered to form, for the purpose of collecting corn for their own use, as general Ashley's men had then been destitute of provisions for two days. At this time, a party of Sioux and a party of Ricaras, both on horseback, were discovered holding a parley on the hill beyond the upper town. It was also discovered that the Sioux were going off, though they had given no intimation of their intention to do so. The Ricaras sent out and begged for peace. They said that the first shot from our cannon had killed the celebrated chief, called "Grey Eyes," who caused all the mischief, and that we had killed a great many of their people, and of their horses. They were evidently very much terrified and completely humbled. Being convinced of this, and supposing that the government would be better pleased to have those Indians corrected than exterminated, and as the Sioux, amounting to about 7 or 800 warriors, had left us in a very strange and unaccountable manner, it was thought best, under all the circumstances of the case, to listen to the solicitations of the Ricaras for peace, especially as it was understood that our round shot were nearly all expended; consequently, a treaty was made with them, a copy of which is enclosed.

In restoring to general Ashley the property taken, it was thought that the Indians did not perform their engagement on that subject, as well as they were able to do; and they were threatened with an attack. Their principal chief, the Little Soldier, came to us, and begged permission to withdraw his family from the village before we attacked it; and he gave us the most conclusive evidence of his friendly disposition towards us. It was now late in the afternoon of the 12th, the 10th and 11th having been spent in action and negotiation and interchanging visits, our men frequenting the towns for the purpose of trading for foccasins, &c. and the Indians manifesting every symptom of having been thoroughly brought to a sense of their interest and duty, it was concluded to postpone the attack until morning, and the troops were dismissed from parade.

It had been ascertained by me, that the Indians were so much alarmed by our threatening again to attack them, that they would probably run away and leave their villages. Thus, it was thought, would have an unfavorable effect upon the Indians, and make them more inclined to commit depredations upon the traders; and, as the Little Soldier soon after sent out, for general Ashley, a few more buffalo robes, with a message that he could not possibly do more, and begging that we would have pity on them, I sent him word that I would not attack them; that it was not their property that we wanted; to make his people feel safe, and conduct themselves well, and they should not be hurt.

Early on the morning of the 13th we found the Ricaras had left their towns during the night.

Major Ketchum, with his company, and company E. commanded by lieutenant Bradley, and lieutenant Morris, with one six pounder, were ordered to take possession of the towns, and to suffer not the least article to be taken away, or the towns to be injured.

A messenger was sent to call back the Indians, if

possible, and to induce them to take possession of their villages, but they could not be found. It was now evident that our artillery had been served with very great effect. The town had been completely riddled. We found thirty-one new graves, and we found that several old ones had been opened, and the surface set thick with prickly pears to conceal the new dirt. We know that 10 men, who were killed by the Sioux in the skirmish on the 9th, were buried in five graves; and we know, also, that more than one was buried in several of the other graves. From the best evidence which we could collect, it is supposed that more than 50 of their people were killed, and a great number wounded. Our messenger returned on the evening of the 14th, without having been able to find the Ricaras.

On the morning of the 15th, we placed the mother of the late chief, Grey Eyes, (an aged and infirm woman, whom they left in their flight), in one of the principal lodges of the lower village, gave her plenty of provisions and water, and left her in the quiet possession of the towns, and the property left by the Indians, except some corn, which had been taken for the subsistence of the men. At about 10 o'clock, on the evening of the 15th, the troops were embarked to descend the river, and our guard withdrawn, and every soul removed from the villages, except the woman beforementioned. All the boats were got under way nearly at the same time. Before we were out of sight of the towns, we had the mortification to discover them to be on fire. There is no doubt but they have been consumed to ashes, nor is there any doubt but that they were set on fire by one McDonald, a partner, and one Gordon, a clerk of the Missouri Fur Company. Had not this been done, there is no doubt, there is no room to doubt, but that the Ricara Indians would, in future, have behaved as well towards our countrymen as any other Indians on the river. It is now my deliberate opinion, that those Indians will be excited to further hostilities.

It is understood that this company, (the Missouri), have withdrawn their trade from above the Sioux country. Not so with Messrs. Ashley and Henry; they have a small number of men and a large amount of property at the mouth of the Yellow Stone river, and they were deeply interested in the correction and pacification of the Ricaras. Their zeal and efficiency in aiding to chastise those Indians were conspicuous and highly honorable.

We found the Ricara Indians in two villages, the lower one containing 71 dirt lodges, and the upper village 70 dirt lodges. Each village was enclosed with palisades, or pickets, and a ditch, and a greater part of the lodges had a ditch around the bottom on the inside. These works, however, had been represented to be much stronger than what we found them to be.

During our operations, we sustained no loss in men, and had but two wounded, Hugh Johnson, of gen. Ashley's command, and Smith, a private of major Ketchum's company.

Our officers and men have returned in fine health and spirits, and it is well, for those left here are nearly all sick. Capt. Fowle arrived here with 85 men, (recruits), on the 28th instant.

Our spring wheat has done well, and all our crops are very good. No material losses will be sustained by our absence. In ascending the river, we lost one boat and seven men drowned, and had another boat sunk by a storm. We lost one swivel and some ammunition, and some provisions; a particular account of all of which shall be soon forwarded, together with a statement of every item of expense.

I have been highly gratified with the officers and men of the regiment, and also with gen. Ashley, and his command of 80 men, and intend to do myself the honor to make a more detailed and circumstantial account of all our proceedings, and of what was done by each, and hope that what has been done will meet the approbation of our superior officers, and of the government. I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. LEAVENWORTH,  
Col. commanding 6th regt.

Brig. gen. H. ATKINSON,  
Commanding western department.

HEAD QUARTERS, 6TH INFANTRY,  
Fort Atkinson, Aug. 29, 1823.  
ORDERS.

The colonel commanding is happy to announce to his command, that the objects of the late expedition against the Ricara Indians, have been effected.

The blood of our countrymen has been honorably avenged, the Ricaras humbled, and in such a manner as will teach them, and other Indian tribes, to respect the American name and character.

In effecting these objects, the duties which have been performed by every part of the regiment, as well those left at this place, as those who ascended the river, has been arduous in the extreme; but those duties have been performed with a zeal, cheerfulness and efficiency, which is highly honorable to them, and which entitles them to the approbation of their country.

Where all have done well, and all have been zealous to contribute their whole and entire power to promote the public service, it is as delicate as it is difficult to mention individual instances; but that the combination of circumstances has enabled some to perform more than others, cannot be doubted.

The colonel commanding has been highly gratified with the promptness and alacrity manifested by majors Woolley and Ketchum, in joining the expedition, and equally so with their subsequent conduct.

The efficiency of captain Armstrong's company, and energies of his men, have been preserved in an eminent degree. The captain has manifested his usual skill in the management of his company, and has given every reason to place the greatest confidence in the physical strength and force of his company. In this respect he has satisfied his commanding officer.

With capt. Riley, the colonel commanding has been highly pleased. He has been skillful, discreet and successful in the management of his men, and the boat and public property committed to his charge. His efficiency and promptness in the execution of orders, have been conspicuous and highly honorable to him.

Dr. Gale has not only performed his duty to the entire satisfaction of the commandant, but has done more; he has frequently volunteered his services to perform important duties, and particularly in saving the public property in the large boat, when she was sunk by a severe storm at night. He effected much, and in a manner highly gratifying to all who knew the circumstances. Although lieut. Wickliffe had the misfortune to lose the boat which was committed to his charge, it has been evident that his zeal for the good of the public service has been equal to that of any other gentleman with the expedition.

In every situation in which lieut. Bradley has been placed, he has given entire satisfaction, and would, no doubt, had he been put to a more serious trial.



To the gentlemen of the staff generally, the commandant returns his thanks. Lieut. Cruger has performed the duties of quartermaster and assistant commissary, in the most correct and acceptable manner; and, in addition, rendered important services, by volunteering his services as an extra adjutant to the Missouri legion, during our operations.

Lieut. Noel, in discharging the duty of adjutant, has given the most entire satisfaction, and the fullest evidence of his ability to perform still more important service.

It has fallen to the lot of lieut. Morris to perform the most important duties, and he has done so in a manner that cannot be too highly commended.

When our boats were lost, and much of our ammunition either lost, or damaged in a great degree, we found it replaced and well prepared, by the activity and attention of lieut. Morris, and that, too, without delaying the expedition a single hour.

The lieutenant's management and direction of the artillery, would have done honor to a master of the trade.

The men who were attached to the artillery deserve notice and the approbation of their country. They have that of the colonel commanding, in a high degree; particularly sergeants Lathrop and Perkins, the former of whom, with one of the six pounders, made very superior shots.

The colonel commanding cannot dismiss this subject without again mentioning his very great satisfaction with the gallant and honorable conduct of general Ashley, and his brave and hardy little corps of mountaineers, although for several days entirely destitute of subsistence, they persevered in "noble daring," without a murmur. The colonel commanding only regrets that he can offer there nothing more substantial than his thanks.

II. LEAVENWORTH,  
Colonel commanding.

## Legislature of Tennessee.

*Murfreesboro,' Sept. 17.*

On Monday last both branches of the general assembly convened in the new buildings, appropriated to that purpose, and formed a quorum in each house respectively, all of the members of the senate being present—and Mr. *Reneau*, the member of *Sevier*, being the only one absent in the house of representatives, who, we are sorry to learn, is detained at home by indisposition.

On yesterday, at 12 o'clock, his excellency the governor, transmitted, by the hon. *Daniel Graham*, secretary of state, the following

MESSAGE.

*Fellow citizens of the senate, and  
of the house of representatives:*

Perhaps a more suitable occasion may not offer, to tender to my fellow-citizens of Tennessee, my grateful acknowledgement for the late expression of their approbation, by calling me again to the office of chief magistrate of the state. This additional proof of their confidence, will, I trust, be constantly in my recollection, in the discharge of the official duties which may devolve upon me.

Amongst the subjects upon which, it is probable, your body will have to act at the present session, that of the depressed state of our currency has a high claim to your attention.

When our banks suspended the payment of specie in 1819, it was thought, by those who then advocated it, to be a measure which the embarrassments of the country, at that time, required; but no one believed that the suspension ought to, or would,

continue for any length of time; and, as a consequence of such a belief, a law was passed, at the session of 1821, requiring that the banks shall commence the redemption of their notes on the first Monday of April next. As that time approaches, an apprehension appears to prevail, that much distress will result from a rigid enforcement of the law, and a solicitude is felt, by many, for an extension of the time, when it is to be carried into effect. There being a difference of opinion in relation to this matter, among the most enlightened men of the country, I offer that which I have formed, with a deep sense of my liability to err, not doubting but that the legislature will give to it all the consideration to which they may think it entitled. It is urged in favor of a repeal of the law, that the banks, to enable them to commence specie payments, will have to make large calls on their debtors, the effects of which will be felt by all classes of society; and that scenes of distress will follow which the country has not, heretofore, witnessed. This result, I think, is extremely questionable. Is it not probable that, as the banks withdraw their paper from circulation, its place, in a great measure, will be supplied by a sound currency, circulated by individuals, who now keep their money hoarded up, from a want of confidence in the fluctuating state of a paper medium? But, it is further urged in favor of a repeal of the law, that, if the banks were to resume the payment of their notes, that the specie would soon be withdrawn from the country, by the payment of debts due to foreign creditors. If the debts of that description are so considerable as to produce such effect, it would be a subject of regret; but can it, in justice, be prevented? Those debts were contracted in good faith, payable in specie or its equivalent, and it would, as I conceive, be improper that contracts, thus made, should, in any way, be impaired by a legislative act. If our gold and silver should thus disappear, for a time, exhibiting the melancholy fact, that we have traded beyond our means, it will teach us the useful lesson so to regulate our commerce, in future, as to produce the balance of trade in our favor. If we give to the country a sound currency, and restore confidence in the stability of our laws, there is good reason to hope that this evil will not be extensively felt. The principal part of our foreign debts are owing by solvent men, who feel interested in the welfare of the community, and who will purchase produce to pay their debts, if there is a reasonable hope of making a small profit, in preference to taking away gold and silver. But, whatever opinion may be entertained as to the expediency of specie payments, the late decisions of the supreme court of the state, declaring the endorsement law unconstitutional, makes it peculiarly necessary that something should be done to restore a sound medium as speedily as possible. A very natural consequence which will result from this decision, considering the present rate of exchange, will be the issuing of executions, without the endorsement, to take Tennessee bank paper. I presume it will not be pretended, that any law ought so far to interpose as to prevent the operation of this judicial decision. No course of legislation can be imagined more ruinous to the interests and liberties of the people and to our happy form of government, than an attempt to interfere with the honest and independent expression of opinion by the judicial department.

With this view of the subject, I cannot but believe, that the character and interest of the state require that the law, in question, ought not to be repealed. We all acknowledge that a good sound

currency must, at some time, be restored. To produce an event so desirable, the state has a crisis to meet—and are we not as well prepared to meet it now as some twelve or eighteen months hence? No doubt, when the regeneration shall take place, that some persons in the community may suffer by it: but the healthy condition of the body politic, which will inevitably follow, will more than compensate for the injury a few individuals may possibly sustain.

Should you be of opinion, after a full examination of the subject, that the banks ought to redeem their notes as contemplated by law; and should it appear, by their reports, that they will be unable to do so—I would recommend the propriety of a law, requiring that they shall, upon presentation of some given amount of their notes, pay over in specie, the proportion which their gold and silver on hand may bear, to the amount of notes they may have in circulation, and give a certificate for the balance, payable at some after period, with interest; and that a reasonable time be given to wind up their business in that way which may be the least calculated to injure the community. This plan will do equal justice to the note holders: an object which should not be lost sight of, in the final adjustment of the business of our banks.

There are many who really believe that the community sustains no injury by the circulation of an unsound currency. It is contended that, although the farmer and laborer give a higher price for any article of merchandise they purchase, than if they paid in specie, yet they are compensated by a corresponding increased price for their labor. It is true that merchants generally take care to avoid the effect of a paper medium. They know what their goods cost, and, selling them, secure not only a reasonable profit, but an additional per cent. to guard against the loss to which they are liable by the fluctuations of a paper currency. It is not so with the farmer or laborer, as they have no data by which to make a nice calculation of the value of their produce or labor; and if they can receive the same prices they had previously been accustomed to obtain, when bank paper was good, they are content; thus verifying a sound political maxim, that the laboring part of the people are the last in society who can bring up their services to the standard of a depreciated currency. There is another evil which has ever resulted from the emission of bank paper without a specie basis for its redemption. In no instance, it is believed, either in the United States or elsewhere, has it failed to drive from circulation the precious metals, thus frequently diminishing, instead of increasing, the circulating medium; and the changes to which it is so often subject, makes every individual, in whose hands it remains any time, liable to great losses and inconvenience, that never results from a good currency.

However strongly our feelings may be enlisted in favor of the debtor class of society, there is no means of legislating them out of their pecuniary embarrassments. The remedy is with us all, individually; and the sooner we apply it in earnest the better. We must be economical and industrious; we must encourage the use of domestic or household manufactures. And, above all, we must take care that the profits of the business in which we may be engaged, shall be a little over, or, at least, equal to, our expenditures. A determination to pursue a course of this kind, will soon make us an independent, a prosperous and happy people.

I am fully persuaded, if some change could be made in our judiciary, so as to insure a speedy

collection of debts, which may be hereafter contracted, that it would have a happy tendency in preventing that system of credit which has, heretofore, been so ruinous to our state—and it would be the means of producing punctuality and confidence among individuals, in their intercourse with each other in society.

The subject of education has often been recommended, and its claims to the fostering care of the legislature cannot be too strongly urged. Our colleges and academies have languished for the want of those funds so essential to their prospects and usefulness. A strong and very laudable desire seems generally to be manifested, that we should not be dependent upon the literary institutions of our sister states for the education of our sons. We have the means, and it is only necessary that they should be brought into action, and Tennessee will soon be as distinguished for her literary attainments, as she has been for the defence of her rights. The durability of our government will much depend upon the information of its citizens, which cannot be attained by all, unless the means are brought within the reach of all. Then talents will be brought from obscurity, and the son of the poorest man in the community may be qualified for usefulness and the highest office in the state. This subject demands your peculiar attention, and its importance is its highest recommendation.

There is no subject upon which the legislature can act, more important to the preservation of the liberties we enjoy, than the proper organization of the militia. It is inconsistent with the genius of our government and the wishes of the people to keep up a large standing army in time of peace; hence, at the commencement of a war, or of any sudden emergency, our reliance must be wholly on the militia. And it is useless to dwell upon their inefficiency, in time of danger, unless they are well disciplined. A very celebrated military writer observes, with peculiar propriety, that an army, without discipline, is a mob in disguise, more dangerous to itself than the enemy. We need only refer to some scenes of the late war, in which the militia were engaged, for a practical illustration of this remark. To enter into the duties of such a plan, as I might offer for your consideration, would exceed the limits which would be proper in a communication of this kind. But if the subject should be taken up at the present session, I shall cheerfully render any aid in my power to those to whom may be assigned the duty of preparing a bill.

There appears to be a general desire for such a change in our criminal laws, as will insure more certainly the conviction of notorious offenders. Under our present system, we have the evidence of daily experience that felons, thieves and murderers, are acquitted, however strong the proof of their guilt. This must be owing, in a great degree, to the length of time that usually elapses, from the arrest of the culprit until he is brought to trial. The consequence of such unnecessary and highly improper delay is, that public justice is completely lost in sympathies of society, which never fail to become enlisted in favor of a villain, who has been long confined in prison. If we wish to prevent the commission of crimes, justice must be speedy and certain. To be certain, it must be lenient. Nor ought it to be forgotten, that the scale of punishment should be graduated so as to bear a just comparison with the magnitude of offences. With a full belief, that the just punishment of criminals can be better attained by the establishment of a penitentiary, than in any other way, I cannot but



recommend its propriety to your consideration. I am aware that, in our present state of pecuniary embarrassments, the expense of its erection is a very formidable objection—but this objection is done away, in some measure, when we reflect that the confinement of criminals, after conviction, in the jails of the different counties, cost the state half as much, annually, as would build a penitentiary on a small scale. Begin on a small scale, and you may enlarge as circumstances shall require and enable you.

The agricultural and commercial interests of Tennessee, require that we should keep constantly in view the importance of turning our attention to internal improvements at no very distant period. Referring you to what I have heretofore communicated on the subject, I shall, at this time, offer no additional remarks.

By an act of congress, passed at their last session, the legislature of this state is authorized and empowered to affix such price to the vacant land, north and east of the congressional reservation, as in their discretion may be deemed right and proper. Fully convinced that you will direct the sale of those lands in the way best calculated to promote the interests of Tennessee, I shall only express a hope that it will form no part of your plan to sell on credit.

Notwithstanding the temporary depression of our pecuniary concerns and prospects, we have still much reason to be thankful to an overruling Providence, for an abundance of the necessaries and conveniences of life; for a rich and improving country; for general health—peace, and all the enjoyments, consequent on the establishment of our happy form of government. In prosperity or adversity, let us never forget to render thanks for his many mercies, to an Almighty benefactor, who rules the destinies of the universe. WM. CARROLL.

*Executive office, 16th September, 1823.*

### British Order in Council.

At the court of Carlton house, the 21st of July, 1823—Present, the king's most excellent majesty in council

Whereas, by an act, passed in the third year of his majesty's reign, entitled "An act to regulate the trade between his majesty's possessions in America and the West Indies, and other places in America and the West Indies," certain articles, enumerated in the schedule B. annexed to the said act, are permitted to be imported into certain ports of his majesty's said dominions; and, whereas, some of the said articles are subject, on importation into the said ports, to the payment of certain duties, according to the rates set forth in schedule C. annexed to the said act; and, whereas, by an act, passed in the fourth year of his majesty's reign, intitled "An act to authorize his majesty, under certain circumstances, to regulate the duties and drawbacks on goods imported or exported in foreign vessels and to exempt certain foreign vessels from pilotage," his majesty is authorized, by and with the advice of his privy council, or by his majesty's order or orders in council, to be published, from time to time, in the *London Gazette*, whenever it shall be deemed expedient, to levy and charge any additional duty or duties of customs, or to withhold the payment of any drawbacks, bounties or allowances, upon any goods, wares or merchandise imported into, or exported from, the United Kingdom, or imported into, or exported from, any of his majesty's dominions, in vessels belonging to any foreign country, in which higher duties shall have

been levied, or smaller drawbacks, bounties or allowances granted, upon goods, wares or merchandise, when imported into, or exported from, such foreign country, in British vessels, than are levied or granted upon similar goods, wares or merchandise, when imported or exported in vessels of such country, provided always, that such additional or countervailing duties, so to be imposed, and drawbacks, bounties or allowances, so to be withheld, as aforesaid, shall not be of greater amount than may be deemed fairly to countervail the difference of duty, drawback, bounty or allowance, paid or granted on goods, wares or merchandise, imported into, or exported from, such foreign country, in British vessels, more or less, than the duties, drawbacks, bounties or allowances, there charged or granted, upon similar goods, wares or merchandise, imported into, or exported from, such foreign country, in vessels of such country; and, whereas, British vessels, entering the ports of the United States, from the ports of his majesty's possessions in America, or the West Indies, with cargoes, consisting of articles of the growth, produce or manufacture of the said possessions, are charged with a duty of one dollar per ton, for tonnage duties and light money, and a discriminating duty of ten per cent. is charged on the cargoes of such vessels, to which vessels of the United States, and cargoes of the same description, entering the ports of those states from the said dominions are not subject; his majesty, by virtue of the powers vested in him, by the said last recited act, and with the advice of his privy council, is pleased to order, and, it is hereby ordered, that, from and after the date of this order, there shall be charged on all vessels of the United States, which shall enter any of the ports of his majesty's possessions in America or the West Indies, with articles of the growth, production or manufacture of the said states, a duty of four shillings and three pence sterling for each and every ton burthen of such vessels, equal, (as nearly as may be), to ninety four cents of the money of the United States, and being the difference between the tonnage duty payable by vessels of the United States and British vessels, entering any of the ports of the United States, from any ports of his majesty's dominions in America and the West Indies, above enumerated; and, further, an addition of ten per cent. upon the duties set forth in table C. above referred to, on any of the articles therein enumerated, which may be imported in any such vessel of the said states; such duties to be levied, collected and applied in the same manner and to the same purposes, as the duties levied under the authority of the said act of the third year of his majesty's reign; and the right honorable the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly. JAMES BULLER.

### Eighteenth Congress.

We publish a list of the representatives elected to the eighteenth congress. In New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and other states, where there has been so great an increase of members by the late census, many gentlemen must have been chosen who were not of the last congress; but it is worthy of remark that only two new members are sent from the state of Virginia. This is the steady practice of that commonwealth of politicians, and they acquire and preserve and inconceivable portion of power by the proceeding. We are favorable to rotation in office, and frequent recurrences to the pure fountain of the people for the preservation of good government and an honest admini-

nistration of our affairs—but the fact is well known, that old members of congress always have a certain sort of influence over new ones, that contributes not a little to aid them in the furtherance of measures in which they are specially interested. It may, perhaps, be said that it takes one session, at least, to learn the *mechanical* part of the business of a representative at Washington. It is presumed the list is correct—but we find it running through the papers, without knowing to whom the “credit” of making it out is due.

#### REPRESENTATIVES

ELECTED FOR THE EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS.

[The names marked thus (†) have been representatives in some former congress. The others in *italic* are all new members.]

#### MAINE.\*

Joshua Cushman	Enoch Lincoln
Ebenezer Herrick	<i>Stephen Longfellow</i>
David Kidder	

#### NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

<i>Ichabod Bartlett</i>	Aaron Matson
Matthew Harvey	William Plumer, jun
<i>Arthur Livermore†</i>	Thomas Whipple, jun

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

Samuel C. Allen	Samuel Lathrop
<i>John Bailey</i>	<i>John Locke</i>
Francis Baylies	Jer. Nelson
<i>B. W. Crowninshield</i>	John Reed
Henry W. Dwight	<i>Jonas Sibley</i>
Timothy Fuller	<i>Daniel Webster†</i>
Aaron Hobart	

#### RHODE ISLAND.

Job Durfee	Samuel Eddy
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#### CONNECTICUT.

Noyes Barber	Ebenezer Stoddard
<i>Samuel A. Foot†</i>	Gideon Tomlinson
Ansel Sterling	<i>Lemuel Whitman</i>

#### VERMONT.

<i>Wm. C. Bradley†</i>	R. C. Mallary
<i>D. A. A. Buck</i>	Charles Rich
Samuel C. Crafts	

#### NEW YORK.†

<i>Parmenio Adams</i>	<i>H. C. Martindale</i>
<i>John W. Cady</i>	<i>Dudley Marvin</i>
C. C. Cambreling	John I. Morgan
<i>Lot Clark</i>	<i>John Richards</i>
<i>Ela Collins</i>	<i>Robert S. Rose</i>
<i>Hector Craig</i>	<i>Peter Sharp</i>
<i>Rowland Day</i>	<i>James S. Strong†</i>
<i>Justin Devinel</i>	<i>Henry R. Storrs†</i>
<i>Lewis Eaton</i>	John W. Taylor
<i>Charles A. Foot</i>	<i>Egbert Ten Eyck</i>
<i>Joel Frost</i>	Albert H. Tracy
<i>Moses Hayden</i>	J. Tyson
<i>John Herkimer†</i>	Stephen Van Rensselaer
<i>John L. Hogeboom</i>	W. W. Van Wyck
<i>Lemuel Jenkins</i>	<i>Isaac Williams</i>
<i>Samuel Lawrence</i>	Silas Wood
<i>Elisha Litchfield</i>	

#### NEW JERSEY.

George Cassidy	George Holcombe
Lewis Condict	James Matlack
— Garrison	Samuel Swan

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

James Allison	<i>W. Cox Ellis</i>
Samuel Breck	Patrick Farrelly
John Brown	John Findlay
James Buchanan	Walter Forward
Samuel Edwards	<i>Robert Harris</i>

Joseph Hemphill  
Samuel D. Ingham  
*George Kreamor*  
*Philip S. Markley*  
*Samuel McKean*  
*Daniel H. Miller*  
James S. Mitchell  
Thomas Patterson

DELAWARE—Louis McLane

#### MARYLAND.

<i>Wm. Hayward, jun</i>	<i>George E. Mitchell</i>
Joseph Kent	Raphael Neal
<i>John Lee</i>	<i>J. S. Spence</i>
Peter Little	Henry R. Warfield
Isaac McKim	

#### VIRGINIA.

Mark Alexander	Charles F. Mercer
Wm. S. Archer	Thomas Newton
Wm. Lee Ball	John Randolph
P. P. Barbour	<i>William C. Rives</i>
<i>John S. Barbour</i>	Arthur Smith
Burwell Bassett	William Smith
John Floyd	Alexander Smyth
Robert L. Garnett	Andrew Stevenson
Joseph Johnson	George Tucker
Jabez Leftwich	Jared Williams
William McCoy	

#### NORTH CAROLINA.

Hutchens G. Burton	John Long
H. W. Connor	<i>Willie P. Mangum</i>
<i>John Culpepper†</i>	R. M. Saunders
Weldon N. Edwards	<i>Richard D. Spaight</i>
<i>Alfred M. Gatlin</i>	<i>Robert B. Vance</i>
T. H. Hall	Lewis Williams
Charles Hooks	

#### SOUTH-CAROLINA.

<i>Robert B. Campbell</i>	George McDuffie
John Carter	Joel R. Poinsett
Joseph Gist	Sterling Tucker
Andrew R. Govan	John Wilson
James Hamilton, jr.	

#### GEORGIA.

Joel Abbott	<i>John Forsyth†</i>
<i>George Cary</i>	Edward F. Tattnall
<i>Thomas W. Cobb†</i>	Wiley Thompson
Alfred Cuthbert	

#### KENTUCKY.

<i>Richard A. Buckner</i>	Thomas P. Moore
<i>Henry Clay†</i>	<i>P. Thompson</i>
<i>Robert P. Fletcher</i>	David Trimble
Francis Johnson	<i>David White, jun</i>
John T. Johnson	<i>Charles A. Wickliffe</i>
Thomas Metcalfe	

#### TENNESSEE.

<i>Col. A. R. Alexander</i>	<i>J. C. Isaacs</i>
Col Robert Allen	<i>James B. Reynolds†</i>
<i>John Blair</i>	<i>Col. J. T. Sandford</i>
John Cocke	<i>James Standifer</i>
Gen. Samuel Houston	

#### OHIO.

<i>Mordecai Bartley</i>	Thomas R. Ross
<i>Philemon Beecher†</i>	John Sloane
John W. Campbell	Joseph Vance
<i>James W. Gazlay</i>	<i>S. F. Vinton</i>
<i>William McLean</i>	<i>Elisha Whittlesey</i>
<i>Duncan McArthur</i>	<i>William Wilson</i>
<i>John Patterson</i>	<i>John C. Wright</i>

#### LOUISIANA.

<i>William L. Brent</i>	<i>Edward Livingston</i>
<i>H. H. Guiley</i>	

MISSISSIPPI—Christopher Rankin

#### INDIANA.

Jonathan Jennings	<i>John Test</i>
<i>William Prince</i>	

\*The elections in two districts are yet to be had.

†One to be elected in the room of W. B. Rochester, who accepted the appointment of circuit judge.



ILLINOIS—Daniel P. Cook

ALABAMA.

John McKee

George M. Owen

Gabriel Moore

MISSOURI—John Scott

MICHIGAN—Gabriel Richard.

ARKANSAS —

FLORIDA—Richard McCall

### Election of a Pope.

We translate, from the Constitutional, of the 30th August, the following historical details as to the election of popes, which, in actual circumstances, seem to us of interest. *N. Y. American.*

The election of a pope is an important affair in Christendom. The manner of giving a head to the church has, like all other earthly things, undergone changes. The first four popes designated their own successors; after that, the clergy of Rome rendered themselves masters of the election. The emperors of the west, the Greek kings, the successors of Charlemagne, afterwards obtained a share in the election; but the Romans, gradually shaking off their dependence on the emperors, no longer invited the foreign ambassadors to the election of the popes.

The clergy of Rome began, insensibly, to deprive the people of the share which they had, till then, in the election, and excluded them entirely towards the middle of the 12th century; finally, thirty-six years after, the cardinals began to arrogate to themselves the right of electing.

As soon as the holy father expires, the cardinal *Camerlingo*, in a violet dress, goes to his door, knocks at it three times, with a golden hammer, and at each time calls on the pope, in a loud voice, by his baptismal, family and papal names. After a short pause, he says, in presence of the clerks of the chamber and the apostolic notaries, who take a formal note of the ceremony, *he is dead then*. The fisherman's ring is then brought to the same cardinal, and broken with the same hammer. The fragments belong to the master of ceremonies. Finally, he goes to take possession of the Vatican, in the name of the apostolical chamber, accompanied by the clerks of the chamber, habited in black. After having established his authority in the palace, he sends his guards to seize the gates of the city, of the castle of St. Angelo, and the other gates; and when he has insured the safety of Rome, he leaves the Vatican in a carriage, preceded by the captain of the pope's guards, and having beside him the Swiss, who ordinarily accompany his holiness. When this march begins, the great bell of the capitol is rung, which, as it only rings on such occasions, announces, to the whole city, the death of the sovereign pontiff. Meanwhile, the officers of St. Peters, with the chaplains of the deceased pope, take care to have his body embalmed. They afterwards dress it up in pontifical robes, the mitre on its head, and expose it for three days on a state bed. At the expiration of these three days, it is carried, in the evening, to St. Peter's, the burial place of the popes, with the ordinary funeral pomp.

The corpse remains exposed for nine days, in that church, to the view of the people; it is afterwards placed in a cypress coffin, which is closed in one of lead, and finally in a third, of pine, and remains deposited in the chapel until a mausoleum can be built for it, or it can be transported where the pope desired.

In this interval, the cardinals hold many meetings in order to regulate the proceedings of the con-

clave, and to elect, by ballot, the officers who are to do the necessary service of that conclave. The ninth day of the obsequies, the funeral oration is pronounced in St. Peter's. The nine days of the pope's obsequies being expired, the cardinals assemble the next day at the church of St. Peter, and the elder cardinal says the mass of the Holy Ghost for the election of the new pope. Then a prelate pronounces a discourse in Latin, exhorting the cardinals to choose a person worthy of so eminent a place. After which the principal master of ceremonies, takes the papal cross. He is followed by the musicians, singing *Veni Creator*, and by the cardinals, two and two, each according to rank, who go, personally, to the conclave, which is prepared for them in the Vatican.

The conclave occupies a portion of the Vatican, that immense palace, of which the name alone inspires respect. It begins at the gallery over the portico of St. Peter's, and extends along to the right hand. Through the whole length of the first apartment, and of the corridors which traverse it, there are several large rooms, separated from each other by wooden partitions. The spaces between these partitions are called cells; each cell consists of different small rooms and cabinets, each cardinal has, for himself and his *conclavists*, one—the chamber, which he occupies, is only large enough to hold a bed, five or six chairs and a table.

When the cardinals enter the conclave, they go to the Sixtine chapel. The bulls concerning the election of popes are there read, and the cardinals swear to observe them. Afterwards the dean of the sacred college represents to it the importance of following the prescriptions of the bulls. This done, the cardinals, who wish to dine at their own palaces, are then permitted to leave the conclave, under a promise of returning there in the evening. The master of the ceremonies then gives them notice that they must not shut themselves up in the conclave, unless prepared to remain there, according to the ordinances of the bulls, as long as it lasts.

The hour of closing the conclave being arrived, the first master of the ceremonies rings a small bell, to notify the ambassadors, princes, prelates and other distinguished persons, who may be present, to retire. Every body having withdrawn, the doors and windows are *\*built up*, except a small aperture for the admission of light. The only communication with the exterior is by means of boxes, turning on pivots, such as are seen in convents. If a cardinal desire to leave the conclave, either from indisposition or any other serious cause, it is permitted; but he thereby loses his vote. Those cardinals who have not gone in, have three days, after the commencement of the conclave, to decide whether they will join it or not; after which they are no longer permitted to do so; but are considered as being at Rome *incognito*.

The next day, the elder cardinal addresses a discourse to his colleagues, to exhort them to go seriously to work for the election of a pope. The same day they begin, and the cardinals hold their assemblies in the chapel, for voting, without discontinuing, morning and evening. The assembly is thus convened. A master of the ceremonies goes through the whole conclave, every morning at 6 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 2 o'clock, ringing

*\*This building up is a formality which, according to the apostolical constitutions, is essential to the validity of the election. Hence great care is taken to keep the conclave close.*

a little bell, and exclaiming *ad capellam, domini*—(to the chapel, my lords). Every evening the same master of ceremonies announces, with his little bell, the hour of retreat, saying, *ad cellam, domini*—(to your cells, my lords). There are four acknowledged forms of election, according to different times. The first is by compromise; the second by adoration or inspiration; the third by ballot, and the fourth by *accessit* or approaches. The third, by closed ballots, is the form now in use. In the midst of the Sixtine chapel, before mentioned, a long table is placed, having at each end two vessels filled with ballots. Cups to receive the ballots are placed on the table. The cardinals, being all assembled, go by seniority and deposit their ballots, whilst those attending the sick, if any, go to receive their ballots in their cells. All the ballots being given in, one of the cardinals, the head of an order, that is to say, either a bishop, a priest or a deacon, turns them out on the table, and one of the tellers opens the ballots, and reads aloud the name written thereon. Thereupon the other tellers mark off, on the list of the cardinals, (which lists are daily renewed), the number of votes for each, and he who unites two thirds of the votes, is reported canonically elected.

There are many circumstances which concur in the choice of such or such person for pope. The sacred college is divided into factions; and, according to the number of cardinals made under each pontificate, is the number of factions. The emperor, the kings of France and Spain, and other powers also have their factions, composed of cardinals born their subjects. The chiefs of these factions are those whom the king entrusts with this secret. Generally, the chiefs of factions are sure of the votes of those depending upon them, and if two or three chiefs of factions, however little numerous, agree, they can control the election. Hence, the sovereigns named, and who take a great part in the election of the pope, cause the cardinal, whom they do not approve, to be excluded; and, once excluded from the pontificate, he scarcely ever reaches it. There are only the three crowns, above named, who have this right of exclusion. Thus the cardinal, who is charged with the secret of his crown, makes his protest, in the name of his master, that he will not have such a cardinal, being well informed that he is not well inclined to his interest; but it must be observed that only one cardinal can be excluded by each crown. And here it is that all the Roman policy is displayed; for, (for instance), as soon as it is perceived that such or such a power wishes to exclude a certain person, another, not more agreeable, and to whom it is almost certain that a negative will be given, is almost invariably proposed. \* \* \* \*

When the tellers have ascertained that any cardinal has two thirds of the votes, then one of them, raising his voice aloud, with a grave intonation, proclaims the name of the cardinal. In a moment all the cardinals on his right and left separate from him. His consent is then asked to the election which has been made of him; which being given, the cardinals, beginning with the eldest, make their adoration, by kissing the foot and then the hand of the elect. Then the first cardinal deacon, preceded by the first master of ceremonies, and by the musicians, who sing *Eccce Sacerdos Magnus*, goes to the stand, whence the popes dispense their blessing, in the portal of St. Peter's, in order to apprise the people of the election of a pope, which he does in these words: "I announce to you tidings of great joy, we have a pope—it is the most eminent cardi-

nal N. N. who takes the name of N" The great culverin of St. Peter's is then discharged as a signal to the castle of St. Angelo, which immediately salutes with all its artillery, and all the bells of the city begin to ring. The people tear down the enclosures of the conclave, and pillage whatever they can meet with; so that whatever the cardinals wish to save, they take care previously to put away.

## Views of Russia.

The following, from a late London paper, is apparently written with more than an ordinary degree of force and intelligence:

"Within the last few years, the policy of Russia has been apparently changeable and even contradictory. By turns it has been a Bonapartist, English, liberal and counter revolutionary, protecting liberty without comprehending it, and warring against revolutions when she has nothing to fear from them. After watching Turkey for years, as a hawk does its prey, ready to pounce on it, she turns away and leaves the Greeks to their fate at the very moment when the divisions of this ill fated empire invite her to spoliation and conquest. Some people attribute all this to the inconstant disposition of a monarch, whose caprice is law, and who pursues one object after another as, in default of principles, his fancy directs. His policy is for them personal, not Russian. According to the enthusiasm of the moment, he is the champion of European deliverance or of counter revolution; now panting for the reputation of magnanimity towards a suffering people, and now preferring the stately dignity of protector of their tyrants.

"He has forsaken Greece, that he may watch over Europe. He has left the paths of conquest, marked out by his predecessors, for the personal gratification of displaying his diplomatic talents and his elegant figure, once a year, in a congress of sovereigns. People, who think thus, attribute the late change to trifling motives, and say that, unable to invade Turkey, or combat the revolution in Spain, at the head of a Russian army, he amuses himself by making revolutions among his own countries. Other persons, however, who regard the influence of general interests as more powerful than the influence of individuals, see, in the conduct of the Russian cabinet, the suggestions of a profound and deep laid policy, rather than the caprices of the monarch.

"The general and national interest of Russia is conquest, and, if Alexander could invade Turkey, he would not be contented with nominally superintending the affairs of Europe. He does not keep an army of 500,000 men, always ready to support divine right, which, in his own dominions, is never disputed. The shores of the Bosphorus, (the object of the wishes of Russia), will give her both sea and sun. In the statement of Peter the Great, which still dictates the conduct of his successors, he recommends Russia to be kept continually in a state of war, that the people may be converted into soldiers, and ready to combat at the first signal. In pursuance of this recommendation, the whole nation is military; the peasantry are soldiers—and the nobles are officers. The army which Russia keeps on foot, is quite disproportionate to her means, unless engaged in schemes of conquest.

"Peter also recommended the Russian dominions to be extended towards the north, along the Baltic, and towards the south, along the Black sea. Alexander has, in consequence, taken Finland, incorpo-



rated Poland in his dominions, and the advanced posts of Russia are placed at Asoff and Odessa.

"Peter advised, that jealousy of one another should be nourished among the neighboring powers, that they might overlook the aggrandisement of Russia, that anarchy should be encouraged in Poland, its diets and the elections of its kings placed under Russian influence, and the country gradually dismembered, till it was wholly subjugated.

"Peter, in continuation, says, take care, either by force or intrigue, to mix in all the quarrels of Europe, particularly in those of Germany. Preserve the alliance with Austria; flatter this power in its favourite notion of predominating in Europe, and encourage it to engage in wars that may weaken and ruin it. Admirable counsel! which seems to have been as equally well followed as the rest of Peter's humane, and, for an emperor, quite proper directions.

"Peter recommends the royal family of Russia, to intermarry with the sovereigns of Germany, in order to multiply family connexions in that country, and augment Russian influence. The present emperor is married to a princess of the house of Baden; his brother Constantine's wife, is a princess of Coburg; his brother Nicholas has married a Prussian princess; his brother Michael is to marry a princess of Wurtemberg; and his sisters are married, one to the duke of Welmar, another to the king of Wurtemberg, and a third to the prince of Orange.

"Peter finally recommends, that religion should be employed to gain an ascendancy over the Greeks; that the emperors shall take the title of their protector, and acquire, as head of the Greek church, the sacerdotal supremacy over them. Our readers may, perhaps, see in this some evidence of the general mode in which the union of the church and state is established; and for what purposes those persons, who, as legislators, undertake to avenge the outraged honor of God, pretend to be attached to religion.

"It is evident, from the whole policy of Russia, that the views of Peter, the barbarian, have been punctually followed. The cabinet of Russia keeps large armies on foot, extends its conquests and its alliances, and does not allow even a newspaper to be published on the continent of Europe, unless it can control the editor. Alexander mixes in all the affairs of Europe. In 1815, he promoted a popular movement to embarrass its sovereigns, and then embraced their cause, to make himself their protector, and encourage them in those schemes of despotism, which he knew would make them odious to their subjects. To preserve internal tranquility, prevent his boyards, his hetmans, and all the thousand barbarian chiefs, who hold rule in his dominions, from setting up each his independent throne, Alexander must engage them in some common pursuit, which has the name of being for the general interest, while it gratifies their individual ambition and their taste for wealth. Conquest is such a pursuit, and the only one which can occupy them. He, therefore, or whoever is on the throne of Russia, must proceed in a career of conquest and aggrandisement. The instant he stops he will find enemies at home. Discontent and rebellion have already begun to manifest themselves, from the inaction of the preceding year. The insurrection of the Greeks was an excellent opportunity, which the greater part of his subjects loudly called on the emperor to profit by. But England and Austria interposed, and he was obliged to desist, because it was inconvenient at the time to quarrel with them. The west of Europe was not then sufficiently en-

broiled. The quarrel between the sovereigns and their people was only in its infancy. It was necessary to blow up the flames in Spain, to find occupation for England, and to involve Austria with Italy and with the small states of Germany and Switzerland. With so much dearer interest at stake near home, England cannot now make any great exertions to keep Turkey out of the claws of the Russian eagle. Austria dare not move a regiment towards the east, and Russia is preparing to conquer Turkey. The year of delay has not been a year of inaction. The means of conquest have been got ready; Turkey also has been weakened by continued dissensions, and will now fall an easier prey. The recent change in the Russian administration is the first step towards an avowed change in the policy of Russia, and the ancient hereditary projects of its cabinet, will now be pursued with more vigor than ever. The queen dowager and the Russian party have acquired increased influence by this change, and the emperor, unable at present to extend his dominions towards his north west frontier, seems determined not to allow the opportunity to escape, of adding to his territory in the other direction. Already the signal is given for a march towards the Bosphorus; the emperor is to be at the head of his troops, and Constantinople is probably the glittering prize which he holds out to stimulate their valor and ambition."

### Prussian Constitution.

On the first blush of the following article, translated from the *Paris Journal de Debats*, one would suppose that the king of Prussia was about to turn *liberal*; but it appears, on closer examination, that he has only adopted an easy mode of raising taxes and extending his oppression.

"His majesty, in order to give to his faithful subjects a new and durable pledge of his paternal affection and confidence, has resolved to establish a connexion of the states of the monarchy, and, with this purpose, to introduce the "*provincial assemblies of the states*," according to the spirit of the ancient German constitutions, and such as the actual character of the monarchy and wants of the age demand.

"A committee, over which the prince royal presided, was charged by his majesty with the organization hereof, and to deliberate with the men of experience in the various provinces. Upon the report of this committee, his majesty ordered, on the 5th June as follows: 1. Provincial states shall be established. 2. The possession of landed property shall be required as a condition to be members thereof. 3. The provincial states are the legal organs of the different classes of subjects in each province. In virtue of these dispositions:—1. His majesty will communicate to them, for their deliberation, the projects of laws which shall particularly concern their respective provinces. 2. He will also, while there is no assembly of the states general, communicate to them the projects of all laws, of which the object may be to effect any change in the rights of persons or property; or in the taxes, as far as they concern the provinces. 3. His majesty will receive from the provincial states petitions and complaints, which may relate to the welfare, or particular interest of any one province, or a portion of one; he will examine them, and communicate his decision thereon. 4. The ordinary affairs of the province will be left to the care of the states, subject always to the superintendence and sanction of his majesty."

## The Infernal Trade.

STARVATION OF NEGROES.

*From papers laid before the British parliament.*

Extracts from the last reports respecting the progress of efforts to suppress the slave trade on the coast of Africa, forwarded to the admiralty and to earl Bathurst, by Sir W. Mends.

*Spanish schooner Yeanam,*  
River Bonny, April 16.

I have the honor to forward an account of my proceedings up this river. Having crossed the bar, soon after daylight yesterday, about seven o'clock, I observed seven sail, (two schooners, four brigs and one brigantine), lying at anchor off the town. When about four miles from them I hoisted the colors, and when I had advanced within long range of them, the two schooners, their broadsides having been previously brought to bear on us by springs on their cables, commenced firing without showing any colors. They were immediately afterwards joined by two brigs and the brigantine, under French colors. When I was near enough for the shot to take good effect, I returned the fire from the boats having guns, at the same time advancing under a heavy fire of round, grape and musketry from these vessels, and, in about twenty minutes from the commencement, succeeded in boarding and taking possession of the whole of them, as follows, viz:--

Spanish schooner Yeanam, 306 tons, eight long eighteen pounders, two long nines, fifty-five men and three hundred and eighty slaves.

Spanish schooner Becua, 180 tons, eight long eighteen pounders and one long nine, forty-five men and three hundred slaves.

French brig Vigilant, 240 tons, four twelve pounder carronades, (all of which were brought over on one side for her better defence), thirty men and three hundred and forty three slaves.

French brig Petite Betzey, 184 tons, four nine-pounder carronades, twenty-five men and two hundred and eighteen slaves.

French brigantine, L'Ursule, 100 tons, four nine-pound carronades, twenty seven men and two hundred and forty seven slaves.

I have not been able to learn accurately the loss on their part, but, from what I can understand, there were sixteen killed, besides several badly wounded, on board this schooner. The slaves, I am sorry to say, suffered, also, from these dastardly Spaniards, when they, themselves, were afraid to stand, having put muskets into their hands, with which they fired up the hatchway, and were killed by our people in returning it.

The small schooner, when I took possession of her, had a lighted match hanging over the open magazine hatch, left by the crew when they deserted her, and who, when no hope remained of their preventing her falling into our hands, merely to gratify a diabolical feeling of revenge for their defeat, would have blown up three hundred poor fellows, ironed in the hold. This fact will show you of what these villains are capable, and makes me credit the brag of some of them, that, had they got the better of us, it was their determination, if possible, to put us all to death.

(Signed) GEO. W. ST. JOHN MILDMAX,  
Lieut. of H. M. S. Iphigenia.

Enclosure in No. 6, (forwarded to earl Bathurst).

Memorandum—The enclosed list proves, most incontestibly, the existence of the slave trade, to an enormous extent, on this coast; and the particular circumstances of atrocity, which have come to light, respecting the "San Jose Hallaxa," also prove that

its attendant horrors are not diminished. This vessel affords a striking display of the cold-blooded villainy of those who are engaged in the slave trade and of the wretchedness and misery which their unfortunate victims are doomed to suffer.

The "San Jose Hallaxa," a schooner, under seven tons burthen, was captured by his majesty's brig "Thistle," in the river Calabar, and it appears, by the acknowledgement of the master, that he shipped, at Duke Ephraim's Town, on that river, thirty slaves; that he had gone to sea with that number on board, intending to proceed to Prince's Island, but not having been able to make that port, he had returned to Calabar, having his provisions and water nearly expended, after having been at sea five or six weeks.

During this voyage, ten unfortunate objects of his avarice, not being able to procure sufficient nourishment to satisfy the cravings of nature, had been relieved from further sufferings by starvation! One poor female, in the absence of food, had existed on salt water until her faculties were destroyed and she became raving mad; but even the deplorable and affecting state of insanity did not shield her from the brutal outrage of her oppressors, who, with a view of stifling her cries by frequent repetition of the lash, flogged her to death. The owner of this vessel and the purchaser of these human beings is a woman! Donna Maria de Cruz, daughter of the notorious Gomez, formerly governor, in the name of his most faithful majesty, of Prince's Island, and now holding the appointment of fiscal and member of council. This woman is known to the mixed commission court, having been under their cognizance some time since as proprietor of the Conceicao, condemned by the British and Portuguese judges.

Lieutenant Hagan, with the greatest humanity, removed the surviving slaves on board his majesty's brig; and, having found the "San Jose" not sea-worthy, ordered her to be destroyed.

## Western Commerce.

(COMMUNICATED FOR THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.)

### LIST OF STEAM BOATS

At this time employed on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers—with their tonnage—together with the place where, and the year in which they were built.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>where built.</i>	<i>tons.</i>	<i>wh. built.</i>
Alleghany	Pittsburg,	—	1819
Alabama	Port Stephens,	219	1818
Alexandria	New Orleans,	60	1819
Arkansas	New Orleans	51	1820
Balize Packet	Pittsburg,	50	1819
Belle Creole	Cincinnati,	122	1823
Beaver	Clarksville,	136	1819
Cincinnati	Cincinnati,	157	1818
Columbus	New Orleans,	450	1817
Calhoun	Kentucky,	130	1818
Cumberland	Pittsburg,	146	1818
Congress	Wheeling,	160	1822
Courier	Louisville,	119	1820
Dolphin	Pittsburg,	146	1820
Eagle	Cincinnati,	118	1818
Exchange	Louisville,	212	1818
Expedition	Pittsburg,	235	1819
Eliza	Cincinnati,	66	1821
Elizabeth	Brand'gh Ferry,	243	1817
Fidelity	New York,	150	1821
Feliciana	Philadelphia,	408	1820
Fayette	Louisville,	314	1819
Florence	Clarksville,	60	1822



Favorite	Pittsburg,	263	1822
Gen. Clark	Clarksville,	214	1818
Gen. Pike	Cincinnati,	250	1819
Gen. Harrison	Louisville,	—	1819
Gen. Neville	Pittsburg,	120	1822
Gen. Green	Cincinnati,	305	1820
George Madison	Pittsburg,	193	1817
Hecla	Cincinnati,	124	1817
Hornet	Brand'gh Ferry,	118	1820
Hope	Louisville,	75	1821
Henry Clay	Kentucky,	190	1819
Indiana	New Albany,	120	1821
Louisiana	New Orleans,	102	1818
Leopard	Clarksville,	70	1822
Maysville	Maysville,	209	1818
Mobile	New Orleans,	145	1820
Manhattan	New York,	428	1819
Maid of Orleans	Philadelphia,	193	1818
Mercury	Steubenville,	15	1819
Missouri	Kentucky,	176	1819
Mandan	Clarksville,	127	1819
Mississippi	Mobile,	379	1819
Miami	Cincinnati,	30	1822
Magnet	Louisville,	180	1823
Neptune	New Orleans,	50	1821
Nashville	Cincinnati,	194	1822
Olive Branch	Pittsburg,	312	1819
Osage	Cincinnati,	144	1820
Paragon	Cincinnati,	355	1819
Post Boy	New Albany,	230	1819
Providence	Kentucky,	375	1819
Pittsburg	Pittsburg,	120	1823
Pennsylvania	Pittsburg,	107	1823
Pittsburg and St. Louis Packet	Pittsburg,	120	1823
Ramapo	New York,	146	1819
Rifleman	Louisville,	230	1818
Rocket	Louisville,	79	1821
Rufus Putnam	Marietta,	60	1822
Rob Roy	Cincinnati,	240	1823
Robert Fulton (steam ship)	New York,	500	1820
Rambler	Pittsburg,	120	1823
Steubenville	Steubenville,	150	1823
Superior	Steubenville,	70	1823
Sciota	Gallipolis,	150	1822
Tamerlane	Pittsburg,	307	1818
Thomas Jefferson	Wheeling,	224	1819
Telegraph	Pittsburg,	109	1818
Teche	New York,	295	1830
Venture			
Vesuvius	Pittsburg,	390	1811
Volcano	New Albany,	217	1818
Vulcan	Cincinnati,	257	1819
Velocipede	Louisville,	109	1820
Virginia	Wheeling,	150	1820
United States	Jeffersonville,	645	1819

AVERAGE RATES OF PASSAGES ON THE  
*Ohio and Mississippi.*

From Cincinnati to New Orleans, 1480 miles, 8 days, \$25.
From New Orleans to Cincinnati, do. do. 16 do. \$50.
From Cincinnati to Louisville, 130 miles, 15 hours, \$4.
From Louisville to Cincinnati, do. do. 30 do. \$6.
From Cincinnati to Pittsburg, 449 miles, five days, \$15.
From Pittsburg to Cincinnati, do. do. sixty hours, \$12.
From Cincinnati to Wheeling, 358 miles, five days, \$14.
From Wheeling to Cincinnati, do. do. two days, \$10.

*Estimate of the amount of products*

Which descended the falls of the Ohio at Louisville, the growth of the year 1822—the produce of the whole of the state of Ohio, (except that part bordering on the lake), two thirds of the state of Kentucky, one half of the state of Indiana, and a small part of the states of Pennsylvania and Virginia.

	<i>Est. tons.</i>	<i>Est. cost.</i>
12,000 hhd's, tobacco	7,500	\$500,000
10,000 do. hams and shoulders, green	4,464	350,000
12,000 do. and boxes bacon	2,700	210,000
4,000 do. corn meal, kiln dried	1,700	24,000
50,000 bbl's. pork	7,000	350,000
4,000 do. beef	535	24,000
300,000 do. flour	27,000	900,000
75,000 do. whiskey	10,800	500,000
5,000 do. beans	450	7,500
3,000 do. cider	430	9,000
6,000 do. apples	400	9,000
100,000 kegs of lard	2,250	250,000
25,000 firkins butter	550	125,000
2,000 bales hay	359	2,000
2,000 casks flaxseed, 7 bushels to a cask	360	4,000
3,000 bbl's. linseed oil	400	57,000
5,000 boxes window glass	200	25,000
25,000 do. soap	560	75,000
10,000 do. candles	225	50,000
3,000 bbl's. porter	400	15,000
60,000 lbs. ginseng	27	15,000
50,000 do. beeswax	22	12,500
10,000 kegs tobacco	530	60,000
65,000 lbs. feathers	29	16,000

Tons 68,932 \$3,590,000

There are many articles of export not included in the above schedule, such as iron, iron castings, salt, gunpowder, white lead and other manufactured articles, of various descriptions, the amount of which could not be correctly estimated, for want of adequate data.

It is estimated, that produce and manufactured articles, to the amount of upwards of one million of dollars, have been shipped from Cincinnati and its immediate vicinity, during the year ending in April, 1823—principally the production of what is termed the "Miami country." Among the articles from Cincinnati, are—"types and printing materials \$10,000; paper 15,000; cabinet furniture 20,000; chairs 6,000; hats 6,500."

"Within the last year every store and warehouse has become re-occupied by business-men—generally by those who were unconnected with the late embarrassments. All purchases are now made for cash, and, at no period within the last ten years, have we witnessed so numerous and active a population, or so great a number of new buildings in a state of progress."

### CHRONICLE.

*Maj. gen. Brown* has returned to Washington from his visit to the north, much improved in his health.

*Com. Rodgers*, with doctors Washington, Marshall and Harris, have left New York in the U. S. schr. *Shark*, *lieut. com. Stevens*, for Thompson's island. A late letter says that the island has become healthy.

*Capt. Creighton* has been appointed to the command of the *Cyane*, which vessel is to relieve the *Constitution* in the Mediterranean.

*Thompson's Island, &c.* Lieut. Carter ought to have been added to the melancholy list of deaths at Thompson's Island. He was, like the rest, an excellent officer.

The U. S. ship John Adams has arrived at Norfolk, from Thompson's island—during her cruise and while at the island, she lost ten officers and men, by sickness, the most of whom were included in the aggregate of deaths given in our last.

*Died*, on the 3d inst. at Burlington, New Jersey, *Joseph Bloomfield*, a soldier of the revolution, formerly a member of congress and governor of that state, and also a brigadier general in the army of the United States during the late war. And, on the 29th ult. *Jesse Franklin*, a revolutionary patriot, and late governor of the state of North Carolina.

*Pirates.* The schooner Junius, of New York, from Honduras, with a cargo of cochineal, indigo and leather, valued at 100,000 dollars, was captured off the Colorados on the 23d July last, and finally carried to Dog Island, by orders received from *St. Barts*. and there run ashore and completely plundered, after which she was given up to the captain and crew, and has since arrived in the United States.

*The Porto Rico privateers* carry on a most daring warfare against the commerce of the United States. The brig *Otter*, owned, vessel and cargo, by Messrs. William Gray and Henry Gray, of Boston, has lately been taken by them and condemned, under the groundless pretence that she was fitted out as a privateer. She had a cargo of 30,000 dollars; only twelve men, all told, two carronades, two swivels and ten muskets.

*Indian battle.* By way of St. Louis we learn, from St. Anthony, that an engagement has recently taken place between the Sac and Sioux Indians, in which the former had 7 killed and 12 or 15 wounded, and the latter, 11 killed and 12 wounded.

*Interior movements.* Accounts from St. Louis state, that some of the Scotch and Swiss emigrants, planted by lord Selkirk on the Red river of Hudson's Bay, are making their way to the United States, finding the severe climate of that latitude unbearable.

*Tobacco.* The frosts last week made sad havoc on the tobacco plants. A Georgetown paper says that 30,000 hogsheads have been destroyed. Some of the most opulent planters of Prince George's county have lost—very plant! The Annapolis Republican says that about one third of the crop of Anne Arundel, and the adjacent parts of Prince George's, had been secured. The season for cutting having arrived, and that the produce was large; but the other two thirds was wholly destroyed by the frost on the night of the 29th ult. "The leaves were stiffened with the cold, the succeeding sun turned them black, withered and ruined them entirely." This great loss will bear very heavily on the tobacco-growing counties of Maryland.

*Michigan.* Mr. Gabriel Richard, a Roman catholic priest, has been elected a delegate to congress from this territory. This is, probably, the first instance of the kind that has occurred in the United States.

*New York.* A ship of 700 tons, called the *Splen* did, was launched, last week, at New York. She is designed for the East India trade, and thought to be the largest merchant vessel ever built in that port.

*Navigation and commerce.* It is mentioned in a Boston paper, as a proof of the active commerce

which centres in that bay, that, on Sunday morning last, there were counted, from the piazza of the Nantant hotel, two hundred and nine sail of vessels in sight at one time, without including sail boats.

*Natchez.* The Washington Republican says—We deeply sympathize in the affliction with which this place is visited. To the accounts hitherto published, of the force and severity of the disease, we now add, from a private letter, with the perusal of which we have been favored, an account of its peculiarity.

"There is no uniform mode of attack," says the writer. "Some become suddenly wild and frantic, even while pursuing their ordinary business, and apparently perfectly well, so that it requires the strength of four or five to hold them. Others are differently affected. Pains, violent and excruciating, attack the head, back and limbs—violent pain and burning skin succeeds; vomiting and great irritation of the stomach—weakness, and death. One of our physicians, a most respectable young man, was taken in a singular manner. His spirits were unusually excited—he laughed—danced—and sung all the songs he knew of, and appeared to be perfectly happy. Other symptoms soon occurred, which too plainly indicated his situation. He was soon numbered with the dead!"

To this account of the peculiar character of the disease, which has made Natchez desolate, is added the following:

"You can form no idea of the distress and suffering in this city. Coffins can hardly be had for the dead. Carts, going in from the country on business, are seized for the purpose of carrying out the bodies. The sick frequently lie down and die without remedy, and not a soul to hand them even a cup of cold water!"

The same letter confirms the previous statements as to the number of, (3 or 400), which remain, out of a population of 3000. Every person that could has left the city. Yet, out of this remnant, as many as 8, 10, and even 13, die daily.

*Rhode Island.* Condition of "the Bank of the state," as laid before the legislature—

<i>Specie,</i>	\$44,091
Notes on other banks,	55,131
Real estate,	16,294
Due by other banks,	48,972
Discounted notes,	417,987
Total,	582,475

The demands against the bank are as follows:

Notes in circulation,	\$267,857
Deposites by the treasurers,	215,231
Individual deposits,	17,425
Amount of the credit of the branch at Knoxville,	50,246
	550,759

Profits of the bank, 31,716

*Baltimore.* Amount of inspections in the city of Baltimore for the quarter, ending the 30th September, 1823—89373 barrels wheat flour; 7964 half bbls. do; 658 bbls. rye do; 61 half bbls. do; 468 casks and bbls. Indian meal; 1381 bbls. pork; 433 do. beef; 1 half bbl. do; 3162 bbls. herrings; 79 half bbls. do; 524 bbls. shad; 3353 do. mackerel; 195 half do. do; 26 bbls. salmon; 5 half bbls. do; 384 kegs butter; 311 do. lard; 262 casks domestic liquors, large; 2486 do. do. small; 284 do. foreign liquors; 218 do. oil, large; 392 do. do. small; 1055 ullages.

JOHN HARGROVE, reg.



# NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES. No. 7—Vol. I.] BALTIMORE, OCTOBER 18, 1823. [VOL. XXV. WHOLE NO. 631

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞ The present sheet is chiefly occupied with two articles—the one is an exposition of the *constitutional principles* involved in the proposed “congressional caucus,” and in reply to some remarks of the editor of the Richmond “Enquirer;” the other gives a detailed account of a most interesting and important event—a “meeting of the waters” of the west with those of the Atlantic, by means of the Erie canal.

It has been my anxious wish to end the discussion concerning a congressional caucus; but I cannot stand with my arms folded *when a deliberate attempt is making to overthrow the constitution of my country; for, “to this complexion it hath come at last.”* Compelled to abandon the old ground held in favor of caucussing—(which I myself have maintained and stand prepared to support again, when principles are recurred to), the avowed design now is to prevent the operation of the constitution, if it be possible, by an unauthorized, unappointed assemblage of persons, in conclave! This is a very serious affair, and I beseech the people to examine it carefully—a step may be taken now that never can be retraced, and a precedent established that contains, in itself, the elements of a dissolution of the union. This is not a matter of speculation: the construction of the *senate* of the United States, the representation allowed on account of slaves, in the house, and the election of a president, by the *states*, in a possible contingency, *all rest on the same condition of concession and compromise, and an attack upon one may lead to an assault on every conciliatory principle of the compact.* The people must recollect that the proposed caucus is not for the support of *political measures*, but to be a bargain and sale about a *man*, and to *act against the constitution*. Surely, these facts have not been considered as they ought, or all would feel alive to this premeditated design of violating the confederation. I, myself, do not approve of a choice in the house; but, from the turn that the matter has lately taken, I regard it as much safer to the republic than a caucus *held to prevent it*. If Mr. Ritchie will look into its consequences, he will not fail to call up his favorite saying of *obsta principiis*. But if, in this I should be mistaken, it is to be hoped that he will meet the argument on the rightful ground of its constitutionality, and point out some remedy that will prevent other violations of the constitution, if that now proposed should be permitted; and I hope that he will not overlook the note B.

I respectfully invite attention to the essay, believing that the matter is presented in a form that will not fail to have some effect with dispassionate men, who have no special interest in the elevation of one person or the depression of another.

☞ Time and room is only allowed just now to say, that the last number of Tanner’s American Atlas has been received. This noble work shall be noticed hereafter, with an endeavor to render that credit to the accomplished artist which is so justly his due.

GEN. JACKSON, it is said, will probably be elected a senator of the United States, from Tennessee.

This is right. The name of the “man of Orleans”

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is before the people for the presidency. Messrs. Adams, Calhoun and Crawford reside at Washington, Mr. Clay will be there, as a member of the house of representatives; and the general, if willing to serve, will, no doubt, also be there as a senator. If then, the president is to be *made* at Washington, or Richmond, or New York, he will be just as near the scene of action as any of those put up by their friends for the office, and the people will have the same opportunity of personally knowing what “manner of man” he is.

FOREIGN NEWS. London papers, of the evening of the 6th Sept, have been received at New York and Philadelphia. No important event is mentioned. The “*Courier*” has, however, changed its tone, from whence it is inferred that the cause of Spain is not considered as desperate. It says that the situation of affairs at Cadiz is such as to give considerable uneasiness to the French government—that every attempt at negotiation has failed—that the war lingers, the summer is wasting, and the rains were about to commence, &c. Hence, the French ministry are extremely anxious to end the campaign. Preparations were making for a grand attack on Cadiz by sea and land; but there is no prospect that the city can be taken by force. Affairs in Catalonia remained as they were.

The *Greeks*, commanded by Ulysses, Nicetas and Colotroni, have defeated the Turks on the plains of St. Luc. The barbarians had 2,000 killed, 3,000 wounded and 600 made prisoners—all their artillery and stores fell into the possession of the victors. The Greeks say that they never made so valuable a capture. General Nicetas killed twelve Turks with his own hands. Among the prisoners were Bekir pacha, and seventeen beys of Romelia.

The *Chilian* government, by an act of the 25th of June, has declared every one born within the territory of the republic, every one who treads the soil of the republic, and all who have hitherto been slaves, to be absolutely free, from and after the passing of the act, and entitled to the rights of citizens.

It appears that a *federative republic*, with a supreme executive at the chief city, will probably be adopted by the people of Mexico. Indeed, three citizens have been appointed, provisionally, to exercise the executive power, and they have commenced the work of bringing the plan into operation. This sort of government is, no doubt, best suited to this extensive country.

A British frigate lately arrived at Havana from Vera Cruz, with 2,000,000 dollars. She had on board a gentleman who had long resided in Mexico, and who was regarded at Havana as clothed with “full powers” by the British government—a minister plenipotentiary in disguise.

CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES. In this paper of the 30th August last, I invited the attention of Mr. Ritchie, senior editor of the Richmond “*Enquirer*,” to a consideration of constitutional principles, as applicable to a congressional caucus, in the following terms:

“Whether he believes that, if the members of the convention of the great state of Virginia, who

adopted the present constitution of the United States, (perhaps the most enlightened body of statesmen ever collected, save the congress of '76), had supposed it possible, that any provision of that instrument could be evaded by a meeting of the *members of congress*, secretly and exclusively assembled in their *individual capacities*—would that convention have ratified the constitution without an amendment, expressly forbidding any such proceeding? It was not supposed possible that such an interference would be attempted—if the constitution was to be set aside or altered, it was presumed that it would be done *openly, and by persons authorized to act on it*. And Mr. R. will please to keep this in his mind, that, though the members of congress act in their "*individual capacities*," their *public capacity* is needful to constitute their individual pretensions to act—so the act must virtually be that of *members of congress*, for they would exclude him and myself from having a vote on the subject, though no more elected to hold a caucus than either of us. From my reading of the "*Virginia debates*," if such a thing had been thought of, the idea of it would have been hunted down like a mad wolf.\*

To this Mr. Ritchie has replied in his paper of the 7th inst. by quoting extracts from the speeches of Messrs. Monroe, Grayson and Mason, (anti-federalists), against the provisions of the constitution which prescribe the manner of an election of president, by *states*, in certain contingencies, and he adds an extract from one of the speeches of Mr. Madison, [federalist], in favor of these provisions.

The following is from the argument of Mr. Monroe, in the Virginia convention.

"He is to be elected by electors, in a manner perfectly dissatisfactorily to my mind. I believe that he will owe his election, in fact, to the state governments, and not to the people at large. It is to be observed, that congress have it in their power to appoint the *time* of choosing the electors and of electing the president. *Is it not presumable they will appoint the times of choosing the electors and electing the president, at a considerable distance from each other, so as to give an opportunity to the electors to form a COMBINATION?* If they know that such a man as they wish, for instance, the actual president, cannot possibly be elected by a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, yet if they can prevent the election,\* by such majority, of any one they disapprove of, and if they can procure such a number of votes as will be sufficient to make their favorite one of the five highest on the list, they may ultimately carry the election into the general congress, where the votes, in choosing him, shall be taken by states, each state having one vote. Let us see how far this is compatible with the security of republicanism. Although this state is to have ten and Massachusetts eight representatives, and Delaware and Rhode Island are to have but one each, yet the votes are to be by states only. The consequences will be, that a majority of the states, and these, consisting of the smallest, may elect him. This will give an advantage to the small states. He will depend, therefore, on the states for his re-election and continuance in office, and not on the people. Does it not bear the complexion of the late confederation? He will conduct himself in accommodation to them, since by them he is chosen, and may be again."

Mr. Grayson took pretty nearly the same ground—but, as there were "*seven eastern states*," he supposed they would "*always elect*" the president—that there was a "*material difference between the carrying and producing states*," that we should be governed by a "*faction*," &c. and he made an estimate, shewing that the states of New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, North Carolina and Georgia, by the agency of only 15 of their members in congress, might elect a president against the wishes of the 50 other members, the whole number then proposed being 65.

Mr. Mason mainly objected to admitting the *five* highest on the list of candidates for the presidency to be voted for in the house—he would have limited the choice to the *two* highest, [it is now limited to *three*, and the views of Mr. Mason have been nearly met.]

Mr. Madison, in reply, said—I will take the liberty of making a few observations which may place this in such a light as may obviate objections. It is observable that none of the honorable members, objecting to this, have pointed out the right mode of election. It was found difficult in the convention, and will be found so by any gentleman who will take the liberty of delineating a mode of electing the president, that would exclude those inconveniences which they apprehend. I would not contend against some of the principles laid down by some gentlemen, if the interests of some states only were to be consulted. But there is a great diversity of interests. The choice of the people ought to be attended to. I have found no better way of selecting the man, in whom they place the highest confidence, than that delineated in the plan of the convention—nor has the gentleman told us. Perhaps it will be found impracticable to elect him by the immediate suffrages of the people. Difficulties would arise from the extent and population of the states. Instead of this, the people choose the electors—This can be done with ease and convenience, and will render the choice more judicious. As to the eventual voting by states, it has my approbation. The lesser states, and some larger states, will be generally pleased by that mode. The deputies from the small states argued, (and there is some force in their reasoning), that when the people voted, the large states evidently had the advantage over the rest, and without varying the mode, the interests of the little states might be neglected or sacrificed. *Here is compromise*—For the eventual election, the small states will have the advantage. In so extensive a country, it is probable that many persons will be voted for, and the lowest, to the five highest on the list, may not be so inconsiderable as he supposes. With respect to the possibility, that a small number of votes may decide his election, I do not know how, nor do I think that a bare calculation of possibility ought to govern us. One honorable gentleman has said, that the *eastern* states may, in the eventual election, choose him. But, in the extravagant calculation he has made, he has been obliged to associate North Carolina and Georgia with the five smallest northern states. There can be no union of interests or sentiments between states so differently situated."

How do these things bear upon the question proposed to Mr. Ritchie? It was almost *natural* to believe that the *anti federalists* of Virginia would seize upon any, and every, *compromising* principle of the constitution, that did not operate in their own favor, to prevent its ratification. Virginia was then at the top of the wheel of political power; she was

\*By holding a caucus.—En.



to have *ten* representatives in congress, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania *eight* each, and New York only *six*.\* But the anti federalists of that state differed with the anti-federalists of the eastern or middle states. They of Virginia found fault with that part of the general compromise which gave advantages to the small states; but those of the east reprobated the other part of it, which allowed power in representation on account of slaves: and here the anti-federalists of the south were in opposition to those of the north. *Neither was willing to accept more of the compromise than would benefit themselves!* It is thus that the *principle of interest* operates on the minds of even the best and most enlightened men; and, it is an almost universal practice, that, when persons are opposed to any *general system*, they lay hold of the *weakest points* to overthrow the whole. The constitution was the work of concession and compromise—this is universally admitted: one advantage was given to one party, and some other to a different party, having, or supposed to have had, different interests—together, constituting an inseparable whole, *if the system is fairly considered.* And surely—I put the matter plainly before Mr. Ritchie—there cannot be any greater absurdity in granting to the small states an equality of power with the large ones, in certain cases, for preserving the confederation, than in giving representation to a species of population not liable to perform any of the duties of *citizens* more than the horses of Pennsylvania are. This population has a power in the house of representatives equal to Pennsylvania, with her million of freemen, possessing real property, valued, in 1815, at \$46,633,000 dollars, or more than twice as much as that of Virginia, in the same year. The whole “representative number” of the people of the United States is 9,000,000, of which one million, or a *ninth* part, is in the possession of those who hold slaves, *because they do hold them*, and for no other *practical reason*. Virginia now has *twenty two* members in congress and Ohio only *fourteen*; yet, at this time, it is probable that the latter contains as great a number of *citizens* as the former: how then can Virginia complain of those principles of the compact that were designed to maintain the sovereignty of the states, and not find fault with others that have yielded to herself such a mighty power in the affairs of the nation? In what has she rendered the *quid pro quo* more than little Delaware? Representation and taxation, it was presumed, would ever go hand in hand: but, though the whole amount of revenue received at the treasury of the United States, since the organization of the government, has exceeded the sum of *four hundred and fifty millions*, that part of which rested or depended on *representation*, [the direct taxes], has not produced *thirteen millions* in the same period. Look at this! It may be the right of New York and Pennsylvania, (being among the original states, and together containing between a third and a fourth part of the freemen of the United States), to express their dissatisfaction at the comparatively increasing weight of the small states—but Virginia ought not to say one word about them, because she fully possesses and enjoys *her* part of the compromise, and has rendered so little to the treasury for it. When she has equalized the amount of *her* taxation with that of *her* representation, (that being a part of the condition on which a representation of slaves was granted), I shall be more pleased to hear from the editor of the “Enquirer” on the

subject. I love Virginia. My early love of republicanism was wedded to the opinions and acts of her great men. My respect for her ancient and noble defence of the leading political principles that I reverence, cannot be shaken. Long before the revolution, she remonstrated against the introduction of slaves, and their *forced* imposition by the “mother country,” (strangely called “the shield of afflicted humanity”) was one of the great causes why she took up arms so heartily in the revolution. Heaven forbid, then, that I should upbraid her because of her slave population. It is her misfortune, not her fault, that this miserable race so much abounds in her land. Let the way be opened to rid herself of them, and they will disappear as rapidly as any considerate man can desire that they should. But so it is that, by the *compromises* of the constitution, she derives about *one third* of her power in the house of representatives from this debased population. I do not question the *right* of it; but cannot approve of that policy which presumes upon power so *acquired*, to *break down* the condition on which it was granted. This is not just, and Virginia will reject the counsel because it is not just, else I am much deceived in the respect that I entertain for her illustrious statesmen and citizens.

But to revert to the extracts. They do not bear on the question generally submitted, unless a small part of the speech of Mr. Monroe, which is pointed against caucussing. He feared a “COMBINATION” among the members of congress, to elect a president of the United States, only because the national legislature was to be authorized: to appoint the time of electing the electors! A caucus is a “combination,” and a “combination” is a caucus—and a congressional caucus is, most surely, a combination of the members of congress to *juggle* for a president, the very thing that Mr. Monroe apprehended in 1788! What an unfortunate extract for Mr. Ritchie! But suppose that the present president of the United States could have anticipated such a scene as took place in 1816, when Mr. Crawford, whom the people had not at all thought of for president, nearly obtained the support of a “combination” in congress, to “force him down our throats,” (to use an elegant phrase of Messrs. Gales and Seaton), what would he have said of it? That was truly a “combination,” and the most daring one that has taken place since the adoption of the constitution. Does Mr. Ritchie wish a repetition of the *intrigue and management* of 1816? I am sure that he does not, for he indignantly reprobated the proceeding at the time.

When I referred to the “Virginia debates,” I had regard to that exceeding jealousy shewn in almost every page, of the assumption of powers not delegated—of the fears of the members of the convention of *implied powers*—of the danger apprehended of general departures from the lines marked out for the regulation of every department of the new government;—about all which no one has been a greater stickler than the editor of the “Enquirer,” until lately; and every one has admired the talent and zeal with which he maintained constitutional points. I say “until lately”—for my memory must very much mislead me, if Mr. Ritchie did not oppose the caucus of 1816 quite as warmly as I oppose one now, and for nearly the same reasons; as also did Messrs. Gales and Seaton, though now fellow-laborers with him to get one up: but I have not a file of the “Enquirer” to refer to, and possibly may be mistaken. That caucus, indeed, was reprehended by nine tenths of the republicans of the United States. It was the *first* attempt of the sort that had been made to *dictate* to the people; and every one

\*New York has now 34 and Virginia 22—Pennsylvania 26 and Massachusetts and Maine 20.

was astonished\* at the poll that Mr. Crawford made in the conclave of *president-makers*. He had 53 votes, and Mr. Monroe only 64! How such a state of things was brought about, I never yet understood; but the result shewed that the voice or will of the people had been haughtily disregarded by those who ought to have humbly respected it. And, it is worthy of remark, that every one of those who voted for Mr. C. (so far as their present wishes are known to me), in 1816, are in favor of a *second trial of management*, to direct or defeat the public voice, or obstruct the design of the constitution, as to the election of president.

I hope that Mr. Ritchie will stick to the constitution, in *all its parts*, until it is rightfully amended, as is much to be desired in several respects. Let me ask him, what he would think of a *congressional caucus*, held by members from the non-slave-holding states, to obstruct or do away the operation of those provisions of the constitution which relate to representation on account of slaves? He would join with me in deprecating it as an *unholy conspiracy* against the union; we should agree, perhaps, in regarding the members who attended such a caucus as almost guilty of perjury; and feel ready to oppose their schemes even by force of arms. Well—and in what, will the gentleman say, that that part of the compact which brought about the union, by preserving the *sovereignty* of the several states, is less sacred, in his eyes, than that which grants the special representation just spoken of? If we look at *all the compromises* of the constitution, *either* of these may be tolerated; yet if we refer to one of them separated from the other, *both* must be regarded as wrong; the first not more so than the last. But we should carry the mind back to the state of our country when the constitution was framed and adopted, and have respect to the *reason* of things as they existed at that time; and then we shall see that there is a direct and indivisible relation between them. I hope Mr. R. will favor me and the public with his remarks on what is here submitted. In my view of the subject, the case is a plain one. *Fish* cannot be made out of one of these constitutional points and *flesh* out of the other. *Their prin- ciple is the same.*

Though Mr. R. does not altogether approve of a caucus, and would like some other mode adopted to defeat the possible constitutional power of the small states, he says—

"Mr. Niles may split hairs if he pleases. He may say, a caucus was constitutional in 1816 or 1820—but prohibited in 1824—that, at the one era, it was necessary to carry the principles of *party* into effect—but, in another, unnecessary, because we have only to choose between *persons*. Does this argument deserve a serious answer? Is the constitution such a nose of wax, as thus to be shifted backward or forward? Does the constitution wink at the acts of a party? and yet, when we are to secure the great principle of a republic, *the will of the majority*, the same constitution binds us hand and foot to the ear of the minority? that, while its words remain the same, the same act may be excused or condemned, may be constitutional at one time and unconstitutional at another, according to the views of the actors? Impossible!"

I know nothing of "splitting hairs." If the gentleman wants any of that sort of work done, he must apply at the *shop* of Messrs. Gales and Seaton, wherein it is performed with unparalleled nicety.

I never said that a caucus was "constitutional," even when resorted to for pure *party* purposes; but surely, it must needs be *unconstitutional* when its avowed design is to set aside the established operation of the constitution! What has been already said will, perhaps, shew *who* it is that would make the "constitution a nose of wax"—Mr. Ritchie or myself. I am fully content to leave it to the decision of our readers and the people at large.

But the editor of the "Enquirer" is very anxious that the "will of the majority" should prevail, and so am I—but not in the election of a president *only*. There are other things of equal or superior moment to the citizens of the United States. I shall notice one of them to wit, a *protective tariff*; for the support of that numerous class interested in the growing of grain and raising of stock, who desire a *home market* for their productions, through the establishment of domestic manufactures.

Commerce is protected by discriminatory duties and the navy, supported at a great annual expense; the fisheries are protected by a bounty or allowance equal to the payment of between four and five dollars per month to every person engaged in them, *paid from the public treasury*; the planters of cotton are protected by a tax equal to one third of the value of their commodity; the growers of [sugar] cane are protected by a tax more than equal to one half of the value of their product; and these two last, with the tobacco planters, are protected by a surplus *extra representation in congress*, equal to one ninth of the whole power of the house. The grain growers and their consumers, the mechanics and manufacturers, are protected only in *one article*—the fabrication of coarse cotton goods!!

According to the *actual* vote on the tariff bill in 1818, those in the affirmative represented five millions of freemen, and about one thousand millions of dollars worth of real property—and those who voted in the negative represented three millions of such persons and about five hundred millions of dollars in real property—yet the bill was defeated in the senate, (in which the states are represented) by a majority of one vote! Now, has Mr. Ritchie, out of his respect for the "will of the majority," ceased his opposition to a protective tariff? He will not, cannot, deny the facts here stated; they are derived from *official documents*†, and there is no mistake in them; yet the gentleman could hardly contain himself when the news reached Richmond that the senate had rejected the bill! So much

"The 'republican general committee' of the city of New York, have been gravely led to recommend that the election of president shall be made *directly by the people*, without the intervention of electors. Now, this seems 'right in itself,' but, did the persons who proposed it esteem it *possible* to bring about such an amendment of the constitution? Will the editor of the 'Enquirer,' who reverences the majority so much, agree to it—will any of the southern states consent to it? No—no; certainly no. *The project is void in its own nature.* It would throw off the whole weight derived from the slave population, and put Virginia and Ohio on an *equal vote*, for there is about as many free white males in the latter as in the former, and the slaves, surely, could not be admitted to poll! But Virginia will give 24 votes for president, and Ohio only 16.

It is right to acknowledge that this note was added in consequence of observing some remarks on the subject in the New-York "American."

†See vol. XXIII, page 340, and vol. XXIV, page 104, of the REGISTER.

\* See note A.



for his respect for "the majority," and a desire to "secure the great principle of a republic," an obedience to its will. [¶] The *senate* is constructed on the very same principles that bear on an election of president in the *house of representatives*—but believing that this matter is worth a special argument, I have taken it up separately—see note B. I may deceive myself—but apprehend that that note is conclusive on the subject at issue.]

Let Mr. Ritchie look to his own consistency—I have no fear of preserving mine; unless convinced of error, when it shall be frankly acknowledged. The "will of the majority" was fairly expressed in 1822 concerning *internal improvements*, but the president rejected the bill, and, for that act, the "Enquirer" lauded him to the skies. It is probable that the members of the present congress, in favor of a protective tariff, will represent nearly 5,500,000 citizens and the opponents of it about 2,500,000, less than one half—will not the gentleman again be delighted if the bill shall again fail in the senate, through a representation of the *states*, or receive the *veto* of the president, if it should pass both houses of congress, as the Cumberland road bill did? If so, what shall further become of his respect for the "will of the majority?"

I shall conclude by bringing this subject home to the editor of the "Enquirer." Suppose that the members of congress, favorable to a *protective tariff*, and a liberal interpretation of the constitution as to *internal improvements*, were to go into caucus at the approaching session, and nominate for president a gentleman well known to accord in their views—what would Mr. Ritchie say of the proceeding? He would denounce it as a "*combination*," proclaim it as a *conspiracy*, reject it as *local*,\* and, therefore, pernicious, and call upon the people to resist it, saying, "*to your tents, O Israel!*" I would not recommend such a caucus—but, as it would regard *measures* within the powers supposed by most persons to be granted in the constitution, it might certainly be considered as right and proper, though a caucus to avoid or defeat express provisions of the constitution, should be regarded as a trespass on the dictates of conscience and common sense. The friends of manufactures and internal improvements, Mr. Ritchie will admit, must have as much right to "combine," by caucus, as the *republicans* or *federalists*; and if New York and Pennsylvania, with two or three other states, wherein the people are almost unanimously in favor of these things, should make such a "combination," any other caucus would stand only as an object for laughter to point her forked fingers at; and the danger of a choice in the house of representatives would not be *decreased*, even by Messrs. Gales and Seaton, the great caucusers of the day; simply because, and for no other reason at all—than that the choice would not come before the the house, if caucussing had *legitimate* caucussing power.

#### NOTE—A.

We have recorded proof of this *ASTONISHMENT*, in the remarks of the editors of the "National Intelligencer," Messrs. Gales and Seaton, the self-same persons who are now laboring, *up to their eyes in ink*, to bring about a caucus, for the support of a favorite candidate.

The congressional caucus, that nearly nominated Mr. Crawford, was held on the 16th of March

\*The time, however, has been when a caucus of the democratic or federal members of congress was as much *local*, as one of the friends of domestic manufactures would now be.

1816; on the 22nd, Mr. Monroe replied to the committee and gave his assent to serve, and not much was said about the proceeding for some days, perhaps to afford an opportunity to hear from Mr. Tompkins, named for vice-president, who was then at Albany; but, on the 8th of April, Messrs. Gales and Seaton said—

"So general is the sentiment in favor of [the nomination of Mr. Monroe], that our *ASTONISHMENT* increases, by a retrospection, at the formidable number of the republican meeting opposed to the nomination of Mr. Monroe. We consult our own inclination, and probably the interests of the great republican family, by avoiding an examination into the circumstances, a *COMBINATION* of which had nearly produced a nomination in direct opposition to the public will!!!"

The next paragraph was as follows—

"Among other unfounded calumnies, it is pretended that vast exertions were made by the friends of Mr. Monroe, to influence the decision of the meeting, and it is even suggested that allurements were held out to induce votes for him. Miserable invention! So far from this being true, it is a *fact undisputed*, we believe, that the activity and preconcert of the opponents of Mr. Monroe, and a fastidious delicacy of his best friends which prevented active exertions in support of his nomination, together, produced a state of things *ASTONISHING* to most of the people of the United States, who expected nothing less than that division of sentiment which prevailed among their representatives. The decided friends of the election of Mr. Monroe were so backward in their exertions, that, at one time, their opponents, mistaking silent conviction for apathy, looked forward to certain victory. On their part, however, no exertions were spared. *As no labor was too great, so no means were too humble to aid their object*: witness the use made of the columns of an ephemeral print to this city, to soil the character and lacerate the feelings of their opponents. To all such efforts nothing was opposed, but a just appeal to the *known wish of the people*, spontaneously expressed from every quarter; and this argument it was facetiously attempted to invalidate by the allegation, that these expressions of the public will were surreptitiously obtained! If one half the exertions had been made by Mr. Monroe's friends, that were made by his opponents, the nomination would have been as unanimous, as it certainly would have been, from what we could learn, had it been made when congress first assembled—when no other candidate was publicly spoken of but James Monroe. This is a *fact*, which we ought not to overlook.

Again—"So strongly impressed, indeed, are we with the conviction that the *sense of the people* was not truly represented in that meeting! [the congressional caucus], from whatever causes, that our confidence in the expediency of this mode of collecting the general sentiment is shaken, we had almost said destroyed!!!"

Another—"Should the day, unfortunately, ever arrive, when a nomination shall be made adverse to the public sentiment, the evil of this system will be felt. On this subject, we fully acquiesce in the views of governor Barbour, expressed in debate in the senate the other day, in reply to an allusion by Mr. King to the late nomination. "God forbid," said Mr. B., "that the power of electing a president of the United States should be lodged in any other hands than those of the people themselves. The whole congress united in dictating a nomination, would weigh no more than a feather in the balance against the public will; any dictation, in op-

"position to the public sentiment, would be considered as an outrage on the rights of the people, and justly scouted by them."

On the 28th of June, they said—"With regard to the proposition to refer the presidential question directly to the people, it is, at this day, so novel a one, that we scarcely know how to pronounce an opinion on it. If it were practicable, there can be no doubt, it would greatly narrow the scope for intrigue and venality; and would, besides, by relieving congress from the task of taking cognizance of this question, contribute greatly to the economy of their time, and to the independent exercise of their high duties. It would, moreover, prevent the possibility of the popular will being defeated by a cabal, which is NOW possible, to say the least of it, when that will is not so unanimous that no man can pretend to doubt it."

And, on 13th Sept.—"*We are not disposed to become the vindicators of congressional nominations of candidates for the presidency. If any preferable mode of concentrating the sentiments of the different sections of the union can be devised, we shall rejoice at it, for we freely admit, that congressional caucusses are subject to such objections as would lead to the preference of any other mode, if any other be practicable. The result of the meeting of last winter clearly proves to us, (because it then nearly happened), that the public sentiment may not always be clearly or correctly indicated by a majority of those members of congress who choose to attend such meetings.*"

To grant to Messrs. Gales and Seaton what they so generally deny unto others, I shall insert the main part of what they offered in justification of the preceding extracts, to shew their consistency.

"We object to caucussing, when but two candidates present themselves, because then the congress in effect makes the election, instead of the people. We are in favor of a caucus nomination now, because, we wish the people, and not the congress, to make the election. In this also, are we not consistent?"

Here is a breeze—a change in the wind, indeed but—

There were more than two candidates in 1816—at least Mr. King received thirty-four votes, and who could tell the power of opposition? At the preceding term it had amounted to eighty-nine votes, and the re-election of Mr. Madison was, at one time, very doubtful. I totally disagree with the editors, and believe that, when there are two or more 'republican' candidates, and a yet embodied political opposition, a caucus may be necessary, because its proceedings will go to the support of measures; but unnecessary when there is no such opposition. This opposition is now confined to the little state of Delaware, and, *mirabile dictu*, the leading politicians of the ascendant party in that state, are among the most zealous for holding a caucus, though their representative would hardly present himself for admission, if it was supposed to be made up of democratic republicans! And what is the difference, let Messrs. Gales and Seaton say, whether the people, of whom they are so tender, act under the dictation of a caucus or submit to a vote of the states in the house? The latter is their constitution, the other an usurpation of power to obstruct its operation.

\*The governor, with a decided majority in both branches of the legislature of this state, as well as its representative in congress, are (and were elected as) "federalists." I do not state this reproachfully—but the fact is worth looking to,

tion. If they are to be guided, may they not better be guided according to the law, than without law?

Blessed consistency! "O! that mine enemy would write a book!"

#### NOTE.—B.

The construction of the senate of the United States was as much objected to in the Virginia convention, as the power of the states to elect a president in congress, in the case stated in the constitution, and for the very same reasons. The last of these provisions grew out of the practice under the old act of confederation, in which each state had one voice; so that if the thirteen states were represented, by no matter how many members of congress, no more than thirteen votes could be given on any question. To maintain the independence of the states, and so prevent a consociation, so much feared by the best patriots of the day, they were made equal in the senate, and the old rule of voting by states was preserved in the house in one possible instance only, designed alike to check or control any "combinations" that might be formed by any of the great states to oppress the small ones, and by way of compromise.

Mr. Patrick Henry declared that the constitution "squinted at monarchy." "Your president may easily become a king: your senate is so imperfectly constructed that your dearest rights may be sacrificed by what may be a small majority." "The president and senators have nothing to lose. They have not that interest in the preservation of the government, that the king and lords have in England! They will, therefore, be regardless of the interests of the people."

Mr. Monroe said, "when we take a more accurate view of the principles of the senate, we shall have grounds to fear that the interests of our state may be totally neglected—nay, that our legislative influence will be as little as if we were actually expelled or banished out of congress." "Seven states are a majority and can, in most cases, bind the rest; for which reason the interest of certain states will alone be consulted." "Consider the connection of the senate with the executive," "what number is necessary to make treaties. A very small number. Two thirds of those who may happen to be present may, with the president, make treaties," &c. they may "sacrifice the dearest interests of the southern states;" "dismember the United States. There is no check to prevent this—there is no responsibility or power to punish it."—"Thus, I conceive, that the government is put entirely into the hands of seven STATES; indeed, into the hands of two thirds of a majority. The executive branch is under their protection, and yet they are freed from a direct charge of COMMISSION."

On another occasion Mr. Henry said, "we, (Virginia), are, as a state, to form no part of the government."

Mr. Grayson, speaking of the navy, asked, "will any gentleman say that a ship of war can be raised to the south of Cape Charles." [A seventy-four gun ship has been built and launched south of that cape, and another is building]. "The northern states will be principally benefitted by having a fleet—a majority of the states can vote the raising of a navy!"

As many like extracts as would make several pages might easily be made. Virginia, jealous of her then supposed superiority on account of numbers, and regarding herself as having therefrom a right to take a leading part—anticipating also that her population would increase much more rapidly than that of the more eastern states, as it was said in the convention that it would—objected to the power of the states, or of the senate, which repre-



sents them respectively, because it lessened her own weight in the most stable branch of the legislature of the union. But none of the predictions of her statesmen have been realized as to the baneful influence of that body; and its members are now rather regarded as senators of the United States than as representatives of the states.

Every particle of the reasoning that applies to the conditional election of a president by the house of representatives may be equally urged against the construction of the senate. We now have twenty-four states, and twenty five senators sent from states containing only 1,799,897 freemen, can prevent the passage of any law unanimously desired by 6,056,352 freemen in the other states—thus:

Mississippi	2 senators	42,176 free whites.
Illinois	2	53,788
Missouri	2	55,988
Delaware	2	56,318
Louisiana	2	73,383
Rhode Island	2	79,413
Indiana	2	145,758
Georgia	2	189,566
Vermont	2	234,846
South Carolina	2	231,812
New Hampshire	2	243,256
Maryland	2	260,032
(Half) Connecticut	1	133,591
	25	1,799,897

The whole number of free whites in the United States, by the last census, was 7,856,269  
Deduct 1,799,897

And there remains 6,056,352

What a great disparity is there in this! Here the passage of the most important laws—nay, the very “wheels of the government,” may be stopped by 25 senators, from states containing less than one fourth of the whole population interested in the adoption of any measure whatever! The senate has an equal power with the house in every respect, save as to originating money bills, and they have other and much superior powers to the house. Though the first named body cannot propose any new tax, they may prevent the levying of it, and they have the same power over appropriations as the representatives possess. Thus, the senate might have constitutionally rejected the bills which passed the house during the late war for the support of that war, and so have ended it of necessity and with utter disgrace, if it had pleased a bare majority to have acted after this manner; in this power and proceeding, a declaration of war may be arrested in the first place, or a peace compelled in the second, at will.

Now, as many as all the states named—that is, thirteen whole states, must vote in the house of representatives for a president, if the choice devolves upon it, or one cannot be chosen. Is there—can it be supposed there is—will the most ardent office hunter pretend to say, that more danger exists to the United States, from the choice of a president in the house by states, whose business it is to execute the law, than there is in the power of the same or just as many states in the senate, vested with such mighty power over the making of the law? No indeed, no! But who would dare to propose a caucus of the house of representatives to set aside the constitutional power of the senate, representing the states? Depletion and a straight jacket would be immediately recommended to any such person by every man in the republic. Why then, should the states, in the house of representatives, be treated as they are, because their weight, as states, may be felt only in one and

a solitary case? Pahaw! it is because, and for this reason only, that the president dispenses the “cloves and fishes” of office. As an integral part of the government, the senate is vastly more important than the president; yet, what is right in the construction of that body, is wrong when applied, or the very same principles, to the choice of a president from the three highest voted for by the people! “Alas, poor human nature.”

## The Erie Canal.

### “MEETING OF THE WATERS.”

FROM THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, OF OCT. 11, 1832 \*

Ye shades of ancient heroes! Ye who toil'd,  
Through long successive ages, to build up  
A laboring plan of state; behold, at once,  
The wonder done!

Thompson.

Wednesday, of the present week, was not only a proud day for New York, but for the union; for, although the joyous festival at Albany was a celebration of an event in the achievement of which New York has exerted her enterprise and physical energies single-hand and alone, yet the stupendous object is not the less important in a national point of view. In addition to the incalculable benefit it will confer on our state in respect to commercial affairs, the canal will long serve as a chain to bind together rich and populous territories, far distant from each other, and whose real or imaginary diversity of interests, might, otherwise, and at no very remote period, cause a dissolution, alike injurious and disastrous to all. By means of this great artificial river, and others which will be formed in consequence of our example, the Atlantic states and the rich and widely extended regions of the west will become neighbors, and a close community of interests will induce them to cling together with a degree of tenaciousness and constancy, which even a daily recollection of their consanguinity would not otherwise have produced.

The celebration of the completion of the northern canal, and of the eastern section of the great western canal, and the passage of the first boat from the latter into the Hudson, our readers have already been informed took place on Wednesday, the 8th instant, agreeably to the arrangements previously made by the corporation and citizens of Albany. We attended the celebration, and have never, on any former occasion, experienced feelings of such proud satisfaction. The corporation and citizens of Albany had each a committee of arrangements, who acted together, and in conjunction with the canal commissioners; and the preparations for the occasion were made upon an extensive and splendid scale. The day was ushered in by the ringing of bells and firing of cannon, and at an early hour the troops of the city were in motion.

A part of the delegation from this city, appointed at the meeting on Monday, to represent the feelings of our citizens on the glorious event, repaired to Albany, in the steam boat Chancellor Livingston, the same evening; but the greater number remained and took passage in the Richmond, which was specially despatched for the occasion on Tuesday morning; and, as many of the original committee could not attend, an addition was made to the number on board of the boat, and the delegation ultimately amounted to about forty or forty-five. At West Point the party were joined by maj. Worth, adjt. Blaney, lieut. Webster, and other officers on the station, together with the excellent band of music attached to the military academy. Both the

\* There are some few references to party in this article which had better been omitted.  
Ed. Reg.

Chancellor and the Richmond were beautifully decorated for the occasion with a great variety of flags; and, when the latter boat arrived at Albany on Wednesday morning, a military detachment was in waiting at the dock to receive the committee, who were thereupon escorted to the Eagle tavern. Soon afterwards a delegation from the citizens, consisting of Teunis Van Vechten, Joseph Alexander, and Gideon Hawley, esquires, waited upon the New York committee, and gave them a cordial and hearty welcome.

At 10 o'clock, major general Solomon Van Rensselaer, marshal of the day, appeared before the Eagle tavern, with a detachment of fine looking troops, and escorted the New York committee to Rockwell's mansion house, where a procession was soon afterwards formed, consisting of the governor, lieut. governor, judges of the supreme court, the state senators, (then in session as a court of errors), together with the other officers of the state, the corporation of Albany, the military, the several societies, with appropriate banners, and an immense number of citizens and strangers. At half past ten, the procession moved, in proper order, up North Market street, beyond the elegant mansion of Stephen Van Rensselaer, jun. It then wheeled to the right, and halted on the extensive mole building in the Hudson river for the purpose of forming a basin large enough to contain the fleets of boats which must be employed in transporting to that metropolis, (on the way to this), the rich treasures of the west. On arriving here, we found the concourse of spectators great beyond any former example at that place. The windows and tops of the houses were filled; the fields crowded, and the banks of the canal lined with spectators, for at least two miles distance. The steam boats Chancellor Livingston, capt. Center, Richmond, capt. T. Wiswall, and the Fire Fly, superbly ornamented with flags and streamers, were moored at the right of a line of vessels, dressed for the occasion, and formed in front of the basin; and all were completely and entirely filled in every visible part with ladies and gentlemen, anxiously waiting for the arrival of the boats with the commissioners.

It is now time to mention, that, at sun rise, the joint committee of arrangements proceeded from Albany to the junction of the Erie and Champlain canals, (about a mile south of the Cahoon falls), there to join the canal commissioners and engineers, on board of the new and superb packet boat, called the De Witt Clinton. From thence they proceeded, with the commissioners, down the canal to Gibbonsville basin, (opposite Troy), where they were joined by the Chief Engineer, (the first packet boat that navigated the western canal), having on board the military association and a band of music, and the new packet boat Henry Seymour, having on board the canal contractors. The three boats, with another from Waterford, (the Governor Yates), having on board about 200 ladies and gentlemen, then moved forward; and, at the half way house, they were joined by another boat, from Albany, (the Chancellor Kent), which was crowded with a fashionable party of ladies and gentlemen. The Chief Engineer led the way, followed in order by the De Witt Clinton, Chancellor Kent, Henry Seymour, Governor Yates, &c.; but, unfortunately, at the last lock, they were delayed near an hour, by obstructions of stone, which had, by some means, found their way into the sluices of the gate. This accident occasioned many feelings of anxiety among the thousands of impatient spectators, who were gazing intently for the signal of approach. At 12 o'clock,

however, the doubts and fears of the multitude were dissipated by the appearance of the squadron, which, ornamented with a variety of banners, now rapidly approached. A few minutes more brought them to the last lock, where the Chief Engineer, with the band and escort, fell back, and the De Witt Clinton gracefully entered the lock, over which a triumphal arch was erected, and ornamented with evergreens.

At this moment the committee from New York were invited from their station in the procession, on board of the Clinton; and the members and officers of the Grand Royal Arch chapter of the state of New York, forming a most splendid procession, proceeded in due and ancient masonic form to celebrate the laying of the cape stone. The preliminaries of the solemn ceremony having been performed, an appropriate address to the Supreme Architect of universal nature was offered up by our excellent R. W. and rev. Companion Lacey, grand chaplain, after which our most excellent Grand High Priest, (Companion Ames), assisted by the other grand officers, and architects, laid the stone, when an appropriate ode was sung, and the work declared be finished. The address of the M. E. grand high priest on the occasion, was brief, appropriate and beautiful. The grand officers were accompanied by the officers of several neighboring chapters, all dressed in their robes, and those of the grand officers, and of Temple chapter, and some others, were apparently new, and rich and beautiful beyond description. The pageant of the coronation, lately exhibited in this city, as it has been justly remarked, would in no way excel the decorations of the royal arch. Indeed, if the appearance of the Jewish high priest, when he went out in his sacred robes, to meet Alexander of Macedon, was equally imposing, we do not marvel at the awe with which the conqueror was for the moment inspired.

A copper plate was deposited, bearing a suitable inscription, and the following inscription appears on the stone.

ERECTED SEPTEMBER, 1823.

DE WITT CLINTON, *president*,  
STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER,  
SAMUEL YOUNG,  
MYRON HOLLEY,  
HENRY SEYMOUR, *secretary*,  
WM. C. BOYCK,

Commissioners

BENJAMIN WRIGHT, *chief engineer*,  
GEORGE W. YOUNG, *assistant*,  
PETER STEWART, *builder*,

This ceremony having been completed, doctor Samuel L. Mitchell mingled with the waters of the canal, two bottles of water, the one taken from the depths of the Indian ocean, and the other from the Atlantic, on which occasion he delivered the following address:—

"Through you I solicit the indulgence of a few moments, to add my mite of contribution towards the exercises of the day.

Offerings, as tokens of intention or significations of disposition, have had a long establishment in society. Thus a delivery of twig and turf, in a solemn manner, put the purchaser into possession of land and its produce: so the pipe and the cup, with the accompanying tobacco and coffee, are the signs of welcome and protection; and, in the ceremony of marriage, the ring, presented by the groom and accepted by the bride, is a testimonial of the promises they mutually made.

On this great and joyous occasion, I act in conformity to the wishes of many respectable citizens, in requesting the commissioners who conduct the



work of the great canals, to receive an humble oblation.

It consists of two bottles of water, one of which is derived from the Atlantic, and the other from the Indian ocean. They are brought here for the purpose of manifesting the satisfaction entertained by the donors, and their maritime brethren, on the union between the vast reservoir of water circumfusing the globe, and the extensive lakes of North America.

If my observations could be conveyed to you in the phraseology of the natives who, many centuries ago, inhabited southern Europe, they would run thus:—

Neptune, having understood that projects were on the point of completion, by means of which his dominions would be very much enlarged, and rendered more useful and convenient, has directed commodore John Rodgers, of the navy, and John Austin, esquire, of the merchant employ, to draw these fluids from their profound abodes. Accordingly, these samples of his saline element, from the latitude of 36 degrees south, and from 40 degrees north, were carefully incased for the present celebration. It is hoped they may be considered as symbols expressive of the good feeling with which his subjects, the navigators of the expanse of waters reaching from the arctic to antarctic, and from west to east, view the enterprize in which you are all engaged, and which my respected colleagues of the mission from the city of New York have come hither to witness and to celebrate. I am authorized to say, that the venerable sovereign of the deep is proud of the contemplated connection between the circumfluent oceans and the land-encircled seas; and that he foresees many of the incalculable benefits which will ensue from the intercourse.

The contents of one of these bottles I offer as a libation; and first pour a portion upon the capstone of this fifty-third lock, just laid by my worshipful brethren of the masonic fraternity, as a token of cement and union; and add the residue to the waters of this terminating section of the canal, on which the well equipped and splendid boat, called *De Witt Clinton*, the early and persevering friend of the undertaking, is at this instant subsiding to her level; as a sign of such an union as, in former days, the doge of Venice was accustomed to celebrate in honor of the association between that republic and the Adriatic.

I also obey my instructions further, by stating that the chymical analysis of the other specimen is a great desideratum; and by suggesting that a correct report on its constituent ingredients, from the scientific gentlemen among you and in your direction, may be registered among the proceedings of this glorious and happy day."

The lower gates of the lock were then opened, and the boat entered the basin, amidst the roar of artillery and the loud and oft repeated huzzas of thousands of freemen. She was towed through the basin into the river, and up again in the channel, by twelve full manned barges, under the command of capt. Center, of the steam-boat Chancellor Livingston, and capt. T. Wiswall, of the steam boat Richmond, and the others of ten masters of Albany packets. As she passed the line of packets and steam boats, the Clinton was often saluted with the most enthusiastic cheers by the male, while thousands of white handkerchiefs fluttered in the air from the hands of the females. The pilot of the boat, capt. Daggitt, it was stated to us, is now eighty four years of age, and acted as pilot to the French fleet under count de Grasse, in the war of our independence,

when it anchored before York Town, previously to the capture of lord Cornwallis and the army under his command. Having arrived at the upper end of the mole, the canal commissioners and their associates were landed, and the procession, formed in the following order, moved back, through North Market and up State street, to the park in front of the capitol:—

Military, under the command of major general Van Rensselaer, marshal, assisted by major R. I. Knowlson and captain John Koon.

Sheriff and city marshal.

Common council and committee of arrangements.

Committee from New York.

Canal commissioners.

Engineers and assistant engineers.

Commissioners of the Albany basin.

Canal and basin contractors.

Reverend clergy.

The governor and suite, lieutenant governor, chancellor and the judges of the supreme circuit, and United States' courts.

Senate and officers.

Officers of the United States' army and navy.

Band.

Military association.

Fire department, including engine, hook and ladder and axe companies.

#### SOCIETIES

Cincinnati.

Agricultural society.

Grand chapter of royal arch masons.

Society for the promotion of useful arts.

Albany Lyceum.

St. Andrew's society.

St. Patrick's society.

Cordwainer's society.

The apprentices library association.

Citizens and strangers.

The canal commissioners, the common council of the city of Albany, and the delegation from the city of New York, were then conducted to a pavilion, erected in front of the capitol, and tastefully decorated with wreaths of evergreens, where the proceedings were unusually impressive and interesting. Dr. Chester addressed the throne of grace in a fervent prayer, "characterised by the enthusiasm of gratitude, piety and patriotism."

His honor the mayor of Albany, (Charles E. Dudley, esq.) then rose, and, in behalf of the corporation of that city, addressed the canal commissioners as follows:—

*Gentlemen*—The honor of addressing the canal commissioners on the present highly interesting occasion, having been assigned me, it is with unfeigned pleasure that I proceed to the performance of that duty.

Impressed with feelings of gratitude to the Divine Ruler of the universe, the citizens of Albany have assembled this day, for the purpose of testifying their joy on beholding the magnificent spectacle of the union of the waters of the Erie and Champlain canals with the Hudson River, and of the passage of the first boat from the grand canal, through the lock at this place. In behalf of the common council and citizens of Albany, I tender you the most cordial congratulations on this propitious event, and on the successful completion of the canal connecting Lake Champlain with the Hudson river, and of the Erie canal, from Rochester, on the Genesee river, to the tide waters of the Hudson at this place.

These noble canals cannot fail to excite the admiration and to secure the applause of this and

every succeeding age; but works of such grandeur should be seen—no description can convey an adequate idea of the triumph of art over nature, of the gigantic structures which have been reared, or of the obstacles which have been surmounted in their construction.

It was shortly after the successful and glorious termination of the late war, that the project of the Erie and Champlain canals was revived and agitated in the state legislature; and it is not surprising that some of our most distinguished public men, some of the ablest assertors of the people's rights and most faithful guardians of their treasure, should, at that period, and before the finances of the country had recovered from the shock they had experienced during the war, have paused and hesitated at what, they considered, might be a premature commitment of the power and credit of the state, to an undertaking of uncommon magnitude and indefinite extent; and, as to the probable expense of which there was great diversity of opinion. These honest doubts and patriotic fears had the effect of inducing great circumspection and vigilance on the part of the members of the legislature, who advocated the immediate commencement of the work, and led to the act of the 17th of April, 1816, which appointed and directed commissioners to explore and survey the most eligible routes, and to make accurate and minute estimates of the amount, which would be necessary to complete the Erie and Champlain canals. To the prudence and circumspection evinced by the restrictions and provisions of this act, may be fairly attributed much of the accuracy and economy which have characterised the subsequent prosecution of the work, and, what was of equal importance, served, in an eminent degree, to acquire and secure the confidence of the people in the practicability and fitness of the measure.

The system of canal navigation, originating in a few enlightened and eminent men, and which had its most efficient support in the general intelligence and patriotism of the people, may now be considered as having had its probation in this state; and the policy of completing the whole, as soon as practicable, is sanctioned by the test of experience. The hopes of the sanguine have been more than realized, and the apprehensions of the timid dispelled by the evidence which this day affords. There is, also, something gratifying in the reflection that the political conflicts, which for years have agitated the state, have not suspended, or retarded the prosecution of the work for a single moment. There can now be no doubt of the vast utility of canals, and that they will, in a few years, yield an amount of toll which, with the other revenue, already pledged, will be far more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the money borrowed; and at no very distant period, to reimburse the principal.

Great praise is due to the commissioners of the canal fund, for the wise and judicious measures they adopted for the purpose of procuring loans on the best terms; on the whole amount of debts, (\$25,813,500), the rate of interest does not exceed 5½ per cent. By an article in the new constitution, the tolls of the canals, as then established, the auction duties, the tax on salt manufactured in the western district, the steam boat tax, as they are respectively established by law, were inviolably appropriated for the completion of the canals, the payment of the interest and reimbursement of the capital of money borrowed, or to be borrowed, to complete the same; and the legislature were also prohibited from ever selling or disposing of the salt springs belonging to the state, or of the canals.

The entire completion of the navigable communication from Lake Champlain to the tide waters of the Hudson, including the splendid sloop dock and dam on the river, between Troy and Lansingburg; and of three hundred miles of the great western canal, (the remaining sixty miles of that route, on the western section, being in a great state of forwardness), in the short space of six years and three months, is unparalleled in the history of inland navigation, and must create astonishment, particularly when the many and formidable obstructions which nature presented—the stupendous embankments which, in some places, were necessary; the solidity and elegance of stone masonry in the numerous locks and aqueducts, (the materials and workmanship of which are unequalled in this, and not surpassed by any other country), are all considered.

The fact that the canals, from their commencement, have been constructed under the direction of our own citizens, and that the resources of the state have been adequate to the undertaking, must be a source of pride and exultation to every citizen of this state.

The unexampled economy which has attended the operations of the canals, and the cheapness of construction, are unquestionably the result of the admirable course pursued by the commissioners in making contracts in every practicable case; which, by creating competition, brought into action the ingenuity and hardy industry of great bodies of men, and that at the lowest possible rate of compensation.

The citizens of Albany have full confidence in the signal benefits which the inhabitants of this state will derive from the completion of canal navigation, from Lakes Erie and Champlain to the Hudson; and they are not insensible to the happy location of their own city at the termination of the grand canal, and on the margin of a noble river. It is with feelings of pride that they have witnessed the development of the physical, financial and moral energies of this state, manifested in the commencement and accomplishment of the greatest work of art in the western world; a work which elevates the character of the state, advances the glory of the nation, and contributes to the preservation and permanency of the union of the states, which was considered, by the immortal Washington, as "the primary object of patriotic desire."

The present will form one of the most important eras in the annals of this state, the anniversary of which, next to that of our national independence, will ever be remembered with emotions of gratitude, and celebrated with demonstrations of joy; for, so long as our fields shall be cultivated, so long as our cities and villages shall be inhabited, and so long as the waters of the majestic Hudson shall mingle with those of the Atlantic ocean, will these canals continue as imperishable monuments of the wisdom and public spirit of those illustrious men, who, by the influence of their talents, gave the first impulse to the undertaking; of the skill, energy and perseverance of the commissioners and engineers, under whose direction the work has been executed; and, more especially, of the patriotism of the people of the state of New York, who, by their approbation, sanctioned the munificent appropriations made by the successive legislatures, for carrying into effect the grand design.

Gentlemen—The citizens of Albany are not unmindful of the arduous duties, and of the fearful responsibilities which have been imposed on the canal commissioners, nor of the great ability and



faithfulness with which their services to the state have been performed: In the exercise of a power almost despotic, no act of injustice or oppression is alleged to have been committed by them.

In behalf of my fellow citizens, I tender you their sincerest wishes for your individual prosperity; and that you may all long continue to enjoy, next to the approbation of your own hearts, the highest reward that a free people can bestow—their gratitude.

The president of the board, (the hon. De Witt Clinton), replied as follows:

The congratulations of the citizens and municipal authorities of Albany on this auspicious day, are received by the canal commissioners with profound respect, and reciprocated with cordial sincerity.

It would neither comport with our situation or the occasion, to speak of the origin, the progress and the consummation of the work now honored by your approbation; to expatiate on the facilities we have experienced and the embarrassments we have encountered. Futurity will disclose the benefits that it will produce, and experience will pronounce an unerring decision.

For the many errors we have committed we have no other apology than the purity of our motives. If we have, at any period, been unjustly accused, we look to the progress of time and, judgment of posterity for our vindication; and if we have, in any respect, advanced the prosperity of the community, we shall find an ample reward in the sun shine of approving consciences, and in the smiles of approving heaven.

In setting an illustrious example to the world, in the magnitude of her improvements and the celerity and economy of their execution, this state has contracted a debt, which, although considerable in amount, is not great, when compared with the means of extinguishment created by her navigable communications. It is believed, that there is no instance on record of the payment of a large public debt. Either no adequate provision has been made for the purpose, or there has been a failure in the faithful application of the appropriated funds: and the consequences have been a continual augmentation, pressing with increasing severity, and menacing, if not producing, the greatest calamities. We fondly cherish the hope, that this state will present another great example to mankind, by the speedy discharge of a debt which she has incurred, not for promoting the effusion of human blood, but for encouraging the arts of civilized life, strengthening the ties of social connexion, establishing the blessings of easy inter-communication, and advancing the great interest's of productive industry.

Within a few years, the revenue arising from the canals, wisely administered and uniformly applied, can accomplish this important object, and, after the successful execution of her magnificent improvements, and a faithful compliance with all her financial obligations, this state will be possessed of resources that will enable her to extend the sphere of her useful operations, to bring home the blessings of moral and intellectual cultivation to every man's door, and to co-operate with her sister states in all laudable efforts for the general good of the American republic.

We would do injustice to our feelings, were we not to express our high sense of the uniform and efficient support that we have received from the good people of this ancient city. In all vicissitudes and in all emergencies, they have rallied round the standard of internal improvement; we sincerely thank them for their courtesies and kindness—and we most humbly and fervently implore the blessings

of Almighty God, on all patriotic and enlightened efforts to promote their prosperity and the glory of our country.

William Bayard, esq. of this city, in behalf of the New-York committee, thereupon rose and addressed the committee of *the citizens* of Albany as follows:

*Gentlemen*—In behalf of a meeting of the citizens of New-York, convened on the sixth inst in that city, we have now the satisfaction of offering to you the cordial congratulations on the great and interesting event which we are now commemorating.

The completion of more than three hundred miles of canal, in less than seven years, by a state, which possessed a population not much greater than the metropolis of the British empire; the junction of the waters of our inland seas with the Atlantic, are facts which will exercise a most important influence on the prosperity of our state, on the social and moral character of our people, and on the political power and importance of this nation. It would be useless to speak, at this moment, of the advantages of the great western canal. You have the best proofs of them in the joyous acclamations of the freemen who surround you—but we may be permitted to remark, that the character and happiness of the United States are intimately concerned in the extension of agriculture, and the increased productiveness of our soil.

The great enterprise we celebrate, destined as it is to connect the valleys of the Ohio and the Mohawk, will hereafter create a home market for our products, which, perhaps, the most sanguine amongst us do not yet fully appreciate. Our canal is but the commencement of a system of internal improvements, which, by the facility of transportation they will afford, while they lessen the cost, will increase the amount of our domestic productions. Hereafter, our wheat will compete in the European markets with that of Poland and Odessa; and a commerce be thus established, important to the merchant and beneficial to the agriculturalist. But we pass over this and every other topic, to address you on one which appeals powerfully to the heart of every American, jealous of the character and permanence of our republican institutions. The great western canal, while it brings distant countries into close contact, and extends the blessings of social intercourse, will unite a large portion of our people in strong ties of a community of commercial interest; and, under God, as we trust, secure and consolidate the union of these states. Thus our republican institutions will be preserved; the example of a representative government, founded on the people's will, be maintained in its pristine purity, and the once fond wish of the patriot be realized in the unsullied perpetuity of our constitution.

We beg leave, gentlemen, to felicitate you as citizens of this ancient capital. The canal will pour its fertilizing stream into the bosom of your city, restore it to its wonted prosperity, and add another triumph to the patriotic efforts of its inhabitants.

To this address, William James, esq. chairman of the committee of the citizens of Albany, returned the following answer:

It is the distinguished attribute of man to be excited by what is grand and sublime in nature, or what is great and beneficial in the combinations of intellect and art. This principle of our nature has congregated the immense number of citizens that you now behold, to celebrate the completion of a work, which in grandeur of conception, and benefits resulting to the human family, surpass any national

improvement that has been attempted in any country—a work, that sheds additional lustre on the United States, bearing the stamp of the enterprising spirit and resolution which declared our independence, and the intelligence and wisdom that cemented the union of different republics, by the adoption of the federal constitution; and to find that our feelings and sentiments, on this occasion, have pervaded the great and wealthy metropolis of the union, greatly enhances the dignity of our fête, and increases our pleasure on this joyful day. We, therefore, most sincerely welcome the honorable committee of our respectable fellow-citizens of New York, to partake in our festivities, and cordially reciprocate their congratulations on this great and auspicious occasion.

In this grand work, we perceive the strongest cement of our connection, and an immense reciprocal increase of the trade and intercourse of the two cities.

If facilities of intercourse be the great cause of the superior intelligence, happiness and wealth of nations, by what bounds can we circumscribe the blessings and benefits which may be expected to flow from the great canals. That to the north connects us with the bay of Labrador, and that to the west with the gulf of Mexico—uniting or intersecting many navigable lakes and rivers, affording the advantages and convenience of marine settlements, to the most fertile lands in the world, for many hundred miles from the sea, and thereby giving a solid value to the products of their soil, by enabling them to transport it to the best markets at a trifling expense. Behold the multitude of boats now floating on the canals, pressing from distant interior countries to southern markets, with rich and valuable cargoes. If such be the immediate benefits to this and several of the other states, which will increase with their population, where shall we limit the blessings and advantages which will descend to future generations from the great achievement we this day celebrate.

It is the province of man to trace and anticipate effects from causes, and it is peculiarly the happy privilege of Americans to enjoy the blessings of hope and expectation.

Reared and educated under systems of government and institutions, created and improved by the people for the benefit of ourselves and children, affording an equal participation in the blessings of liberty and property to all, our civil and religious institutions, based on intelligence and universal education, and with the perpetual example of despotism and wretchedness, in the old world, before our eyes, we may look forward with a well founded hope, that neither tyrannical aristocracies or intriguing demagogues can ever succeed in corrupting our citizens or blighting our liberties; how bright, therefore, is the prospect, and cheerful the anticipations we may this day indulge. After a retrospect of what has passed in our time, the imagination imperceptibly glides into the vista of futurity; there she can, with equal confidence and pleasure, perceive how familiar, interesting and easy the canal will make the intercourse of our citizens with the many republican states which will soon be established around our immense lakes and rivers in the west;—and the inconceivable quantity of products of the earth, that will glide on its surface to the Atlantic markets. We, therefore, rejoice this day, for extension of the population, liberty and happiness of man. Although we have seen or heard of the works on the canals daily, the mind is yet confounded at the magnitude of the undertak-

ing, astonished at the celerity and grandeur of the execution, and so charmed with the glory and benefits it entails on the country, we can scarcely realize its completion. I confess I enjoyed the grand project at first only in imagination. I hoped it would finally succeed, for the honor of the state, and the good of my children and posterity; and, at this moment, I feel an indescribable emotion, something like a renewal of life, at partaking in the festivities of this day.

We know that a much longer time is often exhausted by the cabinets of kings, talking of a trifling national improvement before the work is begun, or in excavating 30 miles of a canal, than has transpired since we first heard the idea of uniting Lakes Erie and Champlain with the Hudson. How honorable must such a result be, not only to the commissioners, but to the distinguished citizens, and to the legislature who aroused public attention and directed the energies of the state to its accomplishment.

Americans ought to rejoice with gratitude to Heaven. Nothing, but the torpid stupidity of atheism, can prevent the reflecting mind from perceiving the special care and interposition of Providence in protecting and advancing our national honor and greatness. Instruments have always been prepared and qualified for promoting every great enterprise at a period when only a few could believe success possible. This has been the case in every great undertaking or splendid event, interesting to our destiny, since the time that the brave and indefatigable Columbus was spending his strength, and for years wasting his exertions, among the vernal courtiers of Ferdinand and Isabella, until the present day. Was an empire, such as ours, to be established? The only emigrants fitted to do it were those who abhorred the profligacy, bigotry and slavery of European governments. Was the time come that we should assume a rank among the nations of the world? A Washington and others were ready. The final issue of that tedious contest for independence is the best comment on their qualifications for the mighty enterprise. That achievement, and the consequences which have flowed from our republican institutions, have electrified the moral mass of Europe and other countries, and, with galvanic powers, excited the divine principle of freedom, which had been buried under accumulations of superstition, bigotry and feudal aristocracy, for ages. Our revolution has changed their motives for warfare, by giving destructive animation to the principles of equal rights and despotism, which, like the curse pronounced by God on the serpent, will continue in combat until one or the other shall finally triumph.

Was a consolidation of jarring states necessary to the future welfare and glory of all? Men, endowed with intelligence and influence for perfecting the great object, were on the stage of action.—Were the rights of our country to be again defended? Men arose from obscurity to command our few ships of war, who wounded the enemy in the most sensitive part, and others, who commanded our militia, beat and disgraced the greatest captains and veteran armies of Europe.

Are the states to be united by ties stronger than that of national compact? A man, possessing every quality, calculated to arrest public attention and confidence, appears with the sublime project of a canal, requiring 400 miles of excavation and locks, in direct lines, that shall unite the Hudson with great lakes and navigable rivers, for more than 400 miles, thereby uniting the extremities of the



empire by the most durable of all ligaments, those of interest and easy internal intercourse.

We all remember, and so do our children, the first promulgation of the mighty project, the influential exertions, the mathematical and scientific calculation, and the lucid and eloquent arguments and appeals of its distinguished projector, convincing some of its practicability, and persuading others, by the influence of his well known character, into a co-operation of the great undertaking. He had the astonishing success of soon uniting a body of patriots and statesmen, in and out of our legislature, whose influence and exertions afforded efficient and abundant means for beginning and completing the work, thereby adding true glory to the nation, and justly acquiring the esteem and gratitude of the present and future generations for themselves.

We this day commence an epoch which posterity will consecrate to the honor of the distinguished instruments of Providence who have conceived and promoted a work equally splendid and beneficial, and which will be a lasting monument of glory and a source of wealth to the state.

Gratitude is a pleasing passion, and also an attribute of humanity. Public rejoicing, for national benefits, when properly conducted, is an appropriate and acceptable demonstration of homage to the Creator, and is also a proper and suitable mode of expressing national gratitude to national benefactors. We behold the persons of many, now among us, who are highly deserving this tribute of respect; and, I assure you, sir, that the citizens of Albany derive the highest pleasure in seeing, among the distinguished committee of New York, gentlemen who have always added the weight and influence of most respectable characters to the cause of internal improvement; but, especially, from the satisfaction of beholding among them, the venerable president and the virtuous and enlightened secretary of the meeting, whose committee presented the luminous memorial to our legislature, which prepared and convinced the public mind for commencing the great work we now celebrate. We again renew our most cordial invitation to the honorable members of the New York committee, to now unite with us in the festivities of the day, appointed for shewing our respect and esteem to the commissioners who have so successfully conducted the magnificent work to its present issue.

A benediction was then pronounced by the rev. Mr. Leonard; and the whole closed by an expression of thanks by the New York committee, by their chairman, for the distinguished politeness and respect with which they had been received and entertained by their fellow-citizens of Albany, on this interesting occasion. A feu-de-joie was then fired by the troops, and the procession returned to the place of its formation, where it was dismissed. No accident occurred to mar the festivities of the day, excepting the loss of a hand of one of the gunners, which was shattered to pieces by the premature discharge of a piece of artillery stationed on the hill. Business was entirely suspended during day; the shops shut, and every inhabitant, from age to infancy, intent alone on the sublime and glorious spectacle. It was computed by some that there were from 14 to 16,000 people out on the occasion. Gen. Van Rensselaer, however, estimated them at 12,000.

During some parts of the exercises of the day, we observed that governor Clinton, and his excellent and valuable associate, general Stephen Van Rensselaer, were deeply affected. And how could

it be otherwise, surrounded, as they were, on all sides, by thousands of their fellow freemen, anxious to testify, in every possible way, (notwithstanding the cold-hearted compliments of some political managers), the sincere and ardent affection they bore to such distinguished benefactors. When contrasting the chilling indifference of the corporation address to the commissioners, with the just and warm-hearted one emanating directly from the people of Albany, we could not help thinking with the poet:—

"Great honors are great burdens; but on whom  
They're cast, with envy he doth bear two loads:  
His cares must still be double to his joys,  
In any dignity; where, if he do err,  
He finds no pardon; and for doing well,  
A most small praise, and that wrung out by force."

At five o'clock a company, of about 150 gentlemen, sat down to a sumptuous dinner, prepared for the occasion, by Mr. Rockwell, at which the mayor presided, assisted by Messrs. James, Israel Smith and John Stilwell, (as vice-presidents). The cloth having been removed, the following toasts were drank, interspersed by music from the band from West Point, under the direction of that accomplished musician, captain Willis.

1st. *The transit of the first boat from the waters of the grand canal into the Hudson.* The interesting event we this day celebrate—it has been effected by the intelligence and enterprise of a free people. Tune—*Clinton and the grand canal.*

2. *The canal commissioners.* Not only the citizens of this state and the United States, but other nations and future ages, will freely award to them honors due to their talents and fidelity. Hail *Columbia.*

3. *The canal engineers.* All native born citizens, their talents and genius have supplied the defects of practical experience. *William Tell.*

4. *The president and vice president of the United States.* *Monroe's march.*

5. *The governor and lieutenant governor of the state of New York.* *Governor's march.*

6. *The memory of gen. Philip Schuyler.* As years pass away, his fame increases in freshness and vigour; in the place of his birth we are celebrating the day which his intuitive mind had long predicted. *Sweet as the shepherd's tuneful reed.*

7. *The memory of Gouverneur Morris.* One of the earliest and most eloquent advocates of internal improvement. *Oh breathe not his name.*

8. *The Albany basin.* May it realize our hopes, and prove fruitful in wealth and prosperity to the city. *Yankee Doodle.*

9. *Our sister states beyond the mountains.* Though distant, the canal will make us one family. *Yankee Doodle.*

10. *The cause of free governments throughout the world.* It will finally prevail. *Let fame sound the trumpet.*

11. *The contemplated canals in various parts of the United States.* Their completion will open new sources of wealth to our highly favored country. *Waltz.*

12. *Our neighboring cities and villages.* Let us sacrifice local jealousies, and honorably compete for the benefit of the canal. *Meeting of the waters.*

13. *Our fair countrywomen.* *Knight Errant.*

VOLUNTEERS.

By the president—The canal commissioners.

By gov. Clinton, president of the canal commissioners—Our patriotic fellow citizens, who have united in this celebration; may they enjoy all the blessings anticipated, and experience none of the evils apprehended from our artificial navigation,

By lieut. governor Root—A rigorous accountability and an economical expenditure of the appropriations to the grand canal.

By general Stephen Van Rensselaer, a commissioner—Thomas Eddy and Jonas Platt; two of the earliest advocates of the canal system.

By col. Samuel Young, a commissioner—The waters of lake Erie and the Hudson river. If any man has aught to say why these two should not be joined together, let him speak now, or forever after hold his peace.

By the hon. Henry Seymour, a commissioner—The legislators who have patronized the canals.

By Cadwallader D. Colden, esq. of the New York committee—The canals of the United States, links in the great chain; they will be the bond of our union.

By col. Post, of New York—The people. (Three cheers!)

By P. C. Van Wyck, esq. of N. Y.—Columbus, the immortal navigator, whose life exhibited the triumph of science and courage over prejudice and incredulity.

By Dr. Hosack, of New York—The memorial which induced the legislature to pass the memorable act of April 15th, 1817. May the spirit which dictated it, have its due influence upon the destinies of the union. (Three cheers).

By gen. Solomon Van Rensselaer, marshal of the day. The state of New York—In war or in peace, always upon duty.

By Mr. P. Hone, of New York—Public spirit. May the benefactors of the people receive their best reward—the people's gratitude!

By col. Edisha Jenkins, of Albany—Honor to the statesmen whose public conduct may be safely referred to the judgment of posterity.

By Mr. Bronson, of the senate—Canals and steam boats of New York—two ligaments formed to bind an empire together.

By Dr. Hosack—May the waters of the canal cool the fever which has lately disturbed the tranquility of this state. (Three cheers).

By major Worth, of the West Point academy. The president of the canal commissioners—Citizen, governor, or commissioner—every thing for his country.

By T. Van Vechten, esq. of Albany. The marshal and assistant marshals of the day.

By S. C. Reid, esq. The grand canal—May it never want water, while Madeira and Teneriffe can furnish us with wine.

By col. S. T. Jones of New York. The navy of the United States—May it increase with our commerce.

By E. Baldwin, esq. of Albany. The constitution of the United States—It has been so construed as to give New York the undivided honor of completing the greatest work of the age.

By S. A. Foote, esq. of Albany. The state of Ohio—She is truly our sister; her heart has been with us in our great undertaking.

By Wm. L. Stone, of New York. Our antipodes, whom the improvements of the age have made our neighbors.

By major Smith, of Albany. The city of Albany—Yankee enterprise coupled with Dutch prudence—May the union be perpetual.

By a guest. The West Point band—The only gentlemen of science and skill, who, without of fence, trumpet their own fame.

By a guest. The man on whom alone would have fastened all the obloquy of the failure of that stu-

pendous undertaking, the success of which we this day celebrate.

*Palmas ferat, qui meruit.*

By Joseph Alexander, esq. of Albany. The heads that planned, and the hands that achieved, the stupendous work that we this day celebrate.

By a guest. Commodore Rogers—Who has this day sent a libation from the ocean to the canals.

By a guest. The union we this day celebrate between the lake and the river: that which is so happily and honorably "joined together," let no man put asunder.

Air—"Oh, haste to the wedding."

The company separated at an early hour, and, together with a vast concourse of people, repaired to the capitol hill to witness the fire-works, which, though they cost enough, were but poorly got up.

Having thus described the celebration, it may not be improper here to state a few facts, as to the present state of this magnificent work. We feel a little personal pride on this occasion, as, when many of our contemporaries were pausing and hesitating, the writer of this was the first editor who came out decidedly for the bill which was passed in March, (or April), 1817; and we believe the writer was also the first editor who used the spade and wheelbarrow, in beginning the excavation. We were also the first to propose, and strongly to advocate the adoption, in our new constitution, of the clause which provides that the fee of the canals shall forever remain vested in the state, and renders the tolls permanent. But, to say nothing of these minor incidents, the work was commenced on the 4th of July, 1817. The Erie canal is about 363 miles long, and it is all finished, excepting about 30 miles at its western extremity, from Lockport to Buffalo. This canal has 81 locks, constructed of solid masonry, viz:—26 from Albany to Schenectady; 25 from the latter place to Utica; 25 from Utica to Rochester; and 5 from Rochester to Buffalo. The northern, or Champlain canal, was begun on the 10th of June, 1817, and is completed. Its whole extent is about 62 miles, and it has 21 locks. In this enumeration, two locks to communicate with the Hudson river at Troy; the great sloop lock above Troy; five ascending locks at Lockport, and all the guard locks, are omitted. There are also several aqueducts of great length. Those over the Mohawk, between the Cahoon falls and Schenectady; that at the Little falls, and one over the Genesee river in particular. Several dams are also connected with the work, viz:—Five over the Hudson river; one over the Mohawk, and one over the Tonawanta creek. A lateral canal, of one and a half miles, from the Erie canal to Salina, was completed in 1820, and several feeders have been constructed, some of which are navigable, and a great number of substantial bridges. The column of water in each canal is 40 feet wide at the top, 28 at the bottom, and four feet deep. The locks are 90 feet long, and 14 feet wide in the clear. A boat, of 25 tons, is considered a full load for one horse, and 25 miles' travel, a day's work. If above 25 and to 50 tons of freight are in the boat, two horses are used, and they travel 25 or 30 miles a day. Those boats that have been built expressly for the canal, will generally carry from 30 to 45 tons; but it is supposed that vessels may be used carrying 100 tons. The transportation of a ton of flour, from Buffalo to Albany, will not cost more than ten dollars, freight and toll included—by land, it costs 100 dollars, or thereabouts. The tolls for salt and gypsum are 50 cents per ton for 100 miles. For produce of the country, \$1 50; for merchandise, \$3. The re-



venue from tolls was last year about \$65,000, this year it will be \$100,000.

All the canal loans have been negotiated in this state, and the whole amount now is about 5,813,500, dollars in stock, bearing some five and some six per cent. interest, &c. reimbursable in 1837 and 1845. The annual interest is about \$300,000, and the whole sum expended, to this time, is about 6,387,826 dollars.

We have said, at the commencement of this description, that Wednesday was a proud day for New York, and we repeat the remark; for, whatever party rules, whatever political chief rises or falls, agriculture, manufactures and commerce must still remain the greatest of our concerns, and, by the opening of the canal, these three great vital interests are all, most eminently, promoted. What a wide spread region of cultivated soil has already been brought within the near vicinity of the greatest market on our continent! How many manufacturing establishments have had the value of every thing connected with them doubled by this "meeting of the waters!" How vastly have the internal resources of this metropolis been, in one day, practically extended! Without adverting to any long vista of future times, how much has, already, at this present hour, been effected in the enhancement of the total value of the whole state. If we justly consider the Hudson, flowing through the densest population and best cultivated territory, an invaluable blessing, and, indeed, a leading feature of our local advantages, what must be the opening of a *new and additional river*, twice the navigable length of the Hudson, and traversing a region, whose population and agricultural wealth will soon rival and even surpass those of its banks? A river which, in one year more, will carry our trade to the foot of the falls of St. Mary, and will eventually give us access to the remotest shore of lake Superior!

Thus has closed one of the greatest, happiest, proudest, most propitious scenes our state has ever witnessed. Excepting that day on which she joined the national confederacy, there is none like it in her history;—nor is their like to be, saving that which will commemorate the completion of the same grand design, now so near its consummation. The prominent figure in this scene of the public exultation, is a man, whose name will be preserved from the stroke of time by the benedictions of remotest posterity; one of those men whom one age is insufficient to appreciate; whose thoughts and purposes run through many ages;—and whose minds are never fully developed, till their conceptions have been embodied in plans and measures, which go on to bless a nation, from generation to generation. It is in vain that the efforts of the weak, who cannot comprehend, or the malignant, who comprehend only to hate and envy true greatness, are combined to bring such men into the dust.

"Like ancient oaks, superior in power  
To all the warring winds of heaven, they rise;  
And, from the stormy promontory tower,  
And toss their giant arms amid the skies,  
While each assailing blast increase of strength supplies."

DE WITT CLINTON, whatever may be his public career, is now a private man; and none of those feelings which public life, in a free country, never fail to rouse, have any thing to do with claims to his country's gratitude, which rest upon his measures for internal improvement. These claims are clear, acknowledged irresistible. They have borne down opposition of party feeling, except in heads and hearts which nothing can penetrate; and they will be owned, and paid too, when we are dead and our squabbles forgotten. Why do we love to honor

Washington? Because he was the head of the federal party? No: but because he achieved our independence—because he conferred on his country great and solid benefits, which we and our children, and our children's children, hope long to enjoy. The same kind of reasoning, and of feeling, will put the name of *Clinton* into the same lasting urn with that of *Washington*, and will enwreath them with chaplets which each successive age will delight to renew. And our posterity, spread far and wide over the borders of the lakes, covering with golden harvests those plains now buried so deep in imperious forests, and reaping from successful toil and easy communications, the rich fruits of internal commerce, when they ask the history of the man who opened for their various products a path-way to the sea, and learn that he was dogged by calumny, and put down by such a faction as we could name, will leave a sigh and ask "what were our fathers?" Yet, in according just praise to Mr. Clinton, for his paramount agency in effecting this great work, we mean not to appropriate to him the commendations so fairly due to his able coadjutors. Far from it: we fully appreciate the ability, foresight, prudence, industry and zeal, so conspicuous in all the measures of the commissioners and those who advised and acted with them. They deserve a perennial monument, and they will have it. To borrow a principle from the highest of all sources, "the works which they have done, these will bear witness of them." Europe begins already to admire—America can never forget to acknowledge, that THEY HAVE BUILT THE LONGEST CANAL IN THE WORLD, IN THE LEAST TIME, WITH THE LEAST EXPERIENCE, FOR THE LEAST MONEY, AND TO THE GREATEST PUBLIC BENEFIT.

### King of Spain's Speech, &c.

The Gibraltar papers, to the 25th August, received at New York, contain the speech of the king of Spain, on closing the session of the cortes of 1823, and the reply of that body. They are of too great length to be inserted entire. Their tone is firm and energetic. That of the king leaves us to lament only that it does not express his real sentiments; while that of the cortes is as patriotic, as spirited, and as dignified, as the documents they used to publish while comparatively in peace and security at Madrid.

The king's address begins with these words:

"Gentlemen deputies—On this solemn day, in which the present cortes are closed, my heart is necessarily affected by sensations of different kinds, though still they accord with the circumstances in which the nation is placed. \* \* \* \* \*

"Invaded, as our territory is, by the most unheard of treachery, on the part of the perfidious enemy, who owe their existence chiefly to this magnanimous nation, the world beholds violated in her rights of all countries, and all the principles the most sacred among men. Pretended defects in our political institutions; supposed errors in our interior administration; a feigned wish to restore tranquility, the disturbance of which is the work of those alone who exaggerate it; affected concern for the dignity of a monarch, who wishes not to be one but for the happiness of his subjects—such were the pretexts of an aggression which will be the scandal of posterity, and the blackest spot of the nineteenth century. But hypocrisy, emboldened by her ephemeral progress, soon threw off the mask, and discovering all the horror of her views, no longer allows, even the most duped, to doubt that the only reform that she aims at is, to deprive the na-

tion of all independence, of all liberty, and of all hope; and that the dignity which she pretends to restore to my crown, consists only in dishonoring me, in exposing my royal person and family, and in undermining the foundation of my throne, to raise herself on its ruins."

He then accuses the French of bribery, and of employing all the crimes and passions of men on their side. He speaks of the defection of Abisbal as the unfortunate cause of the loss of Madrid; and deplores that their base measures are allowed to prevail, and to descend with such force on his deserving subjects.

"But," he continues, "in the midst of these disasters, Spain preserves her magnanimous resolution, and the cortes, in the closest union with my government, have ever maintained themselves such as they were in the memorable days of the ninth and eleventh of January last. The serenity and wisdom of their deliberations, hitherto amidst such bitterness and danger; the confidence which their patriotism inspires, and the hatred itself with which they are honored by the enemies of the country, are so many proofs that they have deserved well of it. Indefatigable in promoting all the branches of public prosperity, they have issued various decrees that contribute to it, as far as circumstances permit."

He then expresses his thanks for the promptitude with which the cortes have seconded his efforts for the public good; states that, though he has withdrawn his charge d'affaires from Lisbon, there is no interruption in the ties of amity between the two nations; expresses a firm belief that Divine Providence will yet interpose to restore peace and preserve the liberties of the nation; and concludes in these words:

"My government shall cease to exist before it take any step contrary to the oaths by which it is connected with the country, or to what is required by the honor of the nation or the dignity of my crown; and, if circumstances shall require it, it will seek in the extraordinary cortes, a safe harbor for the vessel of state. In such case, I will assemble them, always depending upon their zeal and patriotism, and jointly we will travel the path of glory, until a peace be obtained, at once honorable and worthy of Spaniards and of myself."

The cortes, in reply, reflected severely on the course pursued by France; and declared that the way to protect religion is not to introduce the despotism of the barbarous ages, and that the way to defend the person and throne of the king, is not to expose them both to disrepute by the excesses committed in his name.

The following paragraphs are taken from the close of the reply of the cortes—

"It is truly lamentable that this generous nation should not have her friendly intercourse requited by the rest in the way that their common interest requires; but, she not being answerable for an aberration of mind so ill-becoming the enlightened age in which we live, she must console herself with not having provoked evil, and having ever been disposed to good, and, above all, to distinguish, by real proofs of useful and reciprocal union, those states which were disposed to preserve and appreciate these valuable ties, and not to sacrifice the interest of their subjects to the passion or caprice of their rulers.

The cortes, satisfied with the testimony of their conscience, having religiously discharged their duties, and, without any remorse arising from their

political conduct, are again come to this invincible island, the terror of tyrants and the support of freemen, and have assembled anew in this very temple, where, in spite of the then arbiter of diadems and thrones, that constitution was formed and sanctioned, in 1812, which is to be the source of our prosperity.

On all occasions, whether prosperous or adverse, your majesty will never find them retrograding in the career of honor; and it, once more assembled in extraordinary cortes, the good of the country so requiring it, these deputies should have again to exercise the legislative functions, they will repeat, in the face of the whole world, what they declared in their sittings of the 9th and 11th of January last, and expressed anew on the 29th of July, with general applause

Y. M. may make yourself easy, in the full confidence and security that you will find them by your side, whenever Y. M. shall apply to them to support the dignity of your constitutional throne; and that they never can wish for a day of greater joy to them than that on which, removed with Y. M. to the centre of the monarchy, they may be able to congratulate Y. M. on the attainment of victory, after having driven the enemy beyond the Pyrenees."

## CHRONICLE.

*Capt. Spence*, late commander of the U. S. ship *Cyane*, has been presented with a superb service of plate, by the officers and crew of that ship, "as a testimony of their consideration and respect."

*Died*, at Cambridge, Mass. on the 16th ult. in the 72nd year of his age, *capt. Benjamin Carpenter*. He commanded the first cartel sent to England in our revolutionary war, with captured British officers, which, for a time, puzzled the government there, whether to condemn the vessel and send her commander to Newgate as a rebel, or purchase the ship. They preferred the latter, and thus evaded the nice question of independence.

*Capt. C.* is supposed to have been the first person who displayed the thirteen stripes beyond the Cape of Good Hope, after the peace of 1783. He was also, with two or three others, the founder of the museum, at Salem, to which masters of vessels and others are continually making donations of curiosities obtained in all parts of the world.

*Delaware.* An election for governor, &c. was held in this state last week. *Mr. Paynter*, federalist, was elected governor, by a majority of 299 votes, and both houses of the legislature have a decided federal majority.

*Pennsylvania.* A governor was chosen on Tuesday last—so far as the returns are received, there is every reason to believe that *Mr. Shulze* has been elected by a very large majority, as will appear from the following statement—

In 1820, Philadelphia city and county gave *Mr. Hiester* a majority of 2,499—*Mr. Gregg's* majority is only 1108. *Buck's* gave the same a majority of 1165 in 1820, that for *Mr. Gregg* now is only ten votes; and there are almost as great changes in three districts of Berks, Lancaster and other counties heard from. *Mr. Hiester's* majority in 1820 was only 1605.

*South Carolina.* A small gang of negroes, who had long infested the neighborhood of *Nelson's Ferry*, as a banditti, and had murdered a *Mr. Ford*, were lately surprized and four of them killed, by a party that was out in pursuit of them.



# NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES. No. 8—Vol. I.] BALTIMORE, OCTOBER 25, 1823. [Vol. XXV. WHOLE NO. 632.

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

A few matters of some interest are given under the head of foreign news, but no intelligence has been received from Europe since the date of our last paper.

Mr. Ritchie, of the "Enquirer," has given us a column and an half of matter, under the head of "*Caucus nomination*" and "*Mr. Niles—No. 1.*" on account, as the book-keepers say, of my remarks in last Saturday's "Register." He very properly observes, at the close of his article, "*this is mere skirmishing,*" and, truly, it is nothing else; but he promises, in his next paper, to "*come to close action*"—by which I understand he will not catch at detached or relative sentences here and there, and '*skirmish*' with them, as we do with the knight on a chess-board, but meet the general argument with solid columns of reason, and bring them to bear upon the principles which I contend for. Previous to this, however, that he may not combat with me in the dark, I hope that he will suffer his readers to hear the points which I have made, as set forth by myself, and in my own way—that they, as well as he, may be the interpreters of my meaning.—This is the course that has been pursued in this paper on similar occasions, and it is a courtesy that ought to be observed among persons who argue to discover truth, and without personal differences. If Mr. Ritchie shall meet me in my position, in the manner that he proposes—if he "*sticks to the constitution,*" as I have advised that he should, and in all its parts—if he examines the *relative and conciliatory provisions of the compact*, as he is able to do, the public will be benefitted by the discussion; and, if he beats me off the ground, I will thank him for the instruction afforded to myself and others.

Mr. Ritchie uses a word that does not apply to the case—that I *lugged* him into the controversy; when, in fact, it was brought about by what I thought was, (and surely it was meant to be), a just compliment to his talents and character.

It is a favorite saying of Mr. R. that there are "*five Richmonds*" in the field." It may be a miserable pun, but many will think there is some point in it, to say—there never has been, nor is there now, more than *one* Richmond in the field. This is creditable to the unanimity which prevails in that capital, and I wish that it was imitated elsewhere.

BALTIMORE. The present has been rather a bustling week in this city. The governor of the state, Mr. Stevens, has paid us a visit. On Monday evening he attended the funeral of one who was a brave soldier of the revolution and an honest man, col. John Mackenheimer; the next day, at the request of the donor, he presented a stand of colors to one of the elegant rifle corps lately raised in Baltimore—there was then a grand review of the 3d and 14th brigades at Whetstone point, which he attended as commander in chief. In the evening, he and his suite visited the theatre, in which appropriate seats had been assigned; the house was filled to an overflow. The next day the races commenced, under the direction of an association of gentlemen for an improvement of the breed of horses, and were continued on Thursday and Friday, with a much great-

er regard to decorum than, as I am told, generally prevails, a rigid police being exerted. These things brought many strangers to our city, and no one, perhaps, rendered or received more pleasure than gov. Stevens—for, the warm hearted and delicate attentions paid to him, were accepted and returned with a heart no less willing to please, on the part of that gentleman.

EDITORIAL COMMISSIONS! One person has made me pay 25 cents postage, to receive his request that the REGISTER might be sent to him *gratis*, for one year. Another has cost me the same sum, to express his desire to be informed what a *wooden leg* will cost at Philadelphia!—and both these letters were, doubtless, sincerely written to accomplish the matters stated. If they had been believed otherwise, they would have been returned to the post office, and the money refunded—because it is the *interest* of the post office establishment to assure the taking-out of letters charged with postage, by preventing sheer *impositions* on those to whom they are addressed.

I am not only willing, but pleased, to render any little service in my power to persons at a distance, when their requests are properly presented—but, under circumstances like the preceding, and from persons wholly unknown, it is needless to say that they cannot be attended to.

"DEMOCRATS." A new semi-weekly paper has appeared at Albany, N. Y. entitled "*the National Democrat,*" and edited by Solomon Southwick, esq. famous in the "golden time" for having published the "*Albany Register,*" which was one of the leading and best conducted republican journals that we had twenty five years ago. Mr. S. has taken a decided stand in favor of the election of electors of president by *the people*, and against that "den of political stock-jobbers, a congressional caucus." This might have been expected of him, from his adherence to the original principles of the democratic party; he, however, says, that the question about the election of a president is one of "*geographical limits.*" Herein I disagree with my old fellow laborer in the republican vineyard, notwithstanding such "*limits*" may have been *practically* regarded more than they ought. Mr. Southwick has not yet declared his choice among the candidates for the presidency, and seems more zealous to discuss measures than support men; and, if faithful to the doctrines that he maintained so long ago, his experience cannot fail of being useful just now, when profession and practice are less in accordance with one another than they ever were.

Another new paper, to be issued weekly, is published at Huntsville, Alabama, and called "*the Democrat,*" Mr. William B. Long, editor. It shews more than ordinary talent, and promises well to support old fashioned principles. Mr. Long declares his preference for the presidency—expresses great, and pretty nearly equal regard for gen. Jackson and Mr. Clay, but sets forth his reasons why he is more especially in favor of the latter.

Several other new papers are spoken of. In general, they seem intended to bear on the presidential question—some in favor of one person and

some in favor of another. It appears to me, however, that *principles* have not yet been sufficiently examined, to lead us to a definite conclusion as to the person who ought to be selected. The proceedings had at the ensuing session of congress, will, probably, be highly important in this respect, and no danger can result to the people from keeping themselves uncommitted as to individuals, for some time to come. Several of the candidates are gentlemen possessed of peculiar merits, and, no doubt, public opinion may be settled down on some of them without prejudicing the honest and fairly earned reputation of others. A spirit of inquiry has gone forth, and the people will act in due season.

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TENNESSEE. Mr. Grundy introduced into the legislature of this state, a preamble and resolutions instructing the senators, and requesting the representatives of Tennessee in congress, *not to attend a caucus for the purpose of nominating a president and vice president of the United States*, which were agreed to. The particulars have not yet reached us. This proceeding will, probably, be followed in other states.

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GEN. JACKSON has been elected a senator of the United States from Tennessee, in the place of col. Williams, whose period of service expired on the 4th March last. As more than usual importance is attached to this election, it may gratify the curiosity of some to state certain of the particulars, as they are presented to us:

Col. Williams is a man of fine talents and agreeable manners, and highly esteemed by his personal acquaintances—but it was understood in Tennessee that he was favorable to the election of Mr. Crawford to the presidency, as he was said to have been a leading member of what are called “the radicals” at Washington. His name had been before the legislature eight or ten days, and his re-election was opposed by *two* other candidates, so that his prospect of success was good. In this condition of things, it was resolved to bring forward the name of general Jackson: but much clamor was raised against the proceeding, because *one* of the senators had always before been taken from *East* and the other from *West* Tennessee, whereas, by his election, the *two* would be sent from the latter section of the state. Tennessee is as much divided into two parts by the mountains, as Maryland is by the Chesapeake bay. Under these circumstances the vote was taken, and it stood 35 for Jackson and 25 for Williams. It is said that, if it had been known in time that the former was to be put up as a candidate, he would have received all the votes but about 10, the *locality*, just above mentioned, to the contrary notwithstanding. The general made no personal efforts to obtain the appointment—he did not seek the office, but will serve in it, though against his private wishes.

The preceding is one of the many cases that grow out of the practice of *making* presidents at Washington. The evil is increasing at every term. If the people do not put down the practice, we may fear that congress will become something like what the Polish diet was, when the king was elective—for then there was often a general battle with *sabres* to give virtue to the *votes*--and civil wars sometimes followed an election, if the minority was strong enough to wage it. We shall, perhaps, see the necessity, at some future day, of so amending the constitution as to disqualify persons from serving in the office of president, unless for three or four

years, at least, after they have held any place of honor or profit in the government of the United States; but as so it is, that all the other gentlemen proposed for the presidency are or will be at Washington, I am glad that general Jackson is also to be there, to act for himself as need may require. It is broadly stated in some of the papers that he is possessed of certain very important letters that may bear severely against the pretensions of one of the candidates—the *return* of which has been requested and refused; though it said that they are not to be published, for the present at least.

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CONNECTICUT. Gov. Wolcott, in the recess of the legislature, has appointed Henry W. Edwards, esq. to fill the vacancy, in the senate of the United States, occasioned by the decease of Mr. Boardman. It is complained of in some of the papers, that Mr. E. “is a violent opponent of Mr. Crawford.” Here is another of the wretched excitements that are made by the *usurped* power of congress as to the presidency. What is it to the duties of a senator, whether Mr. Edwards is the friend or opponent of any of the candidates for the presidency? Is the legislature of this union to be divided into petty factions, chained to the chariot wheels of this man or that? It is an insult to the majesty of the people to suppose it; yet, in some degree, it really exists: and we may expect that many, instead of giving their best attention to their *constitutional duties*, will be perpetually juggling to advance their personal views. The success or defeat of *national* measures, in congress, will much depend on the idea entertained how they may affect the pretensions of persons to the presidency! If this is the duty of the representatives of the people, I have yet to understand what that duty is.

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“THE COURSE OF NATURE.” The Richmond “Com-piler,” noticing an article which appeared in this paper about the probable decrease of the revenue, as derived from imports, and the remark that “we cannot buy, if we cannot sell”—observes, if this shall be the case, “we must make at home what we cannot buy abroad,” “we must partially exchange our plough shares for shuttles. Will not this metamorphosis be brought about by the *course of nature*—and will it not more nearly accommodate itself to our wants, than if it be forced by any ill-judged interference on the part of government?—Why then a new tariff?”

Excellent argument!—A person hath the tooth-ache, he is writhing with pain—and cannot either eat, drink or sleep; but why apply a remedy? the pain will cease “*by the course of nature*,” for the tooth will become rotten, or not ache any more—fifty years hence. The British, French and other nations in Europe, do not understand, nor will they rely on, the “*course of nature*,” to heal or remove existing evils—or have *we*, in regard to commerce and the fisheries, &c. for these are amply protected; but the growers of grain, the *farmers* of the land, and their consumers, the mechanics and manufacturers, are not entitled to the application of any remedy to relieve them. because their difficulties may be removed by the “*course of nature*!” Yes—in the grave; for there “the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.”

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COM. PORTER, in the steam galliot Sea Gull, arrived at Savannah on the 8th inst. He left Thompson's Island on the 16th ult. experienced heavy gales of wind, and was compelled to put into Amelia island for supplies of provisions and water.



Hence great fears were felt for the safety of the vessel and her valuable officers and crew. The com. was received at Savannah in very handsome style, but his indisposition prevented him from partaking of a public dinner to which he was invited by the city councils.

The following is a list of deaths that occurred at Thompson's island previous to the sailing of the Sea Gull, most of which have been previously noticed. The first took place on the 10th August, and the last on the 16th Sept.

*Lieutenants* Richard M. Potter, G. W. Somerville, H. Gilliam, N. Carter, William H. Watson, and Geo. W. Hammersly, the last at Havana.

*Acting sailing master*, A. Bainbridge.

*Midshipmen*, S. Marshall, M. King, R. Taylor, and J. Reid, jun.

*Gunner*, S. Morrison; *carpenter*, A. B. Grice; *steward*, D. R. Cassidy; *seamen*, E. Perkins, A. Stogdon, T. Jones; *landsmen*, G. Swinke, J. Thrope, G. Metts, J. Spottswood; *boys*, S. Davis, B. Court; *marines*, M. Chase, D. Quin, A. Campbell, T. Lighton, C. Sanders and T. Anderson.

The Sea Gull, on account of head winds, was compelled to put into Charleston on the 13th inst. The military paraded and the commodore was invited ashore by the brig. general, Geddes. These courtesies were thankfully received, but the com. declined a landing, hoping that due allowance would be made for his debility. The regiment of artillery then fired a salute, which was returned from the Sea Gull, and she, shortly after, proceeded on her voyage.

"THE CHURCH IS IN DANGER!" A free people, who worship the CREATOR "because he is good and his mercy endureth forever," do not often hear a cry that "the church is in danger;" or, if they did, they would rather treat the bawlers with contempt than be alarmed at their declarations; and they would just as readily believe that *the river was on fire*, as that *the church of God* was in danger: yea, more readily, because *that church* is built upon eternal principles of truth, and cannot have an end. It is true, there are some among us that are willing to send forth the proclamation, to alarm the people—that their *trade* may become more prosperous, through an increase of their salaries; and others who seem willing to establish a "holy inquisition," and press upon us their own notions of things as infallible; but, in general, the clergy of every sect in the United States, if not more virtuous, surely, are not more vicious than any other class of persons; and this grows out of the direct responsibility of their condition—success in their *profession* depending on the propriety of their conduct. But the case is different in every country wherein the laws of man are used to establish certain creeds and forms, that are declared to constitute the church; and, when it is said in those countries that "the church is in danger," it is meant that a gluttonous priesthood may be deprived of the means of indulging their brutal appetites at the cost of the laboring poor, who neither profit by their example nor are improved by their precepts. I cannot imagine any thing more tyrannical and unjust, more at war with the church of God, than the sending forth of a set of dogmas that all are required to believe, or at least compelled to support *even if they cannot believe them*. Yet this may be necessary to the support of some monarchies—an *army of priests* is hardly less powerful, where the people are ignorant, than legions of soldiers.

Looking over some late British newspapers, I observe that certain persons of the famous order called Jesuits, have established an extensive seminary at a place called Castlebrown, in Ireland. They commenced it in 1814, by the purchase of the property for 16,000*l*. and they have added many buildings and much increased its value since that time. The discipline of the college is exceedingly rigid, and the students now amount to about 400—it is added, that they are building up three or four similar establishments in different parts of the island; and their mechanics, (for they are represented as doing almost every thing among themselves), are said to be lay-brothers. These proceedings have created much alarm among the dignitaries and priests of the established church in Ireland, and they cry out lustily, that "the church is in danger."

If the Jesuits, (I am almost ready to say, by *any* means), can cast down the iniquity and oppression of the *English church* in Ireland, which wallows in luxury upon the blood and bowels of the poor, no one can sincerely regret it, unless bigotted in favor of some religious sect that offers *Christianity* at the point of the *sword* of the law. A vast majority of the people of this island are not of the sect that *all* are compelled to support—the Presbyterians, alone, are perhaps more numerous; but they, like the Roman Catholics, are required to maintain priests who have no hearers, as well as their own pastors and teachers. *Government-religions*, no matter of what sort they are, whether professing to follow Christ or Mahomet, Confucius or Brama, have the same purpose and end—to accomplish a despotism over the human mind and subject it, with the persons of men, to the temporal power—being altogether *worldly*; regarding the present, but caring nothing for a future state. That good men form a part of this machinery, or present themselves at *any* established church, with a solemn belief of the right of the proceeding and in full faith that their worship is acceptable, cannot be doubted—but it is the *inquisition* that such churches hold over the conduct of its own members and others, the tyranny that it exerts, and the persecuting spirit of its principle, that all liberal and thinking men regard as an abomination.

What would a citizen of the United States think if any sect here was to say that the Roman catholic seminaries at Baltimore and Georgetown, (on pretty much the same plan, perhaps, as those recently established in Ireland, and having numerous pupils), were about to put "the church in danger?" He would laugh at the idea; for he believes that the church of God cannot be destroyed by human hands, and apprehends that *that church* is not under the *lock and key* of the sexton of any particular profession—that there are some in a *l*, who, however different they may be in the manner of it, alike truly and rightfully worship the GREAT PRINCIPLE of Light and Life and Power.

A few days since, I was invited to and attended an interment of the body of a lady who had been a much respected member of the Roman catholic church. It took place nearly seven miles from the city, in the presence of about 100 persons, of almost every religious sect amongst us, a considerable number of whom were of the society of Friends or Quakers. The customary prayers of the church were offered up, and attended to with a degree of respectful attention that can exist only when a truly catholic spirit prevails; and, with other feelings suited to the occasion, my heart was warmed when I reflected that such a spectacle as was then before me, could hardly occur in any other country, and I felt thankful that my lot had been cast in

"the land of the free;" wherein differences in forms are not regarded as differences of principle, or even an opposition to any set of religious opinions otherwise considered than as belonging to the rights of man and compatible with the duties which he owes to his MAKER. Yet—the truth must be told, the people of some of the counties of Maryland have elected representatives to the general assembly of the state, for the express purpose of voting against a proposed amendment of the constitution for the abolition of religious tests, the taking of which is yet required, before any one can hold a seat in the legislature, &c.

The liberal principles now entertained, however, are of modern date. The orthodox of different religious sects freely sent the people of all others to Satan; and there are some who would yet exclude from heaven all that do not believe and act as they themselves do! The following extracts lately appeared in "the Christian Register," being published to shew what was the state of things "in the days of our fathers," so often referred to with the highest approbation.

In an election sermon, delivered in 1673, president Oakes, (of *Harvard University. as it was in those "days"*) says "the outcry of some is for liberty of conscience. This is the great Diana of the liberal times of this age." Again he observes, "*I look upon toleration as the first born of all abominations.* If it should be born and brought forth among us, you may call it God, and give the same reason that Leah did for the name of the son—behold a troop cometh—a troop of all manner of abominations."

"Nor is it frustrating the end of Christ's coming, which was to save souls, to destroy,\* if need be, the bones of those wolves,† who seek to destroy the souls of those for whom Christ died." *Mr. Cotton*

Of the election sermons of that day, Dr. Belknap says,—"*These election sermons may generally be considered the echo of the public voice; or the political pulse, by which the public opinion may be felt.*"

At about the date of the election sermon, Mr. Ma-ther, of London, said—"God takes delight to see the wicked sin, as one that sits ratsbane to kill rats, looking through a key hole to see the rats eating the ratsbane, knowing that it would kill them; so God looks at the wicked through his fingers, knowing that it would kill them!"

And he also declared, that "God took the sin of Adam, and squeezed out the quintessence of it into the human nature, to propagate it into the world!"

**POWER OF STEAM.** The editor of the New York Evening Post states, that he is assured, by persons recently from England, that Mr. Perkins calculates to make a trip to this country, in ten or twelve days, by means of the new steam ship which he is now constructing.

**THE VINE.** A vineyard of a Mr. Eichelberger, in York, Pennsylvania, contains 10 acres, covered with vines of Lisbon, white and other grapes. He will make 40 barrels of wine this season, and he intends to extend this vineyard to 20 acres next year.

\* More properly speaking, to have established an inquisition in New England, with all the horrors of a Portuguese Auto da Fe; to have consigned all who merely differed in opinion from them to the fate that Servetus received.

† The persons here alluded to were probably Roger Williams and the harmless Quakers.

CHARLES THOMPSON, the venerable and the good, yet lives: the following account of him, from "the Berks and Schuylkill Journal," will not fail to interest every American heart:

A gentleman from the west, who has long cherished a high regard for the character of that irreproachable patriot and christian, the late secretary of the American continental congress, had, a few weeks since, no small gratification in spending several hours with this venerable saint of patriarchal aspect, now on the verge of heaven. Many are still living, who well remember with what confidence every act of the old congress, to which his name was attached, was at once received by the people of the United States in time of peculiar trial.

He is about six feet in height, remarkably erect in his gait, neat in his person, dignified in his deportment, interesting in his conversation, and has outlived nearly all his contemporaries, being in his ninety second year.

He resides about ten miles from Philadelphia, in an ancient and retired, but spacious mansion, a very extensive and well cultivated farm, to which he has given the name of Harrison.

The traveller called early in the day, and found Mr. Thompson reading Young's Night Thoughts. He paused a little, after entering the door, before he discovered himself, being surprised and alarmed at the distinct, audible, emphatical appropriate and feeling manner with which the good old man pronounced one of the finest passages in that admired author.

After a due introduction, Mr. Thompson made the following remark in reference to what he had just read: "I am a stranger in a strange land: I am looking about me to see what I am, and what there is for me to do."

The traveller was much pleased with his miscellaneous observations, interspersed, as they were, with anecdotes of former times. He was surprised to hear him, at his advanced age, speak with so much intelligence on various subjects, philological, religious and political; yet, occasionally, he noticed signs of a second childhood.

It appears that he was the third son of John Thompson, and that he was born in the county of Derry, Ireland, in the town of Gortede, and parish of Manaraw, in the first week of November, 1731, but the particular day cannot be specified. He came to America, with his father, when about ten years old, accompanied with his brothers. His father died on board the ship in which they were passengers, after entering the capes of Delaware; and, by an act of injustice, his property, of considerable amount, was withheld from the sons, then in their minority, in a foreign country, without kindred, without friends, without money, left to follow the leadings of Divine Providence; yet they amply experienced the protecting care of Him who is the father of the fatherless. Charles had a great taste for learning, and was so fortunate as to secure the patronage and instruction of that distinguished scholar, Dr. Allison, and became one of the greatest proficient in Latin, Greek and French, in the country.

The longevity of his family is worthy of notice. Taking the children of John Thompson, in regular order, these are their names with their respective ages: 1, William, who died at the age of 93; 2, Alexander, who died at the age of 80; 3, Charles, who is now in his 92d year; 4, Matthew died at the age of 81; 5, John, who died at the age of 79; and, 6, Mary, who is in her 84th year, and makes one of the family of Charles.



Mr. Thompson, in the course of conversation, said it was strongly impressed upon his mind, that he should live until he entered upon his hundredth year. The traveller asked him how he felt under such an impression, and whether he was willing to be so long from his father's house, in this wearisome pilgrimage? He promptly replied, "I have no will about it. I have no will about it. I leave it all to my blessed Saviour. He has been a good Saviour to me," and the tears of gratitude started into his eyes.

At one time he mentioned, with tenderness and respect, the two worthy ladies who had been his bosom companions in life. He then made this remark: "I have been a happy man. I have always been a happy man—a very happy man. My family always loved me, and I always loved them;" the tear of affection glistening in his eyes.

At dinner he asked a blessing, with uplifted hands and a solemn and reverential tone of voice, using nothing more nor less than the Lord's prayer. Recollecting his own criticism and version, instead of saying, "lead us not into temptation," he said "bring us not to trial."

He was an intimate and warm friend of the late Dr. Franklin, and agreed with him in every thing except religion. To counteract the deistical sentiments of this great philosopher, he devoted more attention to the Bible, and, with a critic's eye, than he otherwise would have done. It was his diligent searching of the scriptures, with a view to the conviction of his distinguished compatriot, which first led him to contemplate a version of the Septuagint.

The traveller had mentioned to Mr. Thompson a gentleman with whom, many years since, he was well acquainted, general R. A\*\*\*\*, now of Mary land, who was one of the revolutionary officers, and who had held a department under the order of the old congress. Mr. Thompson recollected him well, and, as the traveller took his leave of him, in reference to general A. "Tell him I wish him prosperity and happiness, peace with God and peace with the world. Tell him to bear lightly on the world. Money, money, money is the god of this world."

The last sentence he had several times uttered with great emphasis, in the interesting interview, which the traveller will not soon forget.

**CHARTERS.** Thomas Earle, (says the Franklin Gazette), having lately written an able pamphlet on "the right of states to alter or annul charters, and the decisions of the supreme court thereon examined," a copy of it was sent to Mr. Jefferson; from whom the following extract of a letter, dated Monticello, Sept. 24, 1823, has been received in reply: "Your letter, of August 28, with the pamphlet accompanying it, was not received until the 18th instant.

"That our Creator made the earth for the use of the living, and not of the dead; that those who exist not can have no use nor right in it, no authority nor power over it; that one generation cannot foreclose or burthen its use to another, which comes to it in its own right and by the same Divine beneficence; that a preceding generation cannot bind a succeeding one by its laws or contracts, these deriving their obligation from the existing majority; and that majority being removed, another comes in its place, with a will equally free to make its own laws and contracts. These are axioms so self evident that no explication can make them plainer: For he is not to be reasoned with, who says that non existence can control existence, or that nothing can move something. They are axioms, too, pregnant with

*salutary consequences*. The laws of civil society, indeed, for the encouragement of industry, give the property of the parent to his family on his death, and, in most civilized countries, permit him even to give it, by testament, to whom he pleases. And it is also found more convenient to suffer the laws of our predecessors to stand on our implied assent, as if positively re-enacted, until the existing majority positively repeals them. But this does not lessen the right of that majority to repeal, whenever a change of circumstances, or of will, calls for it.—Habit alone confounds civil practice with natural right.

"Of the merits of the pamphlet I say nothing, of course; having found it necessary to decline giving opinions on books, even when desired.

"With my thanks for the pamphlet, be pleased to accept the assurance of my great respect.

TH. JEFFERSON."

**NON RESIDENT DELINQUENTS.** *Vandalia, (Illinois) Sept. 6.* We this day present to our readers a list of about 9,000 quarter sections of land, lying in the military tract north of the Illinois river, owned by non residents, upon which the taxes have not been paid. They will be sold on the first Monday in December next, (if the taxes remain unpaid on that day), and cannot be redeemed from sale after the expiration of twelve months—and only with 100 per cent. advance upon the purchase money. Much of these lands may yet be the property of the patentees, many of whom are impressed with a belief that their lands were exempt from taxation for five years, which may have caused many delinquents. For the information of those who own land in this fertile and desirable part of our state, we extract such a part from our constitution as relates to this subject, viz:

"And further, that the bounty lands granted or hereafter to be granted, for military services during the late war, shall, while they continue to be held by the patentees or their heirs, remain exempt from all taxes for the term of three years—and that all the lands belonging to the citizens of the United States, residing without the said state, shall never be taxed higher than lands belonging to persons residing thereon."

The owners of these lands, it is believed, reside in every state in the union; and those printers who feel disposed to notice in their papers the time of this sale, may be instrumental in withdrawing from the penalty of just and equitable law, the real estate of many. [*Illinois Intelligencer.*]

**CLERICAL LIBERALITY.** *From the New York Daily Advertiser*—A friend has handed us a Havana paper of Aug. 5, which contains an address of the bishop, Juan Jose, to the various classes of ecclesiastics in his diocese. The occasion of this address was the receipt of an order from the government of Spain on the subject of public instruction, both in churches and schools, urging the ecclesiastics to use all means in their power to train up the people according to the principles of the constitution. The address of the bishop is remarkable for its liberal and patriotic sentiments, and at the same time contains many proofs of great unanimity of sentiment among all classes of the people, as the following translations will show:

"We have heretofore observed a strict silence, (on political questions), which reflects honor, or, rather, does justice to our beloved diocesans. We have neither instructed nor exhorted on these important points, because, in our diocese, every citizen

is, fortunately, an ardent apostle of Spanish liberty, resolved to shed his blood in defence of the national compact, sanctioned by the general cortes in March, 1812, for our political renovation.

"In cheerful obedience to the precept of our august monarch, whom we now glory in calling the father and protector of the Spanish people, we charge you, beloved parish priests of our diocese, co-operators with us in the ministry of the word, that, while opening the gospel to your parishioners, you instruct them likewise in the constitution of the state. Teach them that, in this fundamental code, are radically comprehended all their most essential rights and duties as citizens; that, by planting and cultivating them, they will become happy, and the whole nation also, for public prosperity is nothing else than the sum of individual happiness; that they should never lend an ear, nor attend to the direction or the seductions of ignorant or wicked men, who attempt to turn them from the straight path, by declaring that the constitution may be opposed to the catholic faith, or that it is not in harmony with the doctrines or the holy morality taught by Jesus Christ.

"It is not sufficient that they have a merely intuitive love for the constitution—it is necessary that they know, to the foundation, the object to which they consecrate their love and veneration. It is necessary that, while you inculcate to your parishioners the doctrinal point, corresponding to the gospel of the day, you explain to them one or more of the articles of the constitution.

"And you, secular and regular ecclesiastics, to whom is committed the important charge of forming and instructing youth, from the primary or elementary schools, to the most exalted and scientific classes; to you it particularly belongs to inspire into them, the first ideas of love and respect for the fundamental code, by explaining the principles of justice, of reason and of equity, on which it is erected. The youth who are now receiving their education, are the dependance and the hope of our country. Form them in such a manner, that every citizen shall know what is embraced by the constitutional law in its 384 articles, and shall admire it as the august sanctuary of his rights, the ark of salvation for his freedom."

**QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS.** Mr Griscom, a late British tourist, being at Taunton, on his way to Cornwall, states the following circumstances:

"This is a very respectable and ancient borough, having returned members to parliament since 1294. Every inhabitant of the town *who boils his own pot*, has a right to vote. The voters, accordingly, receive the curious appellation of *potboilers*. At a time of a contested election, it is no uncommon thing for the poorer inhabitants to have pots given them, which they take out into the street, where they boil them in public, as an evidence of their title to a vote. The contents of the pots are no doubt derived from the pockets of the candidates."

Another instance of British customs, as to election rights, worth repeating, is recorded by the professor.

"The town of Alnwick, (in Scotland), is pretty well built, and contains about 5,000 inhabitants. It sends two members to parliament. The freemen are made or installed in their rights by a most singular process. It is called *Leaping the Well*. They assemble early on St. Mark's day, at the market place, on horseback, every man with his sword by his side, dressed in white, and attended by the

four chamberlains of the borough, mounted and armed in the same manner. They proceed thence, with music, to a large dirty pool called *Freeman's Well*; here they dismount, draw up in a body, and then *rush through the mud to the other side*, and present themselves, in the most dirty condition, to the spectators; but, putting on clean clothes, they remount their horses and ride full gallop round the confines of the town: and, returning, sword in hand, are met by women decorated with ribands, bells, &c. singing and dancing. The houses of these new-made *freemen* are, on this day, distinguished by a holly bush, as a signal for their friends to assemble and make merry. But what do you think is the origin of this extraordinary custom? It is quite as remarkable as the custom itself. King John having been mired in this puddle, as a punishment to the electors for not keeping the roads in better order, made this a part of the charter of the town."

[Nat. Gaz.

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

**Great Britain and Ireland.** It is rumored that Great Britain has formed an intimate connection with Sweden and Denmark, with a view to check the overweening power and ambition of Russia.

There has been a grand musical festival at York. Mad. Catalini received six hundred guineas for the part that she performed in it.

A letter from a gentleman in Van Dieman's land, to his friend in Edinburgh, may furnish a useful hint to the disciples of Mr. Malthus, as to the practicability of preventing any improper increase of population in this country. It appears that the best article of traffic in that country would be respectable females! One speculator proposes to take from 100 to 200, as a first order; and so certain is he of disposing of them to advantage, that he only stipulates that they shall be under 50. He offers to remit the cash advanced as freightage with the least possible delay. Besides, the governor offers a bounty, on the importation, of from 50 to 100 acres of land. We hope that some of our merchants will attend to his hint.

[Bristol Mercury.

The following notification has been issued by the Grand Lodge of Ireland, on the subject of the late act of parliament:

"The Grand Lodge of the ancient and honorable society of free and accepted masons, of Ireland, having taken into its most serious consideration the act of parliament recently passed, and reflecting that freemasons have invariably professed unbounded allegiance to their sovereign, fidelity to the government, and obedience to the laws; and considering also, that the strictness of masonic secrecy forbids the members of our order from giving publicity to any of our usages, and, consequently, that, under the new act, our members might possibly, if they continued to meet, be placed in the disagreeable alternative of either appearing contumacious to the magistracy on the one hand, or guilty of a breach of masonic duty in the other: The Grand Lodge, therefore, under the sanction and with the consent and approbation of his grace the duke of Leinster, grand master of masons in Ireland, duly considering the peculiar situation in which the order is placed—orders and directs that, after the expiration of fourteen days from the passing the said act, that is to say, after the 1st day of August, 1823, all lodges and assemblies of freemasons in Ireland shall cease to meet as freemasons, until again called together by the authority of the grand master, whenever the legislature, in its wisdom, may think it ex-



pedient to repeal said act, or so to modify the same, as that the meeting of our ancient, peaceful and benevolent institution in Ireland, may be placed under similar circumstances as those of the freemasons of England.

Signed by order, J. WILLIAM HORT, Sec.

*France.* Hyde de Neuville has arrived at Lisbon, as French ambassador to Portugal. We should suppose from this appointment, that considerable importance is attached to the mission.

*Netherlands.* Brussels, Sept. 1. The wise decree of his majesty, of the 20th ult. presenting measures of retaliation against France for its prohibitory system, has excited great sensation in that kingdom—but the places where its effects will be most seriously felt are the countries along the Mense and the Moselle, in Lorraine, which produce vast quantities of wine, the greater part of which used to be exported by land, by way of Belgium. The decree has been received with gratitude in our manufacturing provinces. If this beneficial measure could be extended to the manufactures of another power, which refuses to admit ours, the wishes of our manufacturers would be accomplished. The detachment of troops which have lately marched to our frontiers have already occupied the posts assigned them. On the other hand, we learn that France is going to draw close its tripple line of custom house officers on its northern frontier.

So it seems, that the king will not suffer "trade to regulate itself" any longer, because other nations do regulate it.

*Spain.* The mighty preparations for the siege of Pampeluna, are said to be completed. This is a fortress of the first class, and, if honestly defended, will require all the skill of France to reduce it.

The wife of Quiroga, after a short residence in France, has arrived in London. She suffered much rudeness and ill treatment in France. The prefect of Vannes made her come before him while he was taking his coffee. He told her that it was officially announced that Cadiz had surrendered—she asked why she was sent for? He said that Quiroga should have acted as Morillo had done—on this she replied—"While there is a single inch of ground in Spain where the constitution is obeyed, general Quiroga will be ready to shed the last drop of his blood in its defence," and she went away.

The New York Daily Advertiser publishes the following important decree of the cortes of Spain, which has not, to our knowledge, been published in this country before. It appears that that body passed a solemn act, on the 2d of August last, *not to receive or listen to any proposal from any foreign government whatever*, intended to effect a modification in the Spanish constitution. It follows, of course, that the mediation of England, even if offered by herself, cannot be accepted; for, on the 5th August, the cortes adjourned, and the executive of Spain is not authorized to negotiate with any foreign power.

From the *Expectador of Cadiz*, of Aug. 10, 1823.

Official.—Among the various stratagems resorted to by the enemies of Spanish independence and honor, to destroy confidence and introduce anarchy and division of opinion, none have produced evils of such magnitude as the impression that the cortes were negotiating with the French government.—The memorable sessions of the 9th and 11th of Jan. last, and the discussions for removing the government from Madrid to Seville, should have presented a public and incontestible proof of the firmness and determination of the cortes to adhere to their oaths. Nevertheless, the cortes, being convinced that

the enemy will not desist from his machiavelian project, which has been urged, of late, with great pertinacity, and it being probable the same will be pressed with increased energy as soon as the legislature adjourns, they hereby declare, in the most solemn manner, to the nation, that the present members have not listened, nor will they listen to any proposal, from any foreign government whatever, having for its object a modification or alteration of the political constitution of the Spanish monarchy, sanctioned at Cadiz in 1812; for they cannot fail in the sacred duties expressed in the powers conferred to them.

The cortes have resolved that the government give the greatest publicity possible to this declaration, by circulating it in the usual manner, and likewise by ordering it to be read in all the corps of the army.

(Signed) Pedro Juan de Zulueta, President.

Francisco de Paula Soria,

Vicente Navarro Tejero, Secretaries.

Cadiz, 2nd Aug. 1823.

It was mentioned some time ago, that the king of Portugal had deprived sir Robert Wilson of the honors that belonged to him as knight commander of the tower and sword; but the following shews that sir Robert indignantly returned the insignia.

<sup>a</sup>British schr. Nasau,

<sup>b</sup>Off Belem Castle, Aug. 13.

"Sir—It is with pain that I take a step which may, in some degree, appear to be personally offensive to his majesty the king of Portugal, when I have no such intention, being too well aware of his majesty's present situation; but, after the ungenerous, vindictive, as well as lawless treatment I have experienced, under circumstances that would have secured me protection and hospitality from the governments of even the most barbarous nations, it is impossible for me to wear the insignia of a country whose government has so outrageously violated these duties.

"The very possession of these insignia implies obligations on my part which it is not for my honor should any longer exist, and, therefore, I have to request that you will take proper measures to have my name erased from the commanders' roll of the Portuguese order of the tower and sword.

"Having formerly refused all pay and pecuniary remuneration from the government of Portugal, during the time I was employed in its service, I have the satisfaction now to feel that I am released from every sort of acknowledgment, and that the service which I rendered Portugal, in an extreme moment of her peril and crisis of her fate—services which cannot be denied—have thus been gratuitously given.

I have the honor to be your excellency's most obedient humble servant,

ROBERT WILSON.

"To his excellency the count Palmella,

Minister for foreign affairs."

*Switzerland, Aug. 14.* A pamphlet, under the title of "*the Revolutionary intrigues in Switzerland*," has just appeared at Glaris, which causes an extraordinary sensation. The following is a passage in the pamphlet:—

"Yes, the holy alliance is too much in the right: there is in all Europe—there is, even in Switzerland, an association of men, which has sworn the overthrow of all existing institutions, which, borrowing its forms from the Illuminati and Jesuits, adopts every means, considers every crime as permitted, if it but leans to the end proposed; which, under the cloak of zeal for religion and legitimacy,

seeks to undermine the foundation of both—morality. Yes, there is a comite directeur, which sends from Paris its agents to all quarters, which is intimately connected with all those conspiracies, which, under the names of Societa del Anello, della Santa Fedo, del Calderary, Consistorial, are endeavoring to revolutionize Italy, Spain, France, and Switzerland." The author then proceeds to quote several remarkable facts.

*Austria.* The Constitutionnel says, the emperor of Austria has granted permission to one of the archdukes to marry a young and agreeable woman, taken from the lowest class of his subjects.

*Russia.* During the present year, 39,048 males and 38,483 female slaves, have been liberated from personal slavery in Russia. The emperor has published a decree, permitting the monks in Russia to leave their convents, and releasing them from their vows. On this subject, the *Courier Francois* gives an able article, showing the predilection which Russia has for monks in Spain, while it is endeavoring to get rid of its own as fast as possible. "It would appear," says the Journalist, "that clever cabinets consider monachism as a benefit which they ought to choose only for their neighbors."

The emperor of Russia was to set off from St. Petersburg the 27th of August, on his grand tour through his vast states; he is to inspect the second grand army, and then to visit the port and city of Odessa, on the Black sea. Thence he will go to Bessarabia, and return to Brest Littursky, a town on the frontiers of Russia and Poland, where the United Polish army and the Russian troops, cantoned in this kingdom, are to manoeuvre. The emperor will be absent two months. The troops reviewed will amount to 80,000 men, under the orders of the grand duke Constantine.

A bridge, near the city of Porchaws, having given way while the emperor was in the act of crossing, whereby he received such a severe contusion that he fainted, but, having recovered, he summoned two inspectors general of the roads before him, and banished them to Siberia on the instant!

*Turkey and Greece.* Large bags, filled with heads and ears of Persians, killed in a late engagement, have arrived at Constantinople. This is considered as horrible by the British editors—but why worse than the trade of their own countrymen in scalps?

The plague appeared at Constantinople on the 1st August—but had not much extended itself as yet.

A late Smyrna paper contains the following narrative of an extraordinary event, that had recently taken place at Cognia, a place in the interior—"A Turk, who was present at the sacking of Scio, brought away with him, to this isle, a Greek female whom he had espoused, after having compelled her to embrace Mahometanism.

"One night, while the Musselman was enjoying the sweets of repose, she seized a cutlass, and in a moment of phrenzy, occasioned by the most horrible recollections, plunged it in the bosom of her ravisher, and then withdrew it in order to decapitate him. From that moment her revenge was satiated; and nature, re assuming its empire over a heart she had formed for love and not for crime, the young Scioite fell and remained a long time in a state of insensibility. After having recovered her senses, the spectacle before her eyes chilled her heart and deprived her of the faculty of escaping; she swooned a second time, and remained in that state long after day-break. At length some persons, being uneasy, resolved to force the door of the fatal chamber—on one side they perceived the dead body of

the Turk; on the other, a female, apparently waiting for some one to arrest her—"You can dispose of me," said she, "it was I who murdered him." They seized upon her and brought her before the Pacha. "Is it you who have murdered your husband?"—"Yes," she replied, "it was I who killed the monster, who, in my house, at Scio, had the barbarity to murder my father, mother, husband and infant—who then carried me off, brought me hither, and thought to make a Turk of me, while I am, in fact, and only wish to remain a Greek." The populace had assembled in order to behold the punishment that awaited this Scioite; but the Pacha, after having listened to her attentively, granted her a pardon and sent her back to her home, to the great astonishment of all the Musselmens, who, nevertheless, on this, as on many occasions, have submitted to the will of Providence.

"Respectable Turks, arrived from Cognia, have unanimously confirmed the contents of this statement."

*Buenos Ayres.* The congress has approved the late convention entered into with the Spanish commissioners, as published in this paper. The chief condition of which was to support Spain in her war against France, if the independence of the South American states is acknowledged. The interior of the country is disturbed by bands of armed men, and the conduct of the emperor of Brazil, in keeping possession of Monte Video, gives much dissatisfaction at Buenos Ayres.

*Peru.* The royalists, 7000 strong, under Cante-rac and Valdez, entered Lima on the 18th of June, and immediately levied a contribution of \$300,000, besides supplies of clothing and arms. On the 25th, they made an attack upon Callao, and were repulsed. It was thought that the Peruvian congress would retire from the last named place to Huanchilaco. Gen. Sucre, of the Colombian army, commanded at Callao. It appears that a part of the royal army left Lima on the 10th July, for the interior—to meet the invading force of gen. St. Cruz. It is added that gen. Sucre had left Callao, with a considerable force, and important events were expected. The Franklin 74, and her tender the Peruvian, was at Callao, whereat flour was only worth \$15, though said to bring sixty at Lima. The British frigate Aurora was at the same port—the two French frigates had just left it for some secret destination.

*Demarara.* The insurrection of the slaves appears not yet wholly suppressed. But executions were going on rapidly, and time was hardly allowed the wretched creatures to utter one prayer between their sentence and death; 250 were yet in prison for trial. A Demarara paper says—"We understand that sufficient has come out in evidence and confession to show that the plans and arrangements of the rebels were most extensive and well made—too well, indeed, to admit of a doubt that a superior order of people laid the original foundation. Perhaps the intriguing *Saints* at home had a hand in it—if so, they will hear, with disappointment and pain, that a superintending and just Providence has frustrated their diabolical intentions. The preventive discovery was made only a few hours before the intended one—that was to make Demarara a second St. Domingo."

Another account says—that the negroes were still assembled in large bodies, and that one, of about 1500, well armed, was within eight miles of the town, and kept the inhabitants continually on the alert. It was reported that col. Lee's troops had killed 300 in the interior.



### Election Statistics—Delaware.

The following table has been compiled from facts lately presented in the Delaware "Watchman." An attempt will be made to collect similar statements, of like nature, in regard to other states, for the reference of those, (a very numerous class of the people), who feel interested in referring to such things.

The annual election in Delaware is held on the first Tuesday of October. The table shews the amount of votes given for the different candidates in that state for the office of governor, from the year 1801 to 1823, inclusive of both. Democratic candidates in *Italic*.

YEARS.	Names of Candidates.	COUNTIES.						Aggregate . . .	MAJORITY.	
		NEW CASTLE.		KENT.		SUSSEX.			DEMO.	FED.
		DEMO.	FED.	DEMO.	FED.	DEMO.	FED.			
1801	<i>D Hall</i> and N. Mitchell	1465	682	1020	1080	990	1695	6932	18	
1804	<i>J Haslett</i> and N. Mitchell	1974	902	1035	1362	1041	2127	8441		341
1807	<i>J. Haslett</i> and Geo. Truitt	1249	580	952	1088	861	1641	6371		247
1810	<i>J Haslett</i> and D Rodney	1548	727	1049	1221	1031	1645	7257	71	
1813	<i>J Riddle</i> and D. Rodney	2033	1128	742	1407	993	2108	8411		875
1816	<i>M. Bull</i> and J. Clarke	1716	1090	802	1219	1009	1699	7525		491
1819	<i>M Bull</i> and H. Molleston	1444	894	811	1160	930	1769	7008		638
1820	<i>J Collins</i> and J. Green	1634	868	987	940	1344	1712	7485	445	
1822	<i>J Haslett</i> and J. Booth	1498	925	1130	1013	1156	1824	7546	22	
1823	<i>D Hazard</i> and S. Paynter	1713	987	1135	1209	1203	2155	8402		300

The governor is elected for three years—but the decease of Messrs. Molleston, Collins and Haslett caused elections to be held out of their regular course.

The "Watchman" has the following note—"It appears, from the above statement, that the greatest vote given by New Castle county, was in 1813, amounting to 3161 votes; by Kent, 1804, amounting to 2,397 votes; by Sussex, in the present year, amounting to 3,358 votes, nearly 200 more than was ever given in that county.

By the census of 1820, the population of New-Castle was	27,899
Kent	20,793
Sussex	24,057

At the late election, the votes of New Castle were in the proportion of one to every ten persons; of Kent, one to every nine persons; and of Sussex, one to every seven persons. There is no district in the union, I believe, that exhibits so large a vote in so small a population as Sussex. If New Castle county was to vote in the same proportion, the amount would be four thousand votes, deducting a small fraction "

But this does not represent the facts of the case properly. The following shews the amount of the free whites in the several counties of the state, (and no others vote), at the last census:

New-Castle	22,360
Kent	14,180
Sussex	18,742

So that, at the late election, as New-Castle gave only 2,700 votes, there was one voter to *eight* of the white population; in Kent, 2,344 votes were given, or as one vote to *six* of the white population; and, in Sussex, one vote to about *five and an half* parts of such population, 3,358 having been given. As none, unless *tax-payers* are qualified to vote in this state, except the sons of persons so qualified, who are between the ages of 21 and 22, it is hard to believe that the two lower counties really contain so many voters.

The amount of free white males in the state, above the age of twenty-one years, may be thus determined by the census of 1820—

Half the amount of persons between the ages of 16 and 26	2,758
Persons from 26 to 45 years of age	3,607
Persons above 45	3,265
	11,625

So that, on an average for the whole state, more than two out of every three persons above the age of twenty one years, is a *voter*. But Sussex, at the same rate of calculation, contains only 3,744 such persons; and, as 3,358 votes were taken, nearly *nine* out of every *ten* of all above the age of twenty-one years, in that county, are not only voters, but actually attended the polls! A most extraordinary "turning out," indeed.

The late election for governor in Pennsylvania, has been one of the most ardent that ever took place. The law in that state, as to voters, is the same as in Delaware; and, taking the average of several counties, it appears that about one in *seven* of the whole white population voted—a much less proportion than Kent or Sussex.

## New Post Office Regulation.

[CIRCULAR].

Post office department, October 2nd, 1825.

SIR: Blanks are forwarded to you, for the purpose of obtaining a statement, at the close of each quarter, of the number of newspapers deposited in your office, to be sent in the mail.

You will furnish one of these blanks, quarterly, to each publisher of a newspaper in your vicinity, and be particular in requiring him to make a return, under oath, of the number of his papers mailed in your office, for the last three months, and the post offices to which they were directed to be sent. The oath may be made by the person who usually folds and directs the papers, and must be as specific as the circumstances of the case will admit. You will observe, that the numbers must be placed in the columns designated as having been forwarded in the mail, either *over* or *under* a hundred miles, as may comport with the fact.

If there be two or more newspapers published in your vicinity, and mailed at your office, after you have received from the publishers the returns, as above stated, you will reduce them into one return, by stating in figures, opposite to each post office, the total amount of papers sent to it.

You are also required, to procure similar returns from the publishers of periodical works, which are mailed at your office.

The printed form may be changed, by specifying, in the caption, the number of sheets contained in the pamphlet; or a manuscript return may be made, where the number of post offices, to which the pamphlet may have been sent, are not numerous. A manuscript return may be made by the publisher of a newspaper, where the offices to be inserted are few, and, in such cases, you can arrange the offices in alphabetical order. You will return to this department, as well the original returns as the consolidated one which you are required to make.

This plan has been adopted from a conviction that this department does not realize much more than one half the amount that should be received from newspaper postage, and that no mode can be effectual to ensure the collection of this amount, except one that shall enable this department to raise an account against each postmaster in the union, for the postage on newspapers sent to his office. The above arrangement will effectually do this.

It is believed that the publishers of newspapers will most readily lend their aid, to the accomplishment of this object. They will experience from it a most essential advantage, as postmasters will be penclutal to inform them, when subscribers fail to take their papers out of the post offices.

Postmasters are now required to charge the postage on newspapers, one quarter in advance, and to apprise printers of all papers not taken out of their post offices; they will, therefore, be required to account to this department, for the postage on all newspapers sent to their offices, unless they can shew that subscribers failed to take them, and that the printers were duly apprised of the fact.

A most rigid compliance with the duties here enjoined, will be expected and required.

I am, &c.

JOHN McLEAN.

This circular will be addressed to every postmaster, in whose vicinity one or more newspapers are published.

### REMARKS.

The energy and zeal with which Mr. McLean has entered upon the arduous duties of Post-master-

general, deserves the thanks of every citizen of the United States, for every one is directly interested in the good management of the business of this department. If it is possible to bring about the purposes designed by the preceding regulation, I shall sincerely rejoice at their accomplishment, and will gladly give up a reasonable portion of labor to assist in it. The editors of the "National Intelligencer" say, that some very important post offices do not return a greater amount of newspaper postage than should be received at them on account of that paper, *alone*, sent to such offices; and it is supposed that fifty thousand dollars, a year, may be added to the receipts of the department, by a rigid collection of the amounts payable for the transportation of newspapers. Much good will also arise to editors and publishers from this accountability—as prompt returns will always be made of such of their papers as are not taken out of the offices. But *how* editors and publishers are to comply with the requisition, without a greater degree of labor than the Post master general means to impose on any of us, is yet to be ascertained by examining the blanks, &c. At a rough guess, the Register is sent to seven or eight hundred post-offices. New subscribers are almost every day received or discontinuances ordered. Files of volumes, or extra missing numbers, are daily sent away. Are we to keep a *particular* account of these transactions, to post up to each of the said seven or eight hundred offices, a special statement of all such special transactions? The quantity of papers sent off is continually fluctuating. The "oath is to be as specific as the circumstances of the case will admit"—a considerable scope is apparently allowed here; but whether sufficient to meet the condition of things, must be determined by experience.

The general business of the post offices is very differently managed in different parts of the country. The Register arrives more surely on the frontiers of Canada, than at places fifty or sixty miles south of Washington. Some of the subscribers in Maine do not miss one in a year, but, in Virginia, an average, perhaps, of twenty subscribers is annually lost, because hardly one half of the papers that they ought to receive are delivered to them. The cause of this, no doubt, is in the multitude of small post offices, the emoluments of which are not worth the attention of any person fitted to perform the duties of a post-master. In many cases, newspapers do not arrive, as they ought, from the slight manner in which they are packed; which is generally confided to boys, and it is a sort of extra service which they despatch as fast as they can. I have seen in the post-office in this city, a score of packages at a time, the directions of which could not be made out, and, at others, fifty or an hundred *loose* papers, in a single mail, simply endorsed with the names of persons. To begin the reformation so much desired, I respectfully presume to suggest, that certain rules should be laid down in regard to the packages, and that they should undergo some degree of inspection before they are mailed; else it must appear rather hard to charge distant post-masters with the amount put into the mail—seeing that, even when packed in the very best manner, they so often do not arrive. When the Register was established, more than twelve years ago, supposing that every subscriber would desire to keep his files perfect, I resolved to do my part to render them so. The numbers intended for different post offices are first packed in strong brown paper, partly made out of old ropes; and then several packages, containing from thirty to fifty papers in all, are again enveloped



and tied strongly, and directed to the *state* to which they belong. This saves a great deal of trouble to the post masters, and should guarantee the general safety of the transportation—and it succeeds admirably in most parts of the United States. Sometime ago, a member of congress, from the state of Vermont, requested the supply of a number to complete his file, saying it was the *only* one that had not reached him for the preceding *ten years*. Now, if the packing was rightfully attended to in the first place, and the deputy post-masters were reasonably attentive in the second, any other rules on the subject would appear unnecessary. My impression is, that the regulation before us cannot be carried into effect, without much difficulty and considerable labor, and that then it will fail to accomplish the objects aimed at, because of the great uncertainty that attends the transportation of newspapers; and the wide latitude that must needs be (and rightfully) allowed to the deputy post-masters, in making out their several quarterly returns, on that account.—Newspapers are regularly charged at some of the offices—I this day received a letter from a post-master in New-York, complaining that it was sometimes neglected, at this office, to endorse his paper properly, whereby he was charged with the postage, though the right of franking it is granted to him.

The direction about papers, sent *over* or *under* one hundred miles, is, probably, imperfect. A newspaper, if sent 500 miles, by mail, *in the state in which it is printed*, pays no higher rate of postage than if sent only five miles.

## National Courtesies.

On the 25th of August, a public dinner was given in Liverpool, at the Town Hall, by the chief magistrate of that city, *William Molyneux, esq.* to a large party of gentlemen: among them we find the names of Mr Secretary Canning, Mr. Huskisson, lord G. Bentinck, and our respected fellow townsman, *Christopher Hughes, Jr. esq.* charge d'affaires from this government to the kingdom of Sweden. On proposing the health of Mr. Hughes, Mr. Secretary Canning made the following pertinent remarks:—

“With the kind permission of the chair, he rose to propose a toast which, he felt confident, would be received by the company with the most sincere and cordial satisfaction. He alluded to the health of the distinguished stranger then near him, who was on his way to Sweden, as the representative of his country, the United States of America. He was most happy to avail himself of this opportunity, amidst so large an assemblage of some of the first merchants of England, of congratulating that gentleman on the full and uninterrupted intercourse which now existed between his country and our own: an intercourse, of which the value could be no where so well understood as in this great town, which was, both in point of local situation and of spirit and enterprise, so pre-eminently qualified to derive from that intercourse every possible advantage. On such an occasion he might be permitted to express the gratification which he felt, in common with the great mass of the intelligent and liberal men of both countries, to see the animosities, necessarily attendant on a state of hostility, so rapidly wearing away, and giving place to feelings so much more consonant to the true interest of two nations, united by a common language, a common spirit of commercial enterprise, and a common regard for well regulated liberty. It appeared to

him, that, of two such states, their relative position was not wholly unlike that which, occasionally, occurred in families; where a child having, perhaps, displeased a parent—a daughter, for instance, in contracting a connexion offensive to that parent's feelings, some estrangement would, for a while, necessarily ensue; but, after a lapse of time, the irritation is forgotten, the force of blood again prevails, and the daughter and the mother stand together against the world. That all causes of dissension may have now ceased forever between two countries, so strongly bound to each other, and with so clear a community of interests, he most sincerely hoped; and he trusted that, in whatever part of the world Mr. Hughes might represent his country, he would feel that in no part of it could that country's merits be more truly appreciated than in this.

The toast was drank with marked applause, and Mr. Hughes returned thanks in nearly the following terms:

“Mr. Mayor and gentlemen—I shall not presume to take up more of your time than may be barely sufficient for the expression of my sincere and heart felt thanks, for the flattering reception and welcome with which I am honored on this occasion; a reception and a welcome so far above the claims of an humble and unimportant individual, such as I am, that I delight to ascribe them *exclusively* to the friendly feelings of the inhabitants of Liverpool for the country to which I belong, and which I have so recently left; and I can earnestly assure the distinguished and enlightened company here assembled, that there is not a reflecting man among my countrymen, who does not feel convinced that such *are the proper and the only feelings* that should be inculcated, and that should subsist between the British and the American people; and I can add to this assurance my sincere persuasion, that both my country's government and its citizens are animated by the firmest resolution to neglect no honorable means of avoiding all pernicious political discrepancies, and of maintaining the happy footing of peace and confidence which is the present basis of our relations with Great Britain—a basis more solid and more sure, perhaps, at this moment, than at any former period of our short history. Though not an old man, I am old enough to have witnessed many an unhappy and many a lamentable misunderstanding between the two nations—and to have seen, with feelings of the deepest sorrow, that no effort of wisdom and moderation—no dictate of peace and affection, sentiments so natural and so proper to nations, the common offspring of one common stock—nay, no motive, even of *interest*, has been sufficiently powerful to preserve them from the common and fatal error of war, from the wretched and unnatural struggle of *trying to do each other the most harm*. But I have also seen that war happily terminated; and it is the proudest and happiest incident of my life to have had a share, *though a very humble one*, in the labors of that congress of 1814, that had the merit and the glory of putting an end to that unnatural and cruel struggle, and of restoring the two nations to the more wise and humane disposition of *trying to do each other the most good*.

“Long and sincerely may this disposition be cherished! Long may the noble and unrivalled works constructed by this great and public spirited town for the accommodation of commerce—your vast and capacious docks, present to the eye of the philanthropist, the busy and the cheering scene that they now exhibit: a scene that I have visited this day, under circumstances, the memory of which I shall

always cherish;" [bowing to Mr. Canning and Mr. Huskisson]; a scene made up of thick and almost impervious forests of English and American masts, topped, (if I may so express it), with the fair foliage of friendly flags. Long may the gallant tars of my country inflict upon Liverpool the hardships of *such* bold invasions; and all hands be beat to quarters, to pour into you, gentlemen, whole broadsides of cotton and tobacco, and manfully to receive a constant fire of calicoes and cutlery! I must apologize for having occupied so much of your time; and especially must I not omit to offer you, gentlemen, my acknowledgments, for the patience and the indulgence you have shown me: for it cannot be necessary for me to say, after what you have seen and heard, that I am totally unskilled and unpractised in the art of public speaking, though I have found myself unexpectedly called on to speak before this respectable meeting, and in the presence of the great master of modern eloquence, the accomplished scholar and enlightened statesman. With the mayor's and your permission, I will venture to propose a toast: 'The town of Liverpool and the United States of America; their trade and their friendship: may they all go on increasing.' "

### State of Ireland.

We have collected, and publish together, the following articles to shew the state of this much abused country.

At the Waterford assizes, on Wednesday se'n night, (says a Liverpool paper of Sept. 5,) Henry Delap, a police constable, was put on his trial, for the murder of B. Magrath, in April last, under circumstances which strongly demonstrate the alarming state of society in that unhappy country. The individual who lost his life had collected, on the sea shore at Annstown, a quantity of sea weed for manure; and the proprietor of the land, Matthew Power, esq. of Dunnhill Lodges, conceiving it a violation of his right, took possession of the weed. The country people obstructed his carts in drawing it away, and rescued it, whereupon informations were sworn against the deceased and others, before a magistrate, and a warrant being granted, of a very equivocal nature, the accused and others were empowered by the magistrate to execute it. The deceased did not answer to the words, "stop, stop," and the prisoner, construing the warrant as for a felony, instantly shot him dead on the spot. Matthew Power, esq. it appears, had urged the desperate measure of such a warrant, and he being principally to blame, the prisoner, after a long discussion in court, was acquitted. The murder would have been undoubted, had it not been fortunately discovered, that, if taking sea weed was only trespass, taking it by force was a larceny with violence, the exact definition of a robbery. The judge, in dismissing the prisoner, said that it would have

been much better that Power should have been placed at the bar than him. "I can conceive nothing, said he, more deplorable, than that gentlemen, in vindication of their real or supposed civil rights, should resort to such rigorous and unwarrantable proceedings against men in the humbler classes of society. I am quite convinced that this vindictive and overbearing spirit has been one of the principle causes of the turbulent and lawless proceedings which disturb so large a portion of some neighboring counties; and I cannot feel surprised that it should produce such consequences. If persons, in the higher ranks of society, will lord it over their inferiors with a strong hand; if, in the assertion of their own rights, they trample upon public justice, or convert the laws, which should afford equal protection to the rich and poor, into instruments of injustice and oppression towards the weak and powerless, is it not in vain to hope that the common people will feel for them either respect or affection, or that they will refrain from endeavoring to procure for themselves, by violence, that redress which the conduct of their superiors teaches them to believe is not otherwise to be obtained?"

*Co. Kildare, (Naas).—*The special sessions, under the insurrection act, for the county of Kildare, took place in this town last week. Four persons were convicted; the first, one Killy, a tailor, near 80 years old, who, being at some distance from home slept at a customer's house; it was said that he had a bad character ever since 1798, and he was sent off from the dock in a post chaise, with an escort. The second was a Mr. Kenny, a wealthy farmer, who was found in a public house after nine o'clock on Saturday the 9th of August; there were two others with him, one of them to receive his wages, the other, a man to whom he gave a pint of beer after his day's work; they were all found guilty, though excellent characters were given of them. *There were many others in the dock who were acquitted, being taken on the high road, with their drays and horses, returning from market.* It was expected that the justices would memorial government, and have the county relieved from this dreadful act, as the county is perfectly quiet, and no outrage has been committed; no step of the kind was, however, taken. We cannot help calling the general attention to the great hardships inflicted by it on industrious and respectable persons. Here was a crowd of persons seized on the high road, with their sacks, carts and horses, returning from market, where alone they could sell their produce; it is true they were acquitted, but what loss of time, property and comfort did they incur—what alarm to their wives and families? Who were the people to try, when so many magistrates assembled? An old tailor, for sleeping at a customer's house—and a respectable farmer, for giving a drink of beer to two laborers on Saturday evening. We hear that, at the very same time, the justices and their families were out all night at balls and suppers. It may truly be said, that in Ireland there is one law for the poor and another for the rich.

The following presents a cruel instance of the operation of the laws of England, on the Catholics of Ireland. How easily may tens of thousands of ignorant women be thus made the sport of villains?

Thomas Myns was indicted, for that he, being a popish priest, did, unlawfully, celebrate a marriage at Newry, between John Timmons, a protestant, and Bridget Mehan, a papist, they not having been previously married by a protestant clergyman.

\*Mr. Hughes had been invited, by the St. George steam packet company, to be of the party given in the morning, in the steam packet the Emerald Isle, to Mr. Huskisson and Mr. Canning; Mr. Canning, Mr. Huskisson, Lord George Bentinck and Mr. Gladstone, with some other gentlemen, had accompanied Mr. Hughes, after the aquatic excursion, to visit the beautiful American ship Canada, captain Macy, lying in the Prince's dock, in which ship Mr. Hughes had arrived, a few days before, from America, it being the fourth consecutive passage the Canada had made, in less than 17 days, from New-York to Liverpool.



Bridget Mehan—lives in Newry; witness was married to John Timmons about three years ago; the marriage was celebrated by Mr. Myers, at his house in Newry; Timmons then lived in the service of capt. Ogle. Witness was bred a catholic, but cannot say what religion she now is; she was willing to go with her husband wherever he went; he goes to church. Capt. Ogle's gate keeper, Walter Dunlop, and his wife, were present at the marriage; Mr. Myers gave her a written paper as a certificate of marriage; she can neither read nor write; gave the the certificate to the the rev. Mr. Stuart. Witness did not recollect what ceremony was gone through; Mr. Myers asked Timmons if he would have the church service read; there was either a ring or a key used; it was put on her finger and on Timmons's.—Cross examined—She has two children by the man she called her husband; the eldest is about two years and a half old; the youngest was a fortnight old. There had been no great disagreement between them, and she had no desire that the marriage should be broken. She could not swear positively that the paper she gave Mr Stuart was the same as had been given to her by the prisoner, as she could not read it; she always carried it in her pocket.

Rev. A. G. Stuart produced a certificate of marriage, which he identified as the same that was given to him by the last witness. He added that he had been anxious to bring the case forward, on account of the frequency of similar pretended marriages of protestants, and protestants and catholics; his object was to protect the community from the irregular marriages of the prisoner, whose conduct was reprobated as well by every respectable catholic clergyman, as by the ministers of the established church.

John Timmons—Is a protestant; was married to Bridget Mehan about three years ago; the marriage was celebrated by the prisoner in his own house, in Monaghan row, Newry; he went to the prisoner to marry him, in order to free himself from a promise he had made to the woman: remembered the ceremony; the prisoner put a ring on witness' finger; Walter and Ann Dunlop were present; witness paid 9s. 2d. to Mr. Myers for performing the marriage.

Cross examined—Witness did not think himself married; the woman said she was his wife, but witness thought otherwise; he thought the ceremony a "compound;" witness never lived with her as her husband; she had had two children to him; did not want to get rid of her; was not tired with her; admitted that he wanted to marry another woman; was called in church for that purpose about three weeks ago; Bridget Mehan forbade the bans, the second time; she was delivered of a second son about a fortnight ago; he wanted another wife, and "Lord knows how many wives he may have!" Witness believed the prisoner to be a married man, at least he had a woman living with him. After the ceremony the woman asked for her marriage lines, and he sat down and wrote a paper which he gave her.

Trevor Corry, esq.—Knew the prisoner, who was a reputed popish priest, but understood he had been degraded from his office; never before heard he was married. In consequence of repeated complaints against the prisoner for celebrating marriages between protestants and catholics, the present action had been brought to put a stop to this highly injurious practice.

The prisoner was found guilty.

There was a general commiseration shewn for the unfortunate woman who had been deceived by

Timmons, and the effrontery he displayed, while giving his evidence, excited the disgust of all who heard him.

The learned judge lamented the necessity of the case, as the law had virtually dissolved the marriage of the parties; he suggested to Mr. Stuart, (the curate of Newry), the propriety of taking the advice of Dr. Radcliffe, respecting the course to be pursued, and hoped that, in the mean time, he would not celebrate marriage between Timmons and any other woman.

Mr. Stuart assented, and said he had not the least intention of marrying him.

## Legislature of Vermont.

This assembly convened at Montpelier on the 10th inst. The following are extracts from the speech of gov. VAN NESS, on opening the session—

"Although remote from the nations of the old world, and sheltered from the fury of the storms that agitate them, yet we cannot behold, with indifference, the enslaved and degraded state of the people who compose them, and the outrages which are committed on their rights. Every American breast must beat high with sympathy at this crisis, for the Greeks and the Spaniards; the former of whom are bravely struggling to break the iron fetters of their slavery, and to re-assume a rank among the nations—and the latter are endeavoring, though it is feared but too feebly, to defend their constitutional liberties against the rude encroachments of lawless and despotic power.

"In calling your attention to the immediate concerns of this state, I am not sensible that any material alterations in the laws relating to any department of the government, could be beneficially made at this time. And it is now too well understood to be questioned, that such alterations should be resorted to only in cases of pressing and manifest necessity. The stability of laws is next in importance to their wisdom. Yet so great is the desire of mankind for change, and so predominant their ambition for the character of reformers, that they are seldom at a loss for subjects to act upon, and even, after starting upon slight and apparently judicious amendments, their zeal will frequently urge them to overleap the bounds prescribed by themselves in the outset, and in their progress to sweep all before them, until they have prostrated the fairest institutions, and the most valuable systems. Let us, therefore, endeavor to be strict and deliberate, in our necessary examinations of the laws, and when we plainly discover any real defects, to be satisfied when those are provided for."

"Knowledge and virtue are the main pillars of a free government; and the only foundation on which they can stand, is education. The founders of this state, to whom we owe a great veneration, appear to have well understood this important truth. It is declared in the constitution, that "a competent number of schools ought to be maintained in each town, for the convenient instruction of youth, and one or more grammar schools be incorporated in each county in this state." Laws have been, from time to time, passed for the establishment and regulation of common schools, and for the appropriation of funds to their use; by which instruction has been afforded at a low rate, and, in some instances, almost if not entirely free, for at least a part of the year. Grammar schools and academies have been instituted throughout the state; and ample provision has been made for dispensing the benefits of collegiate instruction.

A system has been built up which has shed its influence on every part of the community, and given the people of this state, taken together, a superiority, in point of useful knowledge and sound information, over the population of most, if not all, the states in the union.

"But while we should not neglect to extend the hand of patronage to the higher studies of literature, as valuable parts of an admirable system, it is that branch of education, which is the offspring of the common schools, that we are under peculiar obligations constantly to guard and anxiously to cherish. The instruction imparted by these schools is both necessary and sufficient for the common purposes of life, and constitutes the preparation for the easy attainment of those higher branches, which are acquired at our academies and colleges, on the most reasonable terms. By being rendered so cheap as to be within the reach of all, the diffusion of intelligence becomes universal; and many, who would otherwise grow up without any education, are raised from a state of degradation, to which the misfortunes or the vices of others may have reduced them, and prepared to become useful and virtuous members of society. And, besides, it opens the way for the humble and the poor to advance, by industry and perseverance, to further attainments and to the honors and emoluments of public employment; and by raising their condition, and bringing them into associations with those who are higher and richer, it leads to the closer and more permanent connections in life between them; thus tending to preserve that equality in society, which is so just in itself, and so consistent with the simplicity of genuine republican principles."

"Before I part with this subject, justice requires the notice of an institution, uniting civil with military instruction, which has been reared, and advanced to great usefulness and prosperity, by the talents and exertions of a single individual, and which is not only highly honorable to the state, but ranks with the most respectable seminaries in our country.

"Agriculture is our leading employment and principal support, and deserves every attention and encouragement that can, in any manner, tend to the advancement of its permanent prosperity. As it is the most ancient and the most useful, so it should be viewed as the most honorable of all employments. And the general diffusion of this sentiment, and the cultivation of an habitual regard for it, will be sure to conduce to the welfare of the state.

"Considerable improvements have been made, within a few years, as it respects the tillage of the soil, and the breed and treatment of domestic animals. These have proceeded, in a great measure, from the spirit of emulation and inquiry excited by the establishment of agricultural societies. To the same source may be traced an improvement in that commendable industry in families, which is directed to the manufacture of articles of clothing, from materials produced on their own farms. These societies do not generally continue to be supported with the same zeal that originated them, though the good effects, thus far, produced by them, will, no doubt, be lasting. If it should be considered of much consequence to have them kept up, and their exertions continued to advantage, it would be expedient to afford them some aid, by which they may be better able to distribute premiums; that being one of the most effectual means of their usefulness."

"In the appointments to office, it is of no small moment that great circumspection should be observed. Every consideration should be discarded except those immediately relating to the characters

and qualifications of the candidates. These remarks apply, with most force, to the judges of our courts, for to them are entrusted the decisions upon our property, our characters, our liberties and our lives. The character of a state too is generally determined by that of its officers; and a disregard of the latter cannot easily fail to degrade the former. And it being through our courts that the citizens of other states hold much of their intercourse with us, the judiciary, probably more than any other branch of the government, raises or sinks the respectability of the state."

"In the year 1817, a law was passed directing the secretary of the state to ascertain the number of deaf and dumb persons in this state, and their ages and situations in life. By a report, made the next year, it appeared there were then seventy persons of that description; that thirty five of them were of the proper ages to be admitted into an asylum for education; and that twenty-nine of the latter class were in indigent circumstances. Nothing has yet been done by the state towards the education of these helpless and unfortunate beings, whose deplorable condition cannot fail to excite the deepest sensibility. I would, at this time, present their case to your particular notice, in the hope that some means may be devised for their relief.

"Permit me, before I close, to congratulate you on the prospect which is opened to us by the completion of a canal communication between lake Champlain and the Hudson river. This great work has been exclusively accomplished by the noble and munificent spirit which has animated a neighboring state, and which shines with still greater splendor, in an undertaking far more grand and stupendous, though not so immediately interesting to the people of this state. A new era has, indeed, burst upon us, when we can hear of the arrival of vessels at the city of New York, from the northern extremity of Vermont. The immense value of such a communication to this state, will soon be extensively seen and felt in the different branches of business carried on within it."

## Treaty with the Ricaras.

OFFICIAL.

CAMP 6TH REGIMENT, U. S. INFANTRY,  
Near the Ricara Towns, Aug 11, 1823. }

Whereas, the Ricara nation have made war upon the United States, by attacking a party of Americans, under the direction of gen. W. H. Ashley; and hostilities, in consequence thereof, have been carried on between the same nation of Indians and the United States: Now, therefore, for the purpose of putting an end to the said hostilities and making a firm and inviolable peace between the said nation of Indians and the United States, the chiefs, head men, and warriors, of the Ricara nation, for themselves and said nation, and colonel Henry Leavenworth, of the United States' army, for and in behalf of the United States, have made, concluded, and agreed upon, the following articles, viz:

*Article 1.* The Ricara nation agree to restore the arms taken from gen. Ashley's party, and such other articles of property as may remain in their hands, which were obtained of gen. Ashley in exchange for horses.

*Article 2.* The Ricara nation agree that the navigation of the Missouri shall not be obstructed by them; that all American citizens, duly authorized by the United States to come in their country, shall be treated by them with kindness and civility; and in case any of the nation commit acts of violence upon



any American citizen, such individual shall be punished for the offence.

*Article 3.* In consequence of the performance of the foregoing articles, it is agreed that the Ricaras shall be held and treated as friends of the United States.

*Article 4.* There shall hereafter be a firm and inviolable peace between the Ricara nation and the United States.

In witness whereof, the parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year above mentioned.

The Little Soldier,  
Knife Chief,  
Chief by Himself,  
The one that Wanders,  
The Crow's Feather,  
The Two Crows,  
The Crow that Speaks,  
The Big Sun,  
The Mad Man,  
The Big Star,  
The Man that Cries,

H. LEAVENWORTH,  
Colonel commanding 6th regiment.

In presence of

A. Woolley, major 6th infantry,  
John Gale, surgeon United States army,  
M. Morris, lieutenant 6th infantry,  
W. H. Ashley,  
Thomas Noel, acting adjutant 6th infantry,  
N. J. Cruger, lieutenant 6th infantry.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy.

R. LOWNDES, *aid de camp*.

## Washington.

Lexington, (Ken.), June 7, 1823.

*Messrs editors:* Accustomed as we are to concentrate in our Washington, (that complete model of the citizen and the soldier), "the pride of every master and the perfection of every art;" to consider his name "a watchword, such as never shall sink while there's an echo left to air;" it is not strange that the moral beauty of the man, should be merged in the sublimity of the god like chief. The following letter, however, presented to me by the daughter of the venerable matron to whom it was addressed, exhibits a courtesy and *naïveté* of character, that would do honor to Amadis de Gaul, sir Launcelot, or Charles de Blois, and would certainly acquire for its author the name of the eighth champion of Christendom, and entitle him to a place with the noble knights of the Round Table.

"Rocky Hill, Sept. 2d, 1782.

"You apply to me, my dear madam, for absolution, as though I was your father confessor, and as though you had committed a crime, great in itself, yet of the venial class. You have reasoned well, for I find myself already disposed to be a very indulgent ghostly adviser on this occasion; and, notwithstanding "you are the most offending soul alive," (that is, if it is a crime to write elegant poetry), yet, if you will come and dine with me on Thursday, and go through the proper course of penitence which shall be prescribed, I will strive hard to assist you in expiating these poetical trespasses on this side of purgatory. Nay more: if it rests with me to direct your future lucubrations, I shall certainly urge you to a repetition of the same conduct on purpose to show what an admirable knack you have at confession and reformation. And so, without hesitation, I shall venture to command the muse not to be restrained by ill-grounded timidity,

but to go on and prosper. You see, madam, when once the woman has tempted us, and we have tasted the forbidden fruit, there is no such thing as checking our appetites, whatever the consequence may be. You will, I dare say, recognize our being the genuine descendants of those who are reputed to be our great progenitors.

"Before I come to the more serious conclusion of my letter, I must beg leave to say a word or two about these fine things you have been telling in such harmonious and beautiful numbers. Fiction is, to be sure, the very life and soul of poetry. All poets, and poetesses have been indulged in the free and indisputable use of it time out of mind, and to oblige you to make such an excellent poem on such a subject, without any materials but those of simple reality, would be as cruel as the edict of Pharaoh, which compelled the children Israel to manufacture bricks without the necessary ingredients.

"Thus are you sheltered under the authority of prescription, and I will not dare to charge you with an intentional breach of the decalogue in giving so bright a coloring to the services I have been enabled to render my country, though I am not conscious of any thing more at your hands than what the purest and most interested friendship has a right to claim: actuated by which, you will permit me to thank you, in the most affectionate manner, for the kind wishes you have so happily expressed for me and the partner of all my domestic enjoyments. Be assured, we can never forget our friends at Morven; and that I am, my dear madam, with every sentiment of friendship and esteem,

"Your most obedient and obliged servant,

"GEO. WASHINGTON."

"Mrs. STOCKTON.\*"

## CHRONICLE.

The U. S. schooner Fox, lieutenant Ritchie, has arrived at Norfolk, from Havana and Thompson's island. She brings 50,000 dollars, in specie, for different merchants. Mid. Rittenhouse, two seamen and one marine had died on board the Fox. The U. S. schooner Porpoise was the only vessel of war left at the island, and not many new cases of sickness had occurred.

The U. S. ship Peacock, captain Cassin, will speedily sail from Norfolk on a cruise.

*Pennsylvania election.* Mr. Shulze's present majority, according to the returns received, is about 25,000. It will be increased.

Robert Wharton, esq. has been re-elected mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

The steam packet brig *New York*, plying between that city and Norfolk, went ashore near Cape Henry, about two weeks since, in a very dense fog, and it is supposed cannot be got off. Passengers and cargo all saved, without injury.

A sample of *Clover*, raised in Hayti, has been received at New York. The tree produced 60 lbs.

*Snow.* There was a fall of snow at Buffalo on the 30th Sept.

\* This lady was the consort of the revered patriot Richard Stockton, who signed the declaration of independence, from the state of New Jersey; and the occasion of this epistle was one received from Mrs. Stockton, accompanied with stanzas, complimenting the general for his signal victory over the British and Hessians at Trenton, but at the same time expressing a doubt whether it were consistent with the rigid rules of christian morals to indulge in fiction.

*Arkansas.* Henry Wharton Conway has been elected a delegate to congress, from this territory, by a majority of 370, in the place of Mr. Bates, declined. He was opposed by major Bradford.

*Ithaca,* in New York, contained only 611 inliabants in 1818; it now has 1268.

*New York canal.* A steam boat passed Palmyra on the 5th inst. steering for the west, at the rate of about four miles an hour. The agitation of the water caused by its wheels, was thought not to be so injurious to the banks of the canal as the swell of a boat drawn by horses at the same speed.

On the 4th inst. a canal boat, laden with merchandise, from Troy, arrived at Burlington, Vermont; and, on the 7th, another boat arrived from Newburgh, freighted with peaches; she was expected to return in a few weeks with a cargo of oysters.

There is much bustle at Albany since the opening of the canal. The wharves are lined with boats from different places in the interior. The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser gives the following additional particulars respecting the Erie canal:

The canal was originally divided into three sections—eastern, middle and western. The eastern extends from Albany to Utica, 107 miles; the middle from Utica to Montezuma, 96 miles; and the western from Montezuma to Buffalo, 160 miles.

The middle section, which has but nine locks, cost about \$13,000 a mile; the eastern has probably cost from \$25 to \$30,000 a mile; and the western section from 15 to \$20,000 a mile.

The greatest extent of canal made in on year, has been 70 miles—100 miles can be made with great ease.

A boat, for the conveyance of passengers, costs \$2,000. It is elegant and spacious, and generally has seven hands. The price of passage, all found, is four cents a mile, and it goes four miles an hour, night and day. A freight boat requires two hands, besides the boy, who directs the horse, or horses, and costs about 2 or \$300.

The stone locks cost \$1,000 a foot, and are made of sand or lime-stone, and in the best manner. In other words, a stone lock, of ten foot lift, costs \$10,000. A wooden lock can be made for \$2,000 in all.

*Distressing.* During the passage of the ship Hercules from Cronstadt to Boston, Joseph Harmus, a seaman, fell overboard, it blowing a gale at the time. The sky light cover was thrown over, which he gained. After several ineffectual attempts to reach him by tacking the ship, Mr. J. S. Hobart, second officer of the ship, jumped into the sea, and swam with a line to the assistance of the drowning man—he succeeded in reaching him, with a rope made fast to his own body, but unfortunately the rope parted from the ship, and, distressing to relate, both were drowned. They were both promising young men.

*Sword fish.* There is in the East India museum, at Salem, (Mass.), pieces of the sword fish, which pierced the bottom of the ship Osprey, of that port, some years since, penetrating through the copper, sheathing, plank and timber, the length of two feet. The timber was of the best solid white oak,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick. The parts of the sword preserved are what, on one side, remained without the timber, and, on the other, pierced through it; the part broken off in the solid timber still remains there, without injury to the bottom of the ship.

*Curious tree*—The *magny*, or *mati* tree, which is very common to Mexico, yields to none in point of utility. It affords water, wine, oil, vinegar, honey, syrup, thread, candles, &c. &c. It has broad and thick leaves, with sharp points—which serve for needles: and the points being torn off, there follows a tough kind of hair—fit for sewing. When the tree is tapped, a liquor issues forth, much like water, sweet and palatable; if boiled, it acquires the quality of wine—and another process turns the wine into vinegar—if kept longer boiled it becomes thick, like honey—if only half boiled, it is not unlike syrup. The leaves serve for covering to the houses, and a fine yarn may also be spun from them for clothing—while, from the roots, strong ropes are manufactured. In short, there are nineteen different services, to which the productions of this tree may be applied.

*Remarkable.* There are now living, in Bristol, in good health, twelve persons who were engaged in general Sullivan's expedition on Rhode Island, in 1778. What is a little singular, is, that six of them, (viz: Samuel Bosworth, Thomas Pearch, Nathaniel Hicks West, David Maxfield, Nathaniel Wilson and Nathaniel West), were attached to one company, and enlisted in 1775 under captain Caleb Carr, of Warren, who is also living; the other six, (Edward Munro, William Cox, Loring Finney, George Sanford, Royal Sanford and Thomas Church), composed *one mess*, were drafted at the same time, marched together, and joined the army the same day.

*Rhode Island American.*

*New York.* The state prison, at Auburn, in New-York, is an establishment of the greatest magnitude. When completed, it is supposed the cost will be \$400,000. The wall is a square of 500 feet each side, and covers more than five acres. It is 17 feet high one side and 30 on another. The prison is 276 feet in front and 45 in depth. The wings are 242 by 45. The north wing will contain 575 cells of 7 by 3 12 feet, with a ventilator to each. They are washed weekly and white washed monthly.

The officers consist of a principal and deputy keeper, 10 turnkeys and 12 guards. These are all chosen and directed by a board of inspectors, appointed by the legislature. There are now in the prison 277 convicts, of whom but one is a female, and of whom 76 are in solitary confinement. The punishment of whipping is inflicted by order of the keepers, and is the only one for prison offences.

A school is kept two hours a day, for the instruction of juvenile offenders in reading and writing. The workmen are principally of the juvenile class, and great pains are taken to teach them trades, that they may, when released, be able to earn an honest living.

Such guards and securities are provided against fire, that if one should happen, but a small part of the prison could be burnt.

The convicts are prohibited from speaking except in the presence of a keeper, and then only about their work. At night they are separately confined.

From the above sketch, it will be seen that the establishment consists of a new plan to render solitude and labor instrumental to the punishment of crimes, instead of recurrence to the barbarous inflictions of the old code. We have regarded the discarded plan as worse than impunity; because, by collecting guilt together in a mass of communication, the most practised and depraved offenders became the teachers of those novitiates, who were less thoroughly vitiated.

*U. S. Gazette.*



# NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES. No. 9 VOL. I.] BALTIMORE, NOVEMBER 1, 1823. [VOL. XXV. WHOLE No. 633.

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

The paper on "constitutional principles," inserted in the "Register" of the 18th ult. has excited much more than usual interest, and brought many good citizens to a serious pause. I expected to have had the pleasure of giving Mr. Ritchie's reply to the argument in the present sheet, and would have gladly inserted it entire, that my readers might see both sides of the question; but he has not taken up the subject in the way that was hoped for, and it has been thought proper to press it more home upon him.

The fact is, the constitution of the United States is beset. A caucus is to be called to obstruct its operation—and a precedent established of the most dangerous tendency. The farewell address of the *Father of his country* has a paragraph on this subject that cannot be too seriously considered. It appears as if written to meet the very case now before us. He said—"It is important, likewise, that the habit of thinking in a free country, should inspire caution in those entrusted with its administration to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres; avoiding, in the exercise of the powers of one department, to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments into one, and thus create, whatever be the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it, which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal against invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiments ancient and modern; some of them in our own country and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment, in a way which the constitution designates. But let there be no change by USURPATION, for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly over-balance, in permanent evil, any partial or transient benefit which the use can, at any time, yield."

And, among the first rules laid down by President Jefferson, in his inaugural speech, we find these—

"The support of the state governments in all their rights, as the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies; the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor," &c.

With the remarks now presented, I hope to conclude the discussion of the subject—at least, for the present.

**ELECTION BY THE PEOPLE.** The "Republican general Committee" of the city of New York, consisting of delegates from the several wards, has passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That, in our opinion, the president ought to be elected directly by the people of the United States."

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Now, there is something very reasonable and apparently rightful in this proposition: yet the *political impossibility* of accomplishing the object of the resolution, one might have thought, should have prevented a preferment of it, by a body such men as compose that committee.

1. It would require a new modification of the constitutions of most of the states as to the qualification of voters, over which the United States have no sort of control:

2. As an amendment to the federal constitution, it is necessary that *two thirds* of the members of *both* houses of congress should propose it to the states,\* and then, to make it valid, it is required that it should be ratified by *three fourths* of the states. So that, as we now have 24 states, if *seven* were to be against any proposition of this nature, it would fail.

It is as *impossible* to suppose, for one moment, that the southern states will give up the power derived from their slave population, as that the small states will relinquish their equality with the large states in the senate.

Let us briefly see what would be the operation of it—admitting that laws were passed to equalize the qualification of voters in the several states, which I regard as a most serious difficulty at the very onset.

White		
<i>Names of states.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Present no. of electors.</i>
New York	1,332,744	36
Pennsylvania	1,018,983	28
Ohio	576,572	16
	2,928,301	70
Maryland	260,022	11
Virginia	602,974	24
North Carolina	419,200	15
South Carolina	231,812	11
Georgia	252,453	1,766,441 9—70
Alabama	85,451	5
Louisiana	73,383	5
Mississippi	42,176	3
Missouri	53,988	3
	1,823,439	86
Let us add—		
Kentucky	434,644	14
Tennessee	339,727	11
	2,597,810	111

Here are *eleven* states which, respecting their own power, as it must be expected that they will do, would oppose the amendment on the ground of the objection already stated; but there is another which I shall speak of below, not less effectual on all the small states, whether they possess slaves or not.

Apply the "rule of three" to the facts here ascertained—2,597,810 *citizens* have 111 votes for president, and 2,928,301 such persons have only 70! Under a liberal system, about *one seventh* of the free population of a country may be supposed to attend the polls. This was the average of several

\*States, however, may propose amendments, but with a more faint prospect of success.

counties in Pennsylvania, at the recently warm election for governor in that state—

New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio would then give for president, 418,300 votes--and Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, (at present having the same power as to a choice), could give only 252,300 votes.

If 2,597,810 free white persons in the eleven states named, give 111 votes for the presidency, what should 2,928,301 such persons give? *Ans. one hundred and twenty one.* The three states give only seventy.

But the matter must be regarded as impracticable, on another account—

Rhode Island has 79,413 free whites, and, therefore, gives one vote for president for every 20,000 persons. New York has 1,332,000 free whites, and with 36 electors, has nearly 40,000 such persons for one elector of president, or double the quantity of Rhode Island. This comes out of the power of the last named state in the senate, and applies equally to all the small states

It is needless to pursue the subject further. These simple statements shew the political impossibility of giving effect to the proposition made by the general committee of New York—because, though it may be "proper in itself," it is no more practicable than the measure can be brought about, than that we can procure a falling of the sky that we may catch larks—until the *millenium* shall arrive and men "will feel power without forgetting right."

NEW YORK. The election for members of the senate and house of representatives is at hand, and the good people of this state are uncommonly excited on the subject. We see accounts of meetings in almost every county or district, at which various resolutions, expressive of the will of the citizens, were passed. A very great and imposing majority is evidently in favor of reclaiming from the hands of the legislature the power *usurped*, as to the appointment of electors of president, and there seems no reason to apprehend that such reclamation will be made in vain. Indeed, we do not observe that a general ticket, to be voted for by the people, is *openly* opposed any where, though some are secretly against a measure that will tend so much to limit the scope of management. On another point the people seem to be considerably divided, at present; and which party is strongest, we cannot as yet venture to say: that is, in respect to a congressional caucus. Those on one side of the question, speak much about the "ancient usages and discipline of the party"—their opponents declare that "the caucus system is a powerful machinery, confined in the hands of a few presumptuous demagogues," &c. We publish below the proceedings of the "general committee" of the city of New York, and some extracts from the resolutions passed at a meeting of the delegates of Madison county.

*At a meeting of the republican general committee of nomination, held at Tammany Hall, on the evening of the 21st of Oct. 1823—*

The selection of candidates for the assembly, to be reported to a general meeting of the republican electors of the city and county of New York, having been completed, the following resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice:

Whereas, this committee deem it expedient and proper to avow their opinion on certain cardinal points, therefore,

*Resolved*, That we will cherish and support those principles which impelled a free and enlightened

people to elevate to the highest honor of the nation, a Jefferson, a Madison and a Monroe.

*Resolved*, As the sense of this committee, that at no period during the last twenty years, have the welfare and perpetuity of our party more imperiously required a rigid adherence to ancient usages and discipline, than at the present moment.

*Resolved*, That as the system of caucus nomination by congress and by the legislature has, heretofore, sustained us in adversity, and contributed to our triumph, we do seriously desire a congressional caucus to recommend a candidate for the presidency; and we pledge ourselves to support, by all fair and honorable means, the individual to whom the democratic members may designate as best calculated to promote the unity, the prosperity and permanency of our party.

*Resolved*, That we recognise and will ever defend the doctrine that all power emanates from and of right belongs to the people.

*Resolved*, That, in our opinion, the president ought to be elected directly by the people of the United States.

*Resolved*, That we recommend such an alteration in our state election law, at the ensuing session of the legislature, as shall enable the people of this state to choose the presidential electors by a general ticket.

*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the persons nominated by this committee, for members of assembly, to use their best endeavors, in case of their election, to carry the foregoing resolutions into effect.

*Resolved*, That the preceding resolutions be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in all the republican papers of this city.

ANNAHAM DALEY, *Chair'm.*

J. L. LAWRENCE, *Sec'y.*

The editor of the "National Advocate" gives us to understand that these resolutions were passed *unanimously*—and that the gentlemen named for the assembly are decidedly in favor of a congressional caucus at Washington, and an election of electors of president by the people of New York.

*Extracts from the proceedings of the convention of Republican Delegates, for the several towns in the county of Madison*

*Resolved*, That, as we value the purity and preservation of our free republican institutions; as we would preserve the constitutional equality of our political rights, and as we would ever hold in sacred respect the "sovereignty of the people," so we will strive for the abolition of the caucus system, and oppose, by all honorable means, the success of any candidate brought before the people under its dangerous authority. The charm of a "regular nomination" shall no more have influence upon us; and no candidate shall receive our support who pretends to have any other reliance than his own intrinsic merits.

*Resolved*, That this convention view, with the utmost abhorrence and alarm, the attempts which are making, at this time, by a set of factious, designing men, to foist upon these United States a president of their own choice, and one who will subserve their particular, selfish designs, at the disregard and sacrifice of the interests of the nation.

His object is sought to be accomplished chiefly by the means included in the discipline and enginery of the caucus system. That system, in direct violation of our sacred federal constitution, is to give to our members of congress the power of nominating, or what amounts to the same thing under the



binding authority of their proceedings in caucus, the power of electing our president."

At a meeting held in Saratoga county, "bargains and sales at Washington and agreements at Albany," are freely spoken of and severely deprecated.

Since the preceding was prepared, some additional information has been received, which may throw further light on the movements of parties in this important state.

The gentlemen nominated by the general committee of the city of New York, as members of the legislature, have addressed the following note to the electors—

*"New York, October 24, 1823.*

SIR—We are informed that some of our democratic friends, members of the nominating committee, who voted against requiring any *formal pledges* from the candidates at the ensuing election, would, notwithstanding, be pleased with a voluntary declaration of our sentiments on the subject of the several resolutions passed by that committee. We do, therefore, unhesitatingly say that they meet our cordial approbation, and so far as may depend upon us, should we be elected members of the legislature, will receive our support.

On the question of changing the mode of choosing presidential electors, we have no hesitation in saying that we will support the proposition for so amending the law, as that the people may elect them by a general ticket throughout the state.

Your's, very respectfully,

*W. A. Thompson,*

*Thomas Hyatt,*

*John Morris,*

*M. Cunningham,*

*To Abraham Dally, esq.*

chairman of the nominating committee.

N. B.—Mr. Broome and Mr. Rathbone are both out of town, their friends offer the same pledge in their name. Dr. Huntington has written a similar letter, which will be published."

The nominations made, in cases of this nature, are subject to the approbation or rejection of the republican party, in general meeting assembled. Such a meeting was held on Monday evening last. We know not how to gather the truth from the various and conflicting accounts before us, nor shall we venture to blame any party; but it certainly appears, that the meeting was exceedingly numerous and very turbulent; and there were two presidents and secretaries put up and sustained by the opposing parties, and each sect did business for itself—one ratifying the nomination, and the other forming a *new ticket*. The struggle at New York is apparently as ardent as any that took place in old party-times. All the papers, except the "Advocate," agree in stating that a very large majority of the people present, estimated at between 2 or 3000, were in favor of the new ticket—one says, at least, two thirds of the assembly.

The meeting of the republicans at Albany, to confirm the nominations of assemblymen, is also said to have been "much agitated." A proposition was made in this meeting to instruct the persons nominated to vote for a law to elect the electors of president by the people. It was moved to postpone the resolution indefinitely. The chair decided that the motion was carried, though many believed that the majority was on the other side, and hence in the "agitation." *This is the only attempt that we have seen at any meeting in the state that has, in its proceedings, the appearance of opposition to the projected change of the law.*

It was with considerable impatience that I waited for Mr. Ritchie's second number about "caucus nomination" and "*Mr. Niles*," because he promised "to come to close action"—an intimation that would have alarmed me, out of the respect that I bear him, were it not believed that my argument was hedged round about by truth, as with a rampart of adamant. I have read this number attentively, and concluded that my worthy and much respected opponent is "*skirmishing*" still; and whether he will, or will not, "come to close action," he does not say.

Three points were made in the body of the article that has caused his large body of remarks:

1. That the representation allowed on account of the slave population, (though the word *slave* is adroitly avoided in the constitution), was a compromise.

2. That the power of the states in the senate was a compromise.

3. That the solitary power granted to the states, in a certain contingency, in the house of representatives, was a compromise.

And I agreed, that these three compromises, taken together, were right; though willing to admit that either of them, considered separately, was wrong; and I wished to know how it was that a "COMBINATION," to use the strong word of Mr. Monroe, should be tolerated to set aside and defeat the operation of one of those compromises, and even by the members of congress, when, if the same persons should assemble to accomplish the same purpose, as to either of the other two named, they would be accounted guilty of treason against the commonwealth.

Mr. Ritchie has not met either of those points. Indeed, if he has at all assailed me, at or on either of them, it is so faintly that I cannot discover it. Much less has he attempted to instruct us why any set of the provisions of the constitution is less sacred than the rest: why one conciliatory arrangement should be disturbed, and the rest held inviolable—each depending on principles that are common to all.

The gentleman asks—"shall the 600,000 freemen of Virginia have no more share in the election of a president, than the 60,000 citizens of Delaware?"—meaning in the accidental event of a choice being made by the states, which never yet would have happened, unless on account of an original imperfection in the constitution, which has been remedied. Very well; shall the 1,500,000 freemen of New York, (which is about the present amount in the state), have no more ulterior share in the enactment of laws or the choice of a president, than the 600,000 of Virginia or the 60,000 of Delaware, the power of each state being equal in the senate on all occasions, and in one possible event, in the house? Shall Virginia, with, at this time, just about or less than the number of citizens that Ohio contains, have twenty-two members in the house of representatives and twenty-four electors of president, though Ohio will have only four teen representatives and sixteen electors? Is the choice of a person, the mere selection of an individual for the chief magistrate of a free people, whose business it is to execute the law, more interesting to their welfare than a construction of the power which makes the law? In answer to Mr. Ritchie's question, I say yes, because it is the covenant, that all are solemnly bound to observe until it is abolished. Let him return this compliment, by answering my questions, on any other principle than that on which I have answered his! He cannot do it—no man living can do it.

I must suppose that I have been very unfortunate in the manner of expressing myself, for I cannot believe that Mr. Ritchie would willingly misrepresent or misunderstand me; but he appears to think it rather strange that I would accede to a congressional caucus for the support of *party principles*, notwithstanding I oppose one whose avowed object is to *obstruct an operation of the undoubted provisions of the constitution*. Can the gentleman be serious? To my mind, the one is really as different from the other, as the old congress of 1776, which was assembled for the preservation of American liberty, as the late congress of Verona, congregated for the destruction of the rights of nations and of man in Europe. The first grew out of *exigent necessity*—it was a grand caucus, a glorious caucus, to bring together the whole strength of the colonies, that it might bear upon the common enemy of each of them; but the other congress, also a caucus, was called to exercise *force* to deprive nations of their independence, and reduce tens of millions of persons to absolute slavery. What better plea had the autocrat of Russia to act against the acknowledged right and power of Spain, (being one of the community of nations), than Virginia, or any other large state, can have to act against little Delaware, in respect to the right and power constitutionally secured to her, in the eventual election of a president of the United States, by states? All that can be said in favor of the great states with us, may be said in favor of those of Europe, and the *ultima ratio regum*, THE LAW OF FORCE, applies alike to either, in reference to the cases before us. A congressional caucus is to be called to set aside the supreme law of the land—a *royal caucus* has been held to set aside the social compact of Europe, and put down the constitutional principles of all the civilized world. Their work is going on in Spain. France, in obedience to the decrees of the royal caucus, has invaded that country, not to subject it, (if her king is to be believed), but to effect an alteration of its local constitution more suitable to the general state of society—more conformable to the will of the mighty! Are we to have a caucus on this principle—to build up the strong and annihilate the weak? No—no! And, while we may glory in a caucus of patriots assembled for the furtherance of *measures*, we may hate a caucus of kings, congregated for the support of their own personal and unholy views. If there is inconsistency in this, then am I inconsistent.

I repeat it—the people do not yet apprehend the ground on which a congressional caucus is *now* proposed to be held, or every friend of the constitution would regard it as a monster. Let us state the case even yet more clearly, or at least in another point of view. The great states of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Massachusetts and North Carolina—six states, have a decided majority in the house of representatives—122 members out of 212. But they have only 12 votes in the senate out of 48, or one fourth of the whole number: yet the senate, in addition to the power that it holds in common with the house, performs “executive business,” of various and most important character. What would the people think, if the members of the house of representatives from the six states named, were recommended to go into caucus to concentrate their strength against the constitutional power of the senate? Some would laugh at the folly, others be wroth at the presumption—but all join in deprecating the scheme. Now, in the name of all that is queer, all that is wonderful—why should the last suggested caucus be less rightful or proper, than that which

is so seriously recommended by Mr. Ritchie and others? Let those answer who can! I challenge all the caucus-men in the nation to shew the real difference that there is between them. Will my friend of the “Enquirer” meet the question? I pray that he may! The constitution is not “a nose of wax,” to be caucussed down in one case and not in another. It is equally sacred in all its parts—and equally binding.

But many are pleased with “regular nominations,” and so am I, when there is *right* in them. By running after names we forget substances. We have found these nominations to answer well, in supporting the principles of the constitution; but is this a reason why we should apply them to *overturn* the constitution? Heaven forbid! The nature of things has changed, and we must change with it. It is avowed, by Mr. Ritchie and the rest, that the intended caucus has for its object to *prevent the operation of certain specific provisions of the constitution*. What would have been said of a “republican caucus” in 1798, if it had declared itself friendly to such a purpose? An amendment of the constitution is one thing, but an *opposition* to its positive establishments is another. It may be right to “combine” to amend; though it would be treason to combine to *obstruct*. Mr. R. knows this perfectly well. The famous resolutions of Virginia were in favor of, and not against, the constitution; and both he and I, [at least myself], at the time of their passage, were for sticking to the compact, though opposed to the existing administration of power under it. But who will make a “regular nomination” to commit treason? Treason, on its largest scale, is a combination of persons to act against the law—what must such a combination be called, when it acts, not to *amend or make anew* a constitution, but to *impede or intercept* its legitimate progress?

Mr. Ritchie, (as I believe that all the warm friends of a congressional caucus are), appears devoted to the exaltation of one particular person to the presidency. I am not; and here I stand upon a higher ground than he does. With either of at least three of the gentlemen named for that dignified office, I shall be reasonably content. I have not yoked myself to the chariot of any man, and bound myself to pass to the right when he cries out “gee,” or go to the left when he says “come lither,” or uses the word “haw” for shortness! I have not any personal interest to serve, or local feeling to gratify. And my reason for opposing a congressional caucus is just this and no more—that it must needs be a *juggle* against the constitution by those whose especial duty it will be to defend it. And for what? That, through the spirit of party or the pride of opinion, a person may be elected president whom the people, in the first place, or a majority of the states, in the second, might not otherwise choose!!! Are we to hazard the constitution for this—is its vital principle, its compromising spirit, to be broken down, that any one man, no better than his fellows, may get at the top of the wheel, by a political fiction, and in opposition to the law? I have supported every congressional caucus that has been held, because in the election of Messrs. Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, as recommended, it appeared that, through a support of them, I was supporting the constitution, as well as the honor of my country. On account of this, am I to support the proceedings of a set of *speculators* [such as certain late bank robbers], for their own benefit, when at open war with the first principles of the government? My maiden vote was given before what has been called “the reign of terror”



commenced, for the "Democratic ticket"—as a matter of conscience, I have since attended every election at which I had a right to vote, and never voted any other, and, what is more, *never shall*, so long as parties are at all kept up amongst us.— Though persecuted in early life, because I indignantly refused\* to sign an address to the president of the United States in 1798, and so give in my "adhesion," I "have kept the faith;" and it is my pride to retain, to this moment, every political friend of my youth that the grave has spared to his country; these now are, personally as well as politically, my nearest and dearest and most intimate friends. I do not say these things for the use of Mr. Ritchie—he has known me too long and too well, and is too much of a gentleman, to need them; but there are some,—(and he would not be at a greater loss to single these out than myself, if either of us pleased to do so), who are so completely "*in the market*," that they cannot apprehend it possible for any one to be otherwise than "*a man of principle according to his interest*."

To come to a close. I hope that Mr. Ritchie will cease his "skirmishing" and commence the "action." There will be even merit in me, a plain, practical mechanic, in being beaten by him, provided he combats openly in the field, and meets me point with point. But if he will *manœuvre* only—he cannot add either to his own reputation or my credit, by evading the argument concerning "constitutional principles."

I will only add this, and by way of explanation—that, if any set or sect of persons, members of congress or honest citizens, shall assemble in caucus, (if the term best pleases), for the purpose of nominating a man for president, *because he shall appear the best fitted for the support of certain undisguised and tangible measures*, I will feel myself at perfect liberty to sustain that man with my private vote and interest—"*provided always and nevertheless, those measures shall conform to my own notions of right, and not be in opposition to the constitution*." Nay, I will support a meeting or caucus that shall have for its object certain amendments of the constitution—but I cannot combine with others to effect an *evasion* of its positive rules, lest other rules may also be so juggled out of operation, and the compact be destroyed.

COM. PORTER, in the steam galliot Sea Gull, arrived at Washington on Saturday last. Though still weak, he may be said to have recovered from his late indisposition. All the officers and crew of the Sea Gull are well. The safety of the commodore, on account of the anxiety universally felt for him, has diffused universal joy.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE. M. Carey respectfully informs the citizens of the United States that he hopes to be able to publish, in the course of the ensuing year, a work for which he made considerable preparations a few years since, viz: "Sketches of a History of Religious Persecutions, in two volumes, 8vo.

Any information or communications calculated to facilitate the execution of this work, will be thankfully received. Books, loaned for the purpose, will be carefully preserved and returned, uninjured.

\*So refused, because the *despotic* spirit of the person who tendered it would not accept a decided rejection of it; but insisted that I should, under the penalty of his sovereign displeasure.

"NATIONAL PALLADIUM." A new weekly paper, with this title, appeared, at Washington city, on Thursday last. The proprietor, at present unknown, "comes out," on the presidential question, in support of Mr. Clay, though he will, in "no ways, interfere" with Mr. Crawford. From what seems likely to happen, if the people will only read all that is printed in favor of the different candidates for the presidency, they will have—*reading enough*; and much, indeed, may be rightfully said in favor of different persons.

Another new paper, called the "Independent Inquirer," is just published at Providence, R. I. It does not appear to have started on the presidential question, but is friendly to the election of Mr. Adams.

THE PRESS. The *Edinburgh Review*, speaking of "English periodicals," in regard to their manufacture of falsehoods, says, specially of one of them, "it put a leading question to a popular member, [of parliament], from the city, as if some ill conduct of his had caused his father's death; it was shewn that *this gentleman's father died before he was born*. Is it to be supposed that the writer knew the facts? We should rather think not. He probably neither knew or cared any thing about them. It was his vocation to hazard the dark insinuation, and trust to chance and the malice of mankind for success. The blow was well meant, but it failed. But was it not a blow to the paper itself? Alas, no! it still blunders on, the public gape after it—half in fear, half in indignation," &c.

Perhaps the point of these remarks may be applied as well on this side of the water as on the other.

WATS AND MEANS. A New York paper says—In a few years, upwards of a million of bushels of salt will be manufactured in the county of Onondago, the duties on which, at 12½ cents per bushel, will amount to \$125,000 annually, which, with the tolls of the canal, are forever appropriated to the canal debt, and will soon liquidate the whole sum.

The gross income in a few years may be about \$300,000.

A COMB MANUFACTORY, at Westbrook, Maine, employs thirty persons, who daily manufacture 100 dollars worth of combs, of every variety, which are sold on the most reasonable terms. A considerable part of the work-people are females. The amount of their saving to the nation, except on account of the cost of some few raw materials, is 30,000 dollars a year.

CUBA. The lieutenant-governor of Matanzas, who behaved in the most insolent manner to lieutenant Platt, of the navy, who paid him a visit concerning some piratical proceedings, by calling com. Porter and his whole command a set of pirates, has been dismissed from his office, on a representation of his conduct to the captain-general.

DR. MITCHELL, of New York, it will be recollected, received a magnificent ring from the emperor of Russia. It is stated that he has devoted it to the cause of *Grecian freedom*. This is "quartering on the enemy."

CIRCULATING PAPER CURRENCY IN ENGLAND. In 1812, what is called the country-bank circulation amounted to 37,307,029*l*. and it rose to 40 millions in 1814; but in 1818, it was reduced to 28½ millions.

the present amount is not stated. In 1812, the bank of England circulation was 23,482,910*l.*; 30 millions in 1817, and 25,947,637 on the 11th February, 1819.

"THE ROYAL FORESTS" of England contain, in all, 122,622 acres, either belonging to the crown in fee, or subject to the right of common. Of the above, 38,015 acres are enclosed for the growth of timber. The "New Forest" is the largest, and contains 66,942 acres, 6000 of this in wood. The whole number of such forests is 12—one of them contains only 900 acres.

A BRITISH TRAVELLER. A Mr. Faux has published a book entitled "*memorable days in America.*" The following is his noted recollection of one of those days:—"Slept this night 68 miles from Columbia; a dreadful tempest all night. I found my bed alive with bugs, fleas and other vermin; rose at two to shake myself, and enjoy a sort of respite from these creeping, tormenting bed fellows. On opening my window I was annoyed by frogs innumerable, of two species; some loudly whistling or chattering like English sparrows at pairing time; others bitterly lamenting, like thousands of chickens deserted by their mother-hens; others bellowing like cows in sorrow for weaning calves. This confusion from within and from without, from above and from below, spoiled my night's rest, and seemed to carry me back a few scores of centuries into Egyptian plagues."

— This puts us in mind of Mr. Smyth's famous book, reviewed in the second volume of the REGISTER, about the *Katy-Dids*, which disturbed him so much when he honored this country with his presence.

CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS. At a public dinner at Lynchburg, (Va.) on the 4th of July, chancellor Taylor, after giving a toast, said:—

"I rise, Mr. President and Vice President, to express, with your permission, and that of my fellow citizens around, my impression on a subject of deep concern to the United States.

The mode of electing the president and vice president of the United States calls out loudly for amendment. The present method is the result of intrigue sanctioned, too, by the most of the members of congress; a most palpable *fraud upon the rights of suffrage*. The power of correcting this evil is vested in the people if they will exercise it. Let them discharge those members who uphold a presidential caucus, and substitute those in their places who will use their utmost efforts to procure such amendments of the federal constitution, as will produce one uniform mode of elections, by districts, in each state throughout the United States. Then, and not till then, will the government be administered by a president and vice president of their own choice."

MARITIME JURISDICTION. *From the National Advocate.* We have seen a letter from Buenos Ayres, as late as the 16th of August, from which we have been permitted to make the following extract:

"Both parties are proceeding to extreme measures, and if the mediating influence of individual British merchants and their friends does not effect a compromise, it is not known how the affair will end. It is this: The British commander of the sloop of war Brazen, captain Wells, has, at this moment, a most violent discussion with this government, about the jurisdiction of the outer roads.

The pretensions of the English are of a nature to alarm the commercial men of all other nations, trading to this place, since they assert, that, in case of war, they have a right to make captures in the outer roads more than a hundred miles from the entrance of the river."

It appears that our correspondent called upon Mr. Forbes, our agent there, who, always alive to every thing concerning our national interest, assured him, "that he had not been asked, in any case, for his interference, nor did he deem it necessary to take any part in the discussion, because he had full faith in the knowledge and firmness of the Buenos Ayrean government, and knew that the vital interests of their commerce and revenue, as well as a sense of their dignity, would prompt them to a due maintenance of their rights."

NEW JERSEY CANAL. Mr. Clinton and gen. Bernard have returned from a tour through New Jersey, for the purpose of surveying the route of the contemplated canal from the Delaware to the waters of the Hudson, through the counties of Essex, Morris and Sussex. They traversed the whole line to its termination at Easton, Pennsylvania, and are fully satisfied of the practicability and advantages of such a navigable communication. It is estimated that the whole expense of the canal would amount to \$800,000, and the annual amount of tolls, when the work is completed, would not be less than \$150,000.

This high estimate of the amount of tolls is justified by the consideration that the canal will not only pass through a wealthy, agricultural and manufacturing district, but also through a section of the state abounding in rich mines of various descriptions. Immense quantities of the Lehigh coal, it is calculated, would also go to New York through the same channel.

THE LAW. In the circuit court of the United States, judge Washington presiding, held at Philadelphia a few days since, one of the jury could not reconcile himself to join in opinion with his fellows, and so no verdict was returned to the court. The point made was, whether the persons accused could be a second time tried for the same charge. After consideration, judge Washington decided that a new jury should be empanelled for the trial of those persons—Haskell and Franswain, charged with revolt and murder on board the schooner Tattler, on her voyage from Baltimore for Salem.

INDIANS. It is stated, in the Nantucket Enquirer, that the number of Indians on Martha's Vineyard, according to the recent report of Mr. Baylies, the resident teacher there, is about four hundred—of which two hundred and forty-four are at Gay Head.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE. Not long ago, a young Irishman, from one of the districts in that country where animal food is a luxury rather heard of than enjoyed by the peasantry, was employed as a laborer by an opulent farmer, in one of the eastern states. Delighted with his sumptuous fare, and casting back his recollections to the potatoe feasts of his warm-hearted friends he had left in his own country, he determined to write them a letter and acquaint them with the great improvement of his fortune. After inditing it in his own way, he submitted it to his employer for correction. "How is this, Pat, said the farmer, you tell your friends that you have meat in this country *twice a week*. Can you deny that you have it every day?" "Oh no,



your honor," replied Pat: "I have it three times a day if I choose; but don't your honor think *I want to have my letter believed?*" N. Y. American.

MORILLO. Morillo and Morales, though able generals, are two of the most ferocious savages in all that relates to the inflicting of misery upon their oppressors. The following anecdote is characteristic, and not unlikely to be literally true.

During the campaign in Caraccas, a boy appeared in the tent of Morillo, drowned in tears. The chief desired to be informed for what purpose he was there. The child said he had come to beg the life of his father, then a prisoner in Morillo's camp. "What can you *do* to save your father?" asked the general. "I can do but little," said the boy, "but what I can shall be done." Morillo seized the little fellow's ear: "Would you suffer your ear to be taken off to obtain your father's liberty?"—demanded he. "I certainly would," was the answer. A soldier was accordingly ordered to cut off the ear *by pieces*. The boy wept, but resisted not. "Would you lose your other ear for the accomplishment of your purpose?" was the next question. "I have suffered much, but I can *still* suffer," replied the boy. The other ear was taken off by one stroke of the knife. "And now," said Morillo, "depart! the father of such a son is dangerous to Spain; he must pay the forfeit of his life." The maimed child passed from the quarters of the general, but to witness the execution of his father.

"CROSSING THE LINE." The following account of a ceremony performed by sailors on *crossing the line*, is extracted from a letter published in a late British paper, and will amuse some of our readers. It appears to have happened on board of a ship strongly manned:

"We got into the south-east trade wind on Sunday, in 1 deg. 20 min.; and, as we expected to cross the line on Monday, Neptune came alongside on Sunday night, at eight o'clock, to make inquiry about coming on board, that those who had not crossed the line before might be introduced. The following may give you some idea of the ceremony. A tar barrel is filled with wood, coals, &c. and, being lighted at the fore-castle, is set afloat to leeward, which, on passing the gangway, is hailed by the chief mate, and Neptune replies. The barrel was seen burning all the way to the horizon, a distance of about six miles. The blazing barrel on the water had a very picturesque effect. Next day Neptune came on board, with about 40 attendants, all dressed in the most fantastic manner. They came from behind a screen at the fore-castle; Mr. Mrs and master Neptune—being in a car drawn by 10 or 12 sea horses, driven by a coachman, a postilion behind, with a barber, doctor, their assistants, &c. The car was covered with two flags. The doctor was equipped in high stile; a cocked hat, and long *queue* made of cow tail, an old black coat, powdered with flour round the shoulders, black gloves, a wooden baton as a cane, with rope yarn for a ribbon, and a shaving box filled with pills made of tallow and flour; the trowers and hats were made of painted sail cloth. The barber was a conspicuous figure, being the tallest man in the ship; he had three razors, the largest being about 16 or 18 inches long, having teeth like a saw, one fourth of an inch deep, made of an old hoop. I went voluntarily and submitted to Neptune; he put a little thin tar on my chin, which he did not scrape off with the razor, (as is commonly said), pinched my nose a little in giving me a smell of his scent

bottle, then threw a pail of water on me and dismissed me. The rough side of the razors were for those seamen who were obstreperous, or who were inattentive to their duty on the voyage. This ceremony lasted from half past nine till half past eleven."

DUTY ON TALLOW. At an adjourned meeting of the inhabitants of the town of New Bedford, Mass. held on the 11th inst. the report of a committee, previously appointed, on the subject of addressing a memorial to congress for an increase of duties on imported tallow, accompanied with resolutions, were unanimously adopted. The report states, that the present depression in the value of the products of the whale fishery is greater than ever before experienced, and that the merchants are compelled to abandon the pursuit, which has given a great check to the prosperity of that section of the country. But one whale ship has sailed from New Bedford since the beginning of this year—whereas, in 1822, twenty six vessels, tonnage 5,373 tons, and navigated by 465 seamen, employing a capital of \$360,000; and, in 1821, twenty eight vessels, tonnage 6,313 tons, navigated by 529 seamen, and valued at \$337,690, sailed from the port of New Bedford. It is stated in the report, that, in the different ports of the United States, the whale fisheries employ 42,775 tons of shipping, 2,660 seamen, and a capital of \$4,057,500, besides the number of vessels engaged in carrying the products to foreign markets and coastwise.

The present depressed condition of this branch of industry is chiefly attributed to the large importation of foreign tallow, and the report gives the following statement, derived from the treasury department

There was imported in 1820, 1,886,722 lbs of tallow, equal to 62,399 boxes of candles, of 30 lbs each, or to 235,840 gallons of oil, or equal to the products of 37,734 head of cattle, averaging 50 lbs. of tallow each. In 1821, 5,613,646 lbs. equal to 187,121 boxes of candles, or 701,705 gallons of oil, or to the products of 712,272 head of cattle. During the three first quarters of 1822, 3,476,372 lbs. equal to 114,879 boxes of candles, or 434,546 gallons of oil, or to the products of 69,527 head of cattle. During the same years there were also imported 321,821 lbs. of tallow candles.

The following are the most important of the resolutions passed by the meeting:

*Resolved*, That the general stagnation of the commerce of the country has, of late, diverted a large amount of capital from other branches of trade to the whale fishery, and those embarked in it are now suffering losses, which threaten them with speedy ruin.

*Resolved*, That the importation of foreign tallow, under no greater restrictions than the low rate of duty of one cent per pound now established, is alike destructive to the fisheries and injurious to the agricultural interest

*Resolved*, That whatever may be the obligations which nations sometimes owe to each other, on the ground of reciprocal favors, there exists no reason why the government of the United States should encourage the industry and enterprise of a foreign power, when our own citizens can supply a substitute of superior excellence, and at less actual cost than the article imported.

*Resolved*, That a memorial, praying for an increase of duties on imported tallow, and tallow candles, be presented at the ensuing session of congress, with a statement of the circumstances under which we are

placed; the magnitude of the evil that now exists, and threatens the entire prostration of our trade—destruction of our ships—and the disbanding of those seamen, who have hitherto been employed in service, to themselves profitable, and to their country honorable.

**SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.** The process by which Mr. Faraday, of the British institution, first succeeded in converting a gas into a liquid, as noticed some weeks since in our paper, was as follows: A small portion of the solid and dried hydrate of chlorine is put into a tube, hermetically sealed; it is then heated to about 100 degrees, and a yellow vapour is formed, which condenses into a deep yellow liquid, heavier than water. Upon relieving the pressure, by breaking the tube, the condensed chlorine instantly assumes its usual gaseous form. If muriate of ammonia and sulphuric acid be put into the opposite end of a bent tube, sealing it hermetically, and then suffering the acid to run upon the salt, muriatic acid is generated under such pressure as to cause it to assume the liquid form. By analogous processes, sulphuretted hydrogen, sulphurous acid, carbonic acid, cyanogen, euchlorine, and nitrous oxide, have been all found to assume the liquid form under pressure, and to appear as limpid fluids.

The principle of Mr. Perkins' improvement in the steam engine, although hid under the complex apparatus that its action requires, is, in itself, extremely simple. In order to have a clear understanding of it, the consideration of this multiplied, but ingenuous and necessary apparatus, should be, in the first instance, neglected; we shall then see that there are two orifices in the generator, each of which is loaded with nearly equal weights; these orifices are closed by valves; one, the steam valve, opening outward; the other, the supply valve, opening inwards. The water that is enclosed in the generator is still a liquid, although intensely heated, and acts in the usual mechanical manner of liquids. If then the slightest additional pressure be exerted upon the supply valve, it will be communicated in every direction through the liquid, and will raise the steam valve; a portion of the heated mass will pass out, which, being no longer subjected to any pressure but that of the atmosphere, will become steam, and act by its expansive power. This exposition of the simplicity of Mr. Perkins' principle, by one who long doubted the practicability, will probably convince the most sceptical.

A new fluid has been discovered by Dr. Brewster, in the cavities of minerals. It possesses the remarkable property of expanding about thirty times more than water; and when merely heated by the hand, always fills up the cavities of the substance in which it is contained. Its other properties, except optical, are not known; for it exists in quantities too small to be projected to chemical analysis. There are, however, likewise, in many crystals, cavities that contain water only.

A new quarry of the statuary marble has been discovered in the neighborhood of Florence.

Mr. Pepys has constructed, at the London institution, a galvanic apparatus, formed of two plates arranged as a coil. This is precisely the same as one long known in this country, and the invention, it is believed, of Dr. Cooper. The English journals, in speaking of it, mention, at the same time, an apparatus of Dr. Wallaston's, which proves to be the same with the calorimeter of professor Hare; but no notice is taken of the persons to whom the merit of invention is really due.

The great chain bridge over the Menai Straits, between Wales and Anglesea, is in a state of rapid progress. This is the most important of those works constructed by captain Brown, in the principle and plan of which he has borrowed, with little acknowledgment, from our countryman, Mr. Findlay. [*New York American.*]

**EXPEDITION OF MAJOR LONG.** The exploring expedition, conducted by major Long, of the United States army, took its departure from Philadelphia on the 30th of April last, with a view of traversing the American territory in a northwesterly direction, and returning by way of the great northern lakes. The gentlemen composing the expedition accordingly proceeded by way of Wheeling, Fort Wayne, Chicago, Prairie du Chien and Fort St. Anthony, to the source of the river St. Peter. They then travelled down the valley of the Red river to its junction with the Assiniboin, having ascertained, agreeably to their instructions, the point at which the forty-ninth degree of north latitude, the northern boundary of the United States, crosses that river. By this it appears that a considerable portion of the country occupied by the colony of the late lord Selkirk, or that part of it called the Pembina settlements, is included within the territory of the United States. The journey, thus far, was performed by land, the party being furnished with a sufficient number of horses for the transportation of their baggage and other uses.

At this place the expedition embarked on board of bark canoes, in which they descended Red river to its mouth, crossed the southern extremity of Lake Wenepeck, ascended Wenepeck river, proceeded through the Lake of the Woods, Rainy river and Lake, and down the Thamana Tekoea, to Lake Superior.

Here they exchanged their canoes for a batteau, in which they traversed the lake to its outlet. During their voyage through the lake, from the 15th to the 30th September, the weather was exceedingly boisterous, snow squalls having occurred daily for nine days in succession. On the night of the 20th of September, the snow fell more than three inches deep, and the ground remained covered with it through the day following.

They pursued their voyage to Mackinaw in the same craft, and there left lieuts. Scott and Denny, and the guard detailed at Fort St. Anthony for the service of the expedition, with orders to rejoin their regiment on the Mississippi.

They then sailed for Detroit on board the revenue cutter Alex. J. Dallas, where they embarked on board the steam-boat Superior, and landed at Buffalo.

Pursuing their journey homeward, they took their passage on board one of the New-York canal packet boats at Rochester, on the Genessee river, and travelled on the canal to Albany, whence they took the customary route to this place.

We are happy to learn that no accident or misfortune, worthy of particular notice, has happened to the party; that they were, for the most part, treated civilly by the natives, and with the utmost hospitality, at the establishments of the Hudson Bay Company, several of which they passed on their route. Their tour extended to the fifty-first degree of north latitude, and embraced a circuit of more than 4,600 miles, upwards of 3,000 of which were through a savage wilderness, remote from the abodes of civilization. This long and hazardous expedition has been completed in the short period of three days less than six months, and greatly re-



dounds to the credit of the distinguished scientific officer by whom it was conducted, as well as to his intelligent brother officers and companions. It will also, no doubt, add much to the stock of knowledge of our north-western territory and its resources.

[*Franklin Gazette.*]

**PRESENTMENT IN TENNESSEE**—*By the grand jury of Blount county—September term, 1823.* W., the grand jurors for said county, beg leave to suggest to our fellow citizens that we have long, in silence, viewed the practice of treating before and at elections, or as it is more commonly called, electioneering, as degrading to a people who profess to be republicans, and who hold the freedom of elections to be one of the highest privileges of an independent people; and nothing would now have induced us to intrude our sentiments on the public but a deep sense of our duty to our country and to our God. Treating, it cannot be denied, increases the frequency of intoxication and thereby demoralizes society, by destroying the moral principle and mental capacity of the elector; it levels virtue and vice; it prostrates every noble and manly feeling of the human heart and gives full scope to intrigue and corruption; it invites into the ranks of our candidates the most deadly enemy of our government—"men who are not perterred for their virtues, and who, consequently, prefer not virtue." We believe it to be the duty of every citizen, every lover of his country, to stand as sentinel and proclaim the approach of the enemy. Then, as grand jurors, we humbly represent to our fellow-citizens, that should this baneful practice not meet with opposition, the time is not far distant when qualification shall no longer be regarded in the choice of public officers; but he who is ablest or most disposed to treat shall be certain of preferment. Where then, we would ask, be our boasted privileges? Where the rights and liberties, once dear to every virtuous citizen? Where all for which our ancestors fought and bled? It will be answered they are in the hands of the base intriguer, who was enabled, by means of this disgraceful practice, to secure them to be sacrificed for personal aggrandizement! Let us then no longer fold our arms, vainly hoping that the evil will cure itself; as well might the cancered system expect a cure without medical aid; nothing short of the united and resolute exertion of the virtuous will cure this evil! Let us, then, no longer delay in applying the remedy! Let us go to work with a determination to effect a cure! Let us show to the world that our government is founded on virtue—and vice, although it may flourish for a day, is not a native of our soil. With this resolution, we most fervently solicit the united exertions of all virtuous citizens, of all who deem our rights and liberties worth preserving, of all to whom the sacred honor of our country is dear, to aid in abolishing so baneful a practice; and we do solemnly and unitedly resolve, and solicit our fellow citizens to join us in the resolution, that we will not hereafter support any man for any office, either of profit or honor, who will directly or indirectly use spirituous liquor to secure his election. JOHN TOWNSEND, foreman.

John Bell, Andrew Early, Robert Minnis, David Scroggs, James T. Townsly, Patrick McChung, John Davis, John Franks, Peter P. Davis, Mathew Houston, Gordon White, John Means.

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

*From London papers of the 9th Sept—three days later.* Spain. Affairs in Catalonia remain nearly as they were. There is a despatch from marshal Mon-

cey detailing an affair at Altafulia, in which the Spanish patriotic army is represented as having been 5000 strong. He makes it out that the fight was a hard one—for the French had *five men killed!* and he claims a victory—but it appears, from his own statement, the Spaniards retired in good order; though he says that they left 60 killed on the field. The bombardment of Barcelona is still *spoken of*. St. Sebastian's, Pampeluna, and all the fortified places were in *statu quo*, and likely to remain so.

It is strongly intimated that the French have made nothing out of the defection of Ballasteros. He appears to be at once an object of hatred and of fear to the invaders. It is said that he still *corresponds with Cadiz*, and has ordered that the "constitutional stones" shall not be overturned in the neighborhood of his head quarters and *within the command of his troops*. It is difficult to understand the meaning of these things. But it is added, that he has much embarrassed the operations of the French.

The duke of Angouleme has quarrelled with admiral Hamelin, who commanded the squadron blockading Cadiz, and the latter has thrown up his commission: Another account says this is not so, but that he has retired on account of indisposition, brought on by fatigue!

The French appear to have committed, or suffered, many outrages on their march from Madrid to Cadiz, on the property of persons attached to the independence of Spain. The armies of the invaders are suffering much with sickness—they dread the season of rains; they want to fight, but the Spaniards elude them—there is no present prospect of an end of the war! *Let the invaders perish!*

Cadiz has not been attacked. Vigo has not been taken; Seu has not been given up, as it was said that it would be, *and so forth*. The French, however, had taken a fortress, named Trocadara, near Cadiz, by which they say that the Spaniards had 150 men killed, 250 wounded, and lost 900 prisoners. The place is not important as to the reduction of Cadiz—marshal Soult had possession of it during the last war.

Accounts from Gibraltar are to the middle of September. Nothing efficient had yet been done against Cadiz, the communication with which still remained open, and the city was amply supplied with provisions. Riego, after collecting an army and punishing some traitors, had marched for the interior.

*Portugal.* The king has joined the French in their war against Spain, and sent a naval force to assist in the siege of Cadiz.

## Presidential Election.

### LEGISLATURE OF TENNESSEE.

Mr Grundy offered the following resolutions, which were read and laid on the table, under the rule of the house, which requires all resolutions to lie on the table for one day:

The general assembly of the state of Tennessee has taken into consideration the practice which, on former occasions, has prevailed at the city of Washington, of members of the congress of the United States meeting in caucus, and nominating persons to be voted for as president and vice-president of the United States: and, upon the best view of the subject which this general assembly has been enabled to take, it is believed that the practice of congressional nominations is a violation of the spirit of the constitution of the United States.

That instrument provides that there shall be three separate and distinct departments of the go-

vernment; and great care and caution seems to have been exercised by its framers to prevent any one department from exercising the smallest degree of influence over another; and such solicitude was felt on this subject, that, in the second section of the second article, it is expressly declared, "That no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector. From this provision, it is apparent that the convention intended that the members of congress should not be the principal and primary agents or actors in electing the president and vice-president of the United States—so far from it, they are expressly disqualified from being placed in a situation to vote for those high officers. Is there not more danger of undue influence to be apprehended, when the members of congress meet in caucus and mutually and solemnly pledge themselves to support the individuals who may have the highest number of votes in such meeting, than there would be in permitting them to be eligible to the appointment of electors? In the latter case, a few characters, rendered ineligible by the constitution, might succeed; but, in the former, a powerful combination of influential men is formed, who may fix upon the American people their highest officers against the consent of a clear majority of the people themselves; and this may be done by the very men whom the constitution intended to prohibit from acting on the subject. Upon an examination of the constitution of the United States, there is but one case in which the members of congress are permitted to act, which is in the event of a failure to make an election by the electoral colleges; and then the members of the house of representatives vote by states. With what propriety the same men, who, in the year 1825, may be called on to discharge a constitutional duty, can, in the year 1824, go into a caucus and pledge themselves to support the men then nominated, cannot be discerned, especially when it might so happen that the persons thus nominated, could, under any circumstances, obtain a single vote from the state whose members stand pledged to support them.

It is said that an election by the house of representatives would be a dangerous occurrence, which ought to be avoided. If so, let the constitution be so changed as to avoid it; but so long as the constitution directs one mode of electing officers, let not a different mode prevail in practice. When the history of the American government is looked into, with an eye to this subject, the apprehended danger disappears. Experience long since pointed out the inconveniences of the original provision in the constitution on this subject. An amendment, calculated, as was supposed, to remove every obstacle, was proposed by our wisest statesmen—it was adopted by the American people, and no difficulty has presented itself in subsequent practice. Shall a fear, that the amendment made may fail to answer the end proposed by it, induce us to adopt a course, or persist in a practice, which is manifestly an evasion of the constitution and a direct infraction of the spirit of one of its most important provisions?

It has been said, that the members of congress in caucus only recommend to the people for whom to vote, and that such recommendation is not obligatory. This is true, and clearly proves that it is a matter which does not belong to them—that, in recommending candidates, they go beyond the authority committed to them as members of congress, and thus transcend the trust delegated to them by their constituents. If their acts had any obligatory force, then the authority must be derived from some part

of the constitution of the United States, and might be rightfully exercised; but when they say they only *recommend*, it is an admission, on their part, that they are acting without authority and are attempting, by an usurped influence, to effect an object not confided to them, and not within their powers, even by implication. It cannot be admitted that there is any weight in the argument drawn from the fact, that both the parties, heretofore contending for the superiority in the United States, have, in former times, resorted to this practice. The actions of public or private men, heated by party zeal and struggling for ascendancy and power, ought not to be urged as precedents, when circumstances have entirely changed. All political precedents are of doubtful authority, and should never be permitted to pass unquestioned, unless made in good times and for laudable purposes. In palliation of the practice of resorting to caucus nominations in former times, it was said that each party must of necessity consult together in the best practicable way, and select the most suitable persons from their respective parties, so that the united efforts of all those composing it might be brought to bear upon their opponents. It is to be recollected that there is no danger of a departure from, or violation of the constitution, except when strong temptations are presented, and this will seldom occur, except when parties are arrayed against each other, and their feelings violently excited. The state of things, however, in the United States is entirely changed; it is no longer a selection made by members of congress of different parties, but it is an election by the two houses of congress, in which all the members must be permitted to attend and vote. It is not difficult to perceive that this practice may promote and place men in office, who could not be elected, were the constitutional mode pursued. It is placing the election of president and vice president of the United States—an election in which all the states have an equal interest and equal rights, more in the power of a few of the most populous states than was contemplated by the constitution. This practice is considered objectionable on other accounts: so long as congress is considered as composed of the individuals on whom the election depends, the executive will be subjected to the control of that body, and it ceases, in some degree, to be a separate and independent branch of the government; and an expectation of executive patronage may have an unhappy influence on the deliberations of congress.

Upon a review of the whole question, the following reasons, which admit of much amplification and enlargement, more than has been urged in the foregoing, might be conclusively relied on, to prove the impolicy and unconstitutionality of the congressional nominations of candidates for the presidency and vice presidency of the United States.

1st. A caucus nomination is against the spirit of the constitution. 2d. It is both inexpedient and impolitic. 3d. Members of congress may become the final electors, and therefore ought not to prejudge the case by pledging themselves previously to support particular candidates. 4th. It violates the equality intended to be secured by the constitution to the weaker states. 5th. Caucus nominations may, in time, (by the interference of the states), acquire the force of precedents and become authoritative, and thereby endanger the liberties of the American people.

This general assembly, believing that the true spirit of the constitution will be best preserved by leaving the election of president and vice president



to the people themselves, through the medium of electors chosen by them, uninfluenced by any previous nomination, made by members of congress, have adopted the following resolutions:

1st. *Resolved*, That the senators in congress from this state, be instructed, and our representatives be requested to use their exertions to prevent a nomination being made during the next session of congress, by the members thereof in caucus, of persons to fill the offices of president and vice president of the United States.

2d. *Resolved*, That the general assembly will, at its present session, divide the state into as many districts, in convenient form, as this state is entitled to electoral votes, for the purpose of choosing an elector in each, to vote for president and vice president of the United States.

3d. *Resolved*, That the governor of this state transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the executive of each of the United States, with a request that the same be laid before each of their respective legislatures.

4th. *Resolved*, That the governor transmit a copy to each of the senators and representatives in congress from this state.

On the reading this preamble and resolutions, some debate ensued, running into the merits of the first resolution, which was, after presentation, amended by the mover, so as to read as above, and the whole was made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

The speakers were Mr. Grundy, Mr. Young, Mr. Brady and Mr. Maury.

[The preamble and resolutions were agreed to and passed at a subsequent day.]

## National Courtesies.

*From the National Intelligencer.*

We are gratified in having it in our power to give publicity to the following communication, honorable alike to the writer and to the officer to whom it is addressed.

We some time since published a letter from commodore Porter to captain *sir Thomas Cochrane*, communicating to him the sensibility with which the intelligence of the honorable attention paid by *sir Thomas* and his officers to the remains of lieutenant *comdt. Cocke*, had been received by himself and the officers under his command, which letter was transmitted open through commodore *Owen*; and the following is in reply to the one which accompanied it.

It will be perceived, by the date of commodore *Owen's* letter, that it was written before the capture of "The *Allen*" from the pirates, by the gallant *Watson*.

Commodore *Sir Edward W. C. R. Owen*, knight commander of the most honorable military order of the Bath, commander in chief of his Britannic majesty's ships and vessels employed in the West Indies and the seas adjacent, to commodore *David Porter*, commanding the naval forces of the United States of North America in the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico.

Sir: I avail myself of the arrival of the schooners *Greyhound* and *Beagle* to acknowledge the receipt of the letter which you did me the honor to address to me on the 12th of June last, enclosing one for captain *sir Thomas Cochrane*, commanding his Britannic majesty's ship, the *Forth*, and I shall not fail to transmit the gratifying assurance which it contains, that the respect it was his pride and duty

to shew to the remains of a gallant officer, whose estimable qualities had endeared him to his brethren, and to those who best could estimate his worth, had been received with satisfaction by yourself and the several officers under your command.

He will receive, with pleasure, that testimony of the interest which you take in promoting and improving the sentiments of mutual good will which hitherto have marked the intercourse of the vessels of our respective squadrons; a disposition which, I trust, the confidence that we reciprocally manifest will confirm and render still more perfect.

I am happy to enclose you a gratifying proof of this improving sentiment of good will, in an extract from a report which has been made to me by captain *Maclean*, of his majesty's brig of war *Bustard*, making known to me how perfectly a small detachment from your force, commanded by lieutenant *comdt. Watson*, has co-operated with him in the service which I had entrusted to his guidance; and I beg that I may be permitted to express the pleasure that communication has afforded me.

I am happy further to acquaint you that a piratical schooner, which has been cruising in the vicinity of the Isle of Pines, was driven on shore and captured by the schooners *Lion* and *Union*, under my command, on the 5th June; and, though the crew escaped on shore, I am glad to learn, by some Cuba papers, that a party, which had been ordered by the commandant of *Trinidad*, to pursue them into the interior, had been successful in taking a considerable number of them.

I cannot close this letter without offering you my congratulations on the success attending the exertions of captains *Kearney* and *Newton* in destroying the piratical establishment at *Cape Cruz*, in which vicinity a row boat had, a short time back, been stated to have robbed some smugglers.

Although your squadron has not been fortunate in capturing the crews of pirates, who, since the affair of *Zaragoza*, are cautious in committing themselves, by a resistance which denies escape, yet the judgment with which your squadron is distributed, and the perseverance which your officers have shewn, under circumstances of great deprivation, has not been unregarded; and to these causes we may attribute, truly, a considerable portion of the comparative security which the merchant vessels, passing through the Gulf, have felt since its arrival.

I trust success will still mark the exertions it is making for the general benefit, whilst I have the honor to remain, with sentiments of sincere respect, your very obedient and humble servant,

E. W. C. R. OWEN.

On board his Britannic majesty's ship the *Gloucester*, in port Royal Harbour, Jamaica, the 28th July, 1823.

Extract from a report made by captain *Maclean*, of his majesty's brig *Bustard*, to commodore *sir Edward Owen*, K. C. B. dated Havana, 5th July, 1823.

"On the 9th June, the *Speedwell* came off the fort, when she was despatched to *Manati*. On that day, the United States' schooners of war *Fox* and *Weasel*, with two barges similar to ours, arrived, under the orders of lieutenant *Watson*, the commander of the steam-boat *Sea Gull*. He waited upon me, and most handsomely offered to place his force under my orders, which I would not accept of, but stated, as we were employed upon a similar service, we could mutually consult what measures were best to be observed, and the pleasure we all felt in acting in concert.

"We were together some time, and they never did any thing without consulting me; and the utmost unanimity and friendship was observed. On the 10th, sailed from Kilarra, two squadrons in company, which were dispersed along the coast. On the afternoon of the 11th, we all anchored at Neuvas.

"It took us to the 13th, making various researches, and boarding various vessels at the upper part of the harbor, which extends five leagues.

"We that day proceeded to Cayo Confitis together, and in the morning of Saturday at daylight, observed two ships on shore on the Chesterfield reef Cayoverde. We immediately despatched all our boats, and found them to be the American ship Warrington, Dellingham, master, from Bordeaux to Havana, and the Hamburg ship Cesar, W. Jass, from Hamburg to Havana. They had got on shore that morning at 4 o'clock. After every exertion was made to extricate them, without effect, we were under the necessity of getting what cargo we could on shore on Cayoverde, and commenced their destruction to prevent pirates equipping from the wrecks.

"The Americans despatched, by mutual wish, the Weasel for New Providence, to provide vessels to carry away the cargoes, which were most valuable, at least from two to three hundred thousand dollars; but, from the livens getting wet, made them of little value. On the 15th, I despatched the barge to visit all the keys and inlets to Boca Lagnala Grande, proceeding with the Bustard towards Ginger key, on Bahama Bank; and left the Speedwell, with the American schooner Fox and two barges, to protect the property on Cayoverde. I anchored that night on the Bank, and, the following morning, had the misfortune to break my anchor in purchasing it. We were anchored in a bottom of sand and limestone.

"It affords me much pleasure in stating the manner and conduct observed by the United States' squadron when we were at work on the wrecks, as also on shore at Cayoverde, where we had guards placed, and the officers observed each other's orders according to rank; and our respective crews went to the senior officers for orders, and to make their reports, while employed personally on board the wrecks or on shore.

"The American commander invariably came to me, before commencing any new service, for my sanction. They got their vessels under weigh to pick our boats up, let us make use of their pilots, and considered our squadrons as one."

## Cuba and the Pirates.

Norfolk, Oct. 21—It will be recollected by many of our readers, that, on the 30th of June last, we published, on the information of lieut. commandant Stephens, of the *Jackall*, a statement to the following effect: That, about the middle of that month, while the U. S. ship *Hornet*, capt. Smith, was lying at Havana, the brig Mary Joan, (from Middletown, Conn.) arrived there, and the captain communicated to capt. Smith the fact of his having been robbed on the 13th of that month, off Matanzas, by a piratical boat, and ordered off. Capt. Smith, for the purpose of decoying and bringing the monsters to punishment, put lieut. Charles T. Platt, with 30 men, on board the Mary Joan, and ordered her again off Matanzas. We subsequently stated that the expedition had not been attended with success, as the brig did not again fall in with the pirates.

In conversation with an officer of the squadron, within a few days past, we have learned the following additional particulars, relative to that expedition:

Lieut. Platt, having arrived at Matanzas, in conformity with his orders, waited on the lieut. governor, in the absence of the governor, and made known to him the object of his visit to that port. In this interview lieut. Platt was most grossly insulted by this satellite of royalty, who declared that he considered the commodore and his whole squadron a set of pirates, and vilified them by the most outrageous epithets. Upon being informed by lieut. Platt that the whole tenor of his conversation would be communicated to the commodore, he became alarmed for the consequences, and endeavored to apologize and dissuade lieut. Platt from his intention, but to no purpose.

Upon joining the commodore, the whole conduct of this mission was made known to him, which produced the following correspondence between com. Porter and the captain general of Cuba, so creditable to both parties. Lieut. Platt understood that it resulted in the dismissal from office of this unworthy representative of the Spanish government.

As this insult offered to our government was known to many masters of American vessels, and others, then at Matanzas, we have solicited the publication of the correspondence, that they may be informed with what promptness and dignity the outrage was resented by the gallant commodore.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

To his excellency Don Francisco Dionisio Vives, captain general of the island of Cuba and its dependencies.

U. S. Steam Galliot Sea Gull,  
Allenton, June 24th, 1823. }

Your excellency: I detain the vessel of war, by which I intended despatching a letter I had the honor to address you on the 21st, for the purpose of submitting to you the transcript of a letter, this day handed to me by captain Sidney Smith, commanding the U. S. ship of war *Hornet*, one of my squadron, just arrived from Havana.

Captain Smith, while lying in Havana with his ship, had heard, by the arrival of an American brig, of her being plundered near the harbor of Matanzas by some pirates; and, as a means of capturing them, despatched the same vessel, with a number of his men, to throw themselves in the way of these marauders, and to endeavor to decoy them on board.

Lieut. Platt, to whom the letter is addressed, was the officer in command of the men on board the brig, and my object in laying it before you, is to make known the conduct of an officer, whose duty it should be to correct public opinion, instead of misleading it, and who, I am compelled to say, is unworthy of, and incompetent to, the station he fills, if he can permit himself, by such gross indecencies, and on idle reports, to do outrage to the feelings of a foreign officer, (who had waited on him for the sole purpose of paying him a respect which it appears he was undeserving of), and injustice to my conduct and character, and the conduct and character of those under my command. His assertions are, in every particular, where they have any bearing on our conduct, destitute of the shadow of truth, and I should deem them unworthy of notice, but from the effect they may have on ignorant minds, and the palliatives they seem to offer to those enemies of the human race, which it is made my duty, in conjunction with the local authorities of Cuba, to pursue and repress, and which duties I may in vain hope to complete, so long as such sentiments are



entertained and expressed by a public functionary, so high in authority as he who at times is charged with the exercise of the powers of the governor of Matanzas.

I should deem it fruitless to call on him for co-operation and support, or to expect from him a compliance with your excellency's orders and wishes.

I have but one request to make of your excellency, which is, that you will take the report of my conduct, in the business which gave rise to my letter of the 21st, from the Spanish merchants, and others of respectability, who may claim the property detained by me, and not the impure source from which the lieutenant governor of Matanzas has drawn his information.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your excellency's very obedient servant,

D. PORTER,

Commanding U. S. naval forces in the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico.

—  
GEN. VIVES' REPLY.

*Havana, June 30, 1823.*

I have received your official letters, one of which is dated on the 21st and the other on the 24th of the present month. In the latter, I observe a complaint of the conduct of the *provisionally appointed* governor of Matanzas, toward an officer of the sloop of war Hornet. I have, consequently, already made arrangements for a close investigation of this subject, in order to convince you that no other sentiments animate this government than what have been manifested to you, on several occasions, and from which it will never deviate; and likewise to satisfy you, that its views are the same as those of the government of the United States, in the extirpation of the enemies of the human race, who have infested the coasts of this pacific island; and I wish you to be fully persuaded, that it will never be able to view with indifference any intentional insult committed by its subalterns on the officers of any nation engaged in so laudable an enterprise.

In regard to your letter of the 21st, I would say, that I will accomplish the objects of its contents without delay; among those who are interested in their respective reclamations, applauding, at the same time, the just comparisons which you make of the rights of a strict neutrality toward the nation whom I have the honor of serving.

I renew to you my distinguished considerations. May God preserve you many years.

FRANCISCO DIONISIO VIVES.

To commodore DAVID PORTER.

## Religious Intelligence.

Copy of a letter from the rev. William M<sup>r</sup> Kendree, senior bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church in the United States, to the rev. Thomas F. Sar gent, M. D. president of the missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church, within the bounds of the Philadelphia conference.

*Rev. and dear sir*—Believing that I could render more effectual service by visiting the frontier settlements in the west, especially the Indian mission, than could be done by continuing my tour to the north, as was contemplated, I changed my plan accordingly, and, as I had no one to travel with me, I reluctantly declined visiting the Philadelphia conference, in order to obtain the company of preachers going over the mountains.

I reached the state of Ohio on a lame horse; but brother John Davenport, of Barnesville, a friend of

the mission, and desirous that I should visit it, not only loaned me a horse, but left his business, took the expense of the journey on himself, and accompanied me there and back to New Lancaster, which took us three weeks.

Our mission is established near Upper Sandusky, in the Wyandot reservation, containing 146,216 acres of land, being about 19 miles long by 12 wide, which, with a small reserve of 16 or 1,800 acres adjoining, is all the soil this unfortunate people claim of their former large possessions. The mission is about 65 or 70 miles, nearly due north, from Columbus, the seat of government of the state. From Columbus to the old boundary line, about half way, the country is handsomely improved. From thence to the Wyandot reserve line, within six or eight miles of the mission, as the lands have been but lately surveyed and brought into market, the population is thinly scattered, but said to be settling very fast. The land is very fertile, some tracts beautiful. In the rout we passed over the celebrated plains of Sandusky.

The weather was sultry; I was afflicted, and in consequence was very much fatigued. However, we arrived safe on Saturday, the 31st of June, about 10 o'clock in the morning, and found the mission family and the school all in good health.

In the afternoon we commenced visiting the schools, and repeated the visits, as we were able, during our stay, which was about five days. In that time we had sufficient opportunities of observing the order of the schools; the behavior of the children, in their leisure hours as well as in school; and their improvement in learning, in agriculture and housewifery. The children are cleanly, chaste in their manners, kind to each other, peaceable and friendly to all. They obey orders promptly, and do their work and go on errands with cheerfulness: no objections made—no murmuring heard—no rude conduct appeared among them. They possess the affection and confidence of their superintendent and teachers. Their progress in learning is well spoken of by visitors, and was satisfactory to us. If they do not sufficiently understand what they read, it is for want of suitable books, especially a translation of English words, lessons, hymns, &c. into their own tongue. They sing delightfully and attend family devotion regularly and readily, as well as public worship, and consider it a privilege to go on foot six miles to meeting and back, on the Sabbath.

The girls are now spinning and sewing handsomely, and would be weaving if they had looms. Three labourers, aided by the boys, cultivate more than fifty acres of land. Their crops were the most promising we had seen. The prospect of the school and the improvement of the children was pleasing.

To estimate properly the wonderful change which has been wrought among the old people, it should be remembered that the Friends, (or Quakers), by patiently continuing pecuniary aid, and counselling these Indians, prepared them, in some degree, for the introduction of the gospel among them. Mr. Stewart, (a colored man, a member of our church), was the first successful missionary that appeared among them. He describes the condition of the Indians thus, in a letter to a friend, written in June last: "The situation of the Wyandot Indians, when I arrived at this place, nearly six years ago, may be judged of from their manner of life. Some of their houses were made of small poles and covered with bark, others of bark altogether. Their farms contained from about two acres to less than

half an acre. The women did nearly all the work that was done. They had as many as two ploughs in the nation, but these were seldom used. In a word, they were, in reality, in a savage state."

But now they are building hewed log houses, with brick chimneys, cultivating their lands, and are beginning to enjoy the fruit of their labor. It is thought that some will raise a support for their families this year.

More than two hundred of them have renounced heathenism and embraced the Christian religion, professing a desire to flee from the wrath to come; and give a satisfactory evidence of their sincerity, and the reality of a change. Our missionaries have taken them under their pastoral care, as probationers for membership in our church; and are engaged in instructing them in the doctrines and duties, experimental and practical, of the Christian religion. At present the missionaries have too much on their hands, to devote sufficient time to the instruction of these inquirers after truth. But, in this case, the Lord hath mercifully supplied their lack of service, by converting several of the interpreters, and a majority of the chiefs of the nation. These interpreters feeling, themselves, that the gospel is the power of God to salvation, more readily enter into its great design, and are thereby rendered much more efficient organs for communicating instruction to the Indians. Some of these chiefs have strong minds, and having been more particularly instructed, have progressed much in the knowledge of God and of divine truths; and being very zealous, they help us much, among a people having full confidence in them. To their labors we attribute, in a great degree, the orderly conduct and good moral character of the professing Indians. The regularity of conduct, the solemnity and devotion of this people, in time of divine service, at a meeting we attended, is rarely exceeded in worshipping assemblies in the settlement.

To the labors and influence, also, of the great men, (the chiefs), may, in some degree, be attributed the good conduct and prompt obedience of the school children. It is said that one of them, (Between-the-logs), a chief speaker, lectured the children in a very impressive manner on the design and utility of the school, the necessity of obeying their teachers, and attending to their studies. This excellent man is not only a principal speaker in the nation, but well thought of as a preacher of righteousness, and is zealously engaged in the good cause. With some others, he visited lately a neighboring nation, and met with encouragement. The superintendent, with the interpreter, attended with them once, and he thinks the prospect of doing good is considerable.

On the third day after our arrival, we dined with Between-the-logs and, about twenty of their principal men, six of whom were chiefs, and three interpreters. We were agreeably and comfortably entertained.

After dinner we were all seated on an elegant green carpet, wrought by nature's art, in a handsome grove of shady oaks, and improved about two hours in council. I requested them to give us their views of the state of the school; to inform us, without reserve, of any objections they might have to the management thereof; and to suggest any amendment they might wish. I also desired to know how the nation liked our religion, and how those who had embraced it were prospering.

In their reply, these several inquiries were distinctly attended to, and treated in a delicate, impressive and dignified manner. They thought the

school was in a good state and very prosperous, and perfectly satisfied with its order and management, and pleased with the superintendent and teachers, and with the improvement of the children. They believed every thing was done for the best; and that, under existing circumstances, they knew of no improvement that could be made. Their only wish concerning the school, was for its continuance and success. They were sorry to say that some of their chiefs, as well as some of their people, held to their old religion, and opposed the gospel; but they thought the opposition was growing weaker; and they intended to bear it patiently, and hoped to overcome at last. They gave a good account of those who had embraced Christianity. Their moral conduct was good, their behavior inoffensive, and that they attend to all their duties as well as they could.—They were much pleased with the increasing prospects of religion among their own people, and in a neighboring nation. The speaker declared his own determination to persevere in the good way, with great confidence;—and the interpreter said that they were also all of the same mind.

In the close they acknowledged themselves under many obligations to all their kind benefactors; and, in a respectful and feeling manner, thanked their visitors and the superintendent and teachers, for their kind attention to themselves and their children, and concluded with a devout wish for the prosperity and eternal happiness of them and all their kind friends. It was a feeling time—tears bespoke their sincerity.

Indian children, from Canada, are sent to and received at this school. Others, on their way lately, were detained by and taken into another school, under the direction of the Presbyterians. A letter of apology for the detention was sent by the teacher thereof to our superintendent, stating that they supposed our school to be full.

We are invited by respectable authority to extend our missionary labors to an Indian nation at a considerable distance.

A distinguished gentleman of this state, who has visited New Orleans, has become deeply interested in its favor, both as a very important station, and from the probability of doing good among the American citizens, who are rapidly increasing. He urges another attempt—and from his spirit of enterprise, his influence in society, his ability and disposition to administer to its support, we are inspired with a hope of success.

In reflecting upon the present state of the Wyandot mission, and comparing it with their former condition, we are induced to exclaim, "what hath God wrought!" surely "the parched ground has become a pool, and the thirsty land springs of water! the wilderness and the solitary place is made glad, and the desert blossoms as the rose." The effects of the preaching of the gospel among these untaught children of men, accords so perfectly with the history of great revivals of religion, in the days of the Apostles and since, that no doubt remains of its being the work of God.

That a great and effectual door is opened on our frontier, for the preaching of the gospel to the Indian tribes, and that we are providentially called to the work, I have no doubt. The only question is, are we prepared to obey the call? The history of St. Paul demonstrates the propriety and advantage of missionary labors, and shows also the hardships, difficulties and dangers attendant thereon.

The success of our missions, however, does not depend on the interference of miraculous power, as



in the case of St. Paul, but on the ordinary operations and influence of the holy spirit, and through the instrumentality, the labors and counsel of a gospel ministry, supported by the liberality of a generous people. This threefold cord would draw suitable persons into the work, nor would difficulties easily break it.

From a general view of our missions, and what the Lord is doing by us, we have certainly cause of much thankfulness, and sufficient ground of encouragement to persevere diligently in the great work, looking with confidence to the Great Head of the church, that He may crown our efforts with abundant success.

Your's, in the bond of the gospel of peace.

WILLIAM M'KENDREE.

*Chillicothe, July 21st, 1823.*

P. S. I presented the superintendent of the Wyandot mission with three hundred dollars from your society. It was in season and thankfully received.

W. M'K.

Extract of a letter from John Johnson, esq. agent for Indian affairs, to the rev. William M'Kendree, senior bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, dated

*Upper Sandusky, August 25th, 1823.*

Sir—I have just closed a visit of several days in attending to the state of the Indians at this place, and have frequent opportunities of examining the progress and condition of the school and mission under the management of the rev. James B. Finley. The buildings and improvements of the establishment are substantial and extensive, and do this gentleman great credit. The farm is under excellent fence, and in fine order, comprising about 140 acres in pasture, corn and vegetables. There are about fifty acres in corn, which, from present appearances, will yield three thousand bushels. It is by much the finest crop I have seen this year, has been well worked, and is clear of grass and weeds. There are twelve acres in potatoes, cabbage, turnips and garden. Sixty children belong to the school, of which number fifty one are Indians. These children are boarded and lodged at the mission house. They are orderly and attentive, comprising every class from the alphabet to readers in the bible. I am told by the teacher, that they are apt in learning, and that he is entirely satisfied with the progress they have made. They attend with the family regularly to the duties of religion. The meeting house, on the Sabbath, is numerously and devoutly attended. A better congregation in behavior, I have not beheld; and, I believe, there can be no doubt, that very many persons, of both sexes, in the Wyandot nation, have experienced the saving effects of the gospel upon their minds. Many of the Indians are now settling on farms, and have comfortable houses and large fields. A spirit of order, industry and improvement, appears to prevail with that part of the nation which has embraced christianity; and this constitutes a full half of the whole population. I do not pretend to offer any opinion here on the practicability of civilizing the Indians, under the present management of the government; but, having spent a considerable portion of my life in managing this description of people, I am free to declare that the prospect of success here is greater than I have ever before witnessed; that this mission is ably and faithfully conducted; and has the strongest claims upon the countenance and support of the Methodist church, as well as the public at large.

I am authorized and requested, by this nation in council, to present to the conference, and through them, to present to the members of the church, their thanks for the aid and assistance rendered unto them, by the mission family, in their spiritual and temporal affairs. From personal observation, together with opinions of the sub-agent and interpreters, I am induced to request that the conference will be pleased to continue Mr. Finley and family in the superintendence of the school and mission. Let it not be believed, that I make this request from my partiality, favor or affection. It arises from a conviction of his qualifications for the duty. I am, &c. &c.

JOHN JOHNSTON,

*Agent for Indian affairs.*

## Consecration of a Synagogue.

On the 29th of August, an interesting scene took place in the Great Synagogue, Jews' Place, London. The building having been thoroughly overhauled and repaired, and fitted up in great splendour, the ceremony of consecration commenced.

"The gallery was crowded with females, many of whom were very beautiful, and all attired in that fashionable splendour which forms a principal characteristic of the nation. Soon after five o'clock, the hour appointed for the ceremony, the chief Rabbi, attended by the Wardens, Elders, and other officers of the Synagogue, bearing the rolls of the laws, appeared at the door of the Synagogue; the chief Rabbi was in his full costume, under a canopy of state, supported by six persons; the chief Rabbi then exclaimed, 'open unto us the gates of righteousness; we will enter them and praise the Lord;' they then all entered in procession, preceded by six little boys, tastefully attired, each carrying a large silver basket, filled with different flowers, which they strewed along the path over which the procession passed. In this manner they circumambulated the Synagogue seven times, during which time seven appropriate psalms were chanted by the reader and choir, the music of which was exceedingly grand.

"Upon the procession approaching the Ark for the seventh time, the rolls of laws, which were all secured in peculiar cases, most splendidly ornamented, were severally placed within the Ark. The chief Rabbi then delivered a prayer on behalf of the whole congregation, in which he particularly noticed the providential discovery of the state of the building. Three of the rolls were then taken from the Ark and conveyed in procession to an elevated spot in the centre of the Synagogue, when the reader, surrounded by all the officers, delivered in a very solemn manner, in the Hebrew language, the following prayer for the king and the royal family:—

"He who disposeth salvation unto kings and dominion unto princes, whose kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, who delivered his servant David from the destructive sword, who maketh a way in the sea and a path through the mighty wilderness, may he bless, preserve, guard, assist, exalt and greatly aggrandize our sovereign lord, king George the fourth, and all the royal family. May the supreme king of kings, through his infinite mercy, grant them life, preserve and deliver them from all manner of trouble, sorrow and danger. Subdue the nations under the soles of the king's feet, cause his enemies to fall before him and grant him to reign prosperously.

"May the supreme king of kings, through his infinite mercy, inspire him, and his counsellors and

nobles, with benevolence towards us and all Israel. In his days and in ours, may Judah be saved, and may the Redeemer come unto Zion, which God, in his infinite mercy, grant, and we will say—Amen."

"The rolls of laws being replaced in the Ark, and some other peculiar forms of service having been gone through, a subscription was opened towards defraying the expenses of the building; and, in a very short time, near \$1000 was collected. The mode of conducting the subscription was a most curious one; for the Sabbath having just commenced as the subscription was opened, no money or cheques passed; and, every moment, one might see the officers who were collecting the names of the subscribers hold up their fingers to any friends whom they saw at a distance, which was to ask him how much he meant to subscribe. As many fingers as the individual held up in return, he was immediately put down for so many guineas. The subscriptions were, afterwards, announced in Hebrew; after these was over the ordinary forms of the Sabbath-evening commenced."

### CHRONICLE.

The U. S. sloop of war *Hornet*, capt. Smith, has arrived at New York, from a long cruise in the West India seas—officers and crew, at present, in good health. The *Hornet* brought home 200,000 dollars in specie for different merchants.

*John McLean*, esq. of Boston, lately deceased, has left 100,000 dollars in aid of the Massachusetts general hospital. This worthy man once took the benefit of the bankrupt law,—but several years ago he called his old creditors together, and paid them principal and interest.

*Tobacco*. One hogshead, raised by Mr. Johnson, in Frederick county, Maryland, was sold at Georgetown, last week, for *fifty dollars per cwt.* Five or six other hogsheads brought about 30 dollars, per hundred weight.

*Wonderful*. It is stated that Mr. Peter Boynton, of Shelburne, Vermont, has raised, in the past season, two hundred and fifteen bushels of wheat, on *three acres and one tenth* of land, and that it averaged from 61½ to 64 lbs. per bushel. He had disposed of the greater part of it for seed, at one dollar and fifty cents per bushel.

At the show and fair, lately held in Madison county, N. Y. Mr. B. Bartlett produced "satisfactory proof," that he had raised *one hundred and seventy-four bushels of corn on an acre of land*, and also that he raised *three hundred and five bushels and an half of potatoes on one half acre of land*.

*Massachusetts*. Sixteen convicts in the state prison were lately baptized, by the rev. Mr. Collier.

*New Jersey*. The result of the late election is known—8 republican and 5 federalists have been elected to the council, and 29 republicans and 14 federalists in the assembly.

There are *twenty* newspapers published in the state of New Jersey.

*Natchez*. We rejoice to hear that the pestilence at this city has subsided. Judging from what we have seen, it was more awfully visited than almost any other place in the United States has been—and yet it may be, generally, regarded as healthy.

We have had a strange season. In hundreds of instances, large sections of our country, supposed to be the most favorable to long life, have been extensively and fatally filled with disease; and others, oftentimes afflicted in the autumn with sickness,

have been remarkably free from it. As pure cases of the *yellow fever* as ever were known, have appeared even in the mountainous districts—while the flat lands and the cities have suffered less than usual from high bilious fevers, or that fearful malady. It has oftentimes happened that, of large families, there was not one left even to give a glass of water to another member of it. But the deaths have not been remarkably numerous, unless at a few places.

*Michigan*. The corner stone of the capitol of this territory was laid on the 22nd ult. in ample form, by the masonic fraternity, in the presence of civil authorities and a large concourse of the people. The edifice, when completed, will be large and elegant.

*The Mississippi*. It is stated that the *craw fish* have made *sad havoc* in the levees on this river, by penetrating therein in every direction. It is apparently a great object to the planters to defend themselves against this enemy.

*Trotting*. A mare was lately trotted near Baltimore, fourteen miles in fifty three and a half minutes.

**EXTRAORDINARY WATER SPOUT.** The following account of a destructive water spout, is translated from a French paper, by the editor of the *National Gazette*.

"To the editor of the Journal des Debats.

"*Sir*—A meteor, extraordinary for its violence, rapid movement and injurious effect, has just spread alarm and desolation in several parts of the district of *Dreux et Montes*. On the 20th August, about 3 o'clock P. M. the great heat of the atmosphere produced a storm, which took the direction, from the south west, towards the village Boncourt; not far from this place there appeared, suddenly, a water spout, of extraordinary dimensions, whose broad base rested upon the ground, while its top was lost in the clouds; it appeared to consist of a thick and black vapour, in the center of which flames were frequently perceived in several directions. Moving impetuously with the storm, through the upper valleys and over the mountains, it uprooted, or dashed down, in the compass of a league, seven or eight hundred trees of different sizes; and, in reaching the village of Marchefray, demolished, in an instant, one half of its houses. The walls, shaken to their foundations, fell in on every side, and the ruins were scattered to the distance of half a league, before the aerial torrent. Some of the inhabitants, who remained in the villages, were crushed or wounded by the fall of the houses; those who were working in the fields, (luckily the greater number), were thrown down or borne along by the whirlpool, that destroyed at the same time the harvest and the cattle. It discharged hail as large as the fist, stones and other foreign bodies, which struck some persons and caused severe contusions. Waggons, heavily laden, were dashed in pieces; wheels, of the largest size, torn off, were found at the distance of three or four hundred feet from the places in which they were struck. One heavy vehicle was carried upon a tile kiln, which was razed. A steeple, several hamlets, a number of detached houses, some new walls were tumbled down, and other villages, than those mentioned, suffered considerably. To judge from the devastation which it spread, this water spout must have been about six hundred feet diameter at the base. It has deprived a multitude of individuals of their means of subsistence.

FOURCAULT "



# NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES. No. 10—Vol. I.] BALTIMORE, NOVEMBER 8, 1823. [Vol. XXV. WHOLE NO. 634.]

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

POTOMAC CANAL. The "National Intelligencer" of Tuesday last, in an article signed "Mulum in Parvo," contains a very illiberal attack on the people of Baltimore, because of their supposed opposition to the Potomac canal. It accuses us of "avarice and ambition"—of being "selfish"—as "jealous" of Washington, and as prepared to oppose a restoration of their "political rights" to the people of the District of Columbia! It also puts it down as *impossible* to conduct an arm of this canal to our city.

Such language as this is too silly, I had like to have said almost too contemptible, to merit a serious rebuke. *Baltimore* "avaricious and ambitious!" We refer to the support afforded by loans, and the great disbursements made on our own responsibility, during the late war; the splendid public roads with which we have intersected the country, and the beautiful edifices, fountains, &c. that we have built in our city, in proof of our "avarice"—and direct public attention to North Point and Fort McHenry, for evidences of our "ambition;" and, as to being "selfish" or "jealous," these are nearly the last things that should be said about Baltimore; for the people, in general, from peculiar circumstances, are proverbial for liberal feelings and generous sympathy.

So far as my information goes, (and my opportunities to get acquainted with the truth have been numerous), the citizens of Baltimore are not *opposed* to the Potomac canal: but how is it possible to expect their *support* for it, when the following facts are considered:

1. We have expended a million of dollars on certain public roads, to obtain that trade which the canal is designed to deprive us of.

2. Yet, and notwithstanding we are to suffer this loss of capital and trade, if the canal should be made as heretofore proposed, we must pay *one third* of Maryland's share of the expense of making it: that is to say, 10,000 dollars a year will be *added* to the amount of our taxes, though such is our present condition that the usual taxes can hardly be collected, through the depreciation of property and want of business.

3. The improvement of the navigation of the *Susquehannah*, with a canal to this city, is hardly less important, as a national work, than the Potomac canal, and directly interesting and important to every one of us; and, if we have any money to spare, it is natural that we should appropriate it to the *Susquehannah* rather than the Potomac: just as much so as that a person should supply his own family with fuel rather than fill his neighbor's cellar. Would an act like this be "selfish" or exhibit "jealousy?" We are told that "he who provideth not for his own household is worse than an infidel"—yet it is for bidden that we should covet our neighbor's goods. As well might we accuse the people of the District of Columbia of *selfishness*, because they will not help us to make a canal to the *Susquehannah*, as they can censure us for preferring that canal to one on the Potomac. We are willing that the Potomac canal should be made—but not at our cost; until, at least, we have fully ascertained what can be done in respect to a favorite measure of the same nature. But we must be permitted to doubt whether the people of the district would feel very zealous

about the navigation of the Potomac, provided it was ascertained as practicable, and *conditioned*, that an arm of the canal should be extended to Baltimore, though the last is so much nearer the sea than Washington, &c.

FOREIGN NEWS. We have intelligence from Spain, direct, to the 20th Sept. and London dates of the 26th. No very important event is mentioned, except the protest of the Madrid regency, supported by Russia, against the decree of the duke of Angouleme, for the release of certain persons confined in prison, and the surrender of Pampeluna. Some of the details, however, are interesting, and the chief things are noted under the proper head. There is no present prospect of a termination of the war between France and Spain, by negotiation or otherwise. The constitutionalists, though so often routed and every where cut to pieces, appear to be as strong as ever, and one leader only gives way to another. The French begin to look to a second campaign; and, doubtless, they have severely repented that they ever engaged in this unholy war. They have suffered excessively, lost many men and expended millions on millions of money, without, as yet, having gained any permanent advantages. The king's speech to the cortes and their reply, &c. shews any thing else but a disposition to submit to the enemy. Riego has given the invaders much trouble—and, while at liberty himself, will rally round him bands of brave men, and carry on a desperate and desolating war.

"STRANGE COMPANY." It has happened, "in the course of human events," that the editor of the "National Gazette" and myself, have agreed on *one* subject—that is, concerning the right and constitutionality of a congressional caucus, the design of which is *to act against the conditions of the federal compact*. For this the editors of the "National Intelligencer" said, "the worthy editor of the Baltimore Weekly Register finds himself in company that he is not accustomed to."

Very well—but "every good rule works both ways." For the sake of a good humored argument, let us admit that Mr. Walsh, a "federalist," and H. Niles, a "democrat," have one opinion on a matter of great constitutional importance. Two *individuals*, neither of them possessing any public office or employment, accord on a certain point, and one of them is, on that account, "in company that he is not accustomed to." Very well, again—Now, the state of Delaware is the *only* "federal" state in the union, and so represents, in itself, the whole "federal" party of the United States—and it is notorious that the leaders of the ascendant party in that state are the decided friends of a congressional caucus, though their own immediate representative, or the senators that will probably be chosen, would not pretend to enter such caucus, being avowed "federalists." Here then is my corollary—As Messrs. Gales and Seaton act in harmony with the *whole* embodied "federalism" of the United States, they have gone over from their old party to that of their opponents; and, in becoming the organ of *all* that is left of "federalism," they are transformed into "federalists!" Surely, my conclusion is much more

consistent with the facts of the case than their's. At any rate, if either amounts to any thing, the other must amount to something! Further, the "Delaware Gazette," the *ONLY* paper now published which supports the old doctrines of the "federal" party, as applicable to passing events, chimes in with the editors of the "National Intelligencer" in supporting a certain person for president. Here is proof heaped on proof, like "Pelion on Ossa"—irrefragable proof, that Messrs. Gales and Seaton have got into strange company; for, if I recollect rightly, the "Delaware Gazette" lately claimed the favorite candidate of these gentlemen as the "federal candidate," because he would receive the support of the *ONLY* "federal state!"

But this said "Gazette" has also put me in strange company. The number of the 24th ultimo has a "mighty queer" thing about my "vanity" and wisdom, and the political landmarks that lately appeared in the "Register," which are deprecated as partial and prejudiced and good for nothing, though they had, perhaps, a great spontaneous circulation than any political article, of the same length, that lately appeared from the American press, being published, entire, in at least *fifty* newspapers—so what the editor of the "Gazette" says about them is—well enough. But he, or some other person for him, thinks that I omitted to notice certain things in these landmarks that I ought to have referred to, and says "among these are the opposition of Mr. Jefferson, Mr. NILES (meaning me!) and others, to the present constitution of the United States; the association of *himself*, [that is, myself,] and particular friends, in the societies formed by the French minister Genet," &c. Whew!—why was it not made to read, "*Mr. Jefferson, Mr. NILES, Mr. Monroe and others?*" It would have sounded better on the ear; and how pleasant would it be to stand *between* two presidents of the United States—one the pride of the majority when party raged, and the other who received *all* the votes, save one, of the electors of president, when parties ceased to prevail—and Mr. Monroe ought to have been named, because he *was* one of the most decided and distinguished "anti federalists" in the United States. But the "Gazette" has put me into *strange company* indeed; for so it was, as my father and mother have told me, that just after the battle of Brandywine I was born, and within range of the opposing armies, though one of the "*defender of the faith's*" grenadiers bravely charged bayonet on my mother, to "kill two rebels at once," the day before that affair took place—so, as the constitution of the United States was in actual operation in March, 1789, I was then less than *twelve* years old, and must have been a notable colleague of Mr. Jefferson and others, in discussing and opposing its ratification and adoption a year or two before! As to the rest of the article in the "Delaware Gazette," it is like that which has been noticed—but the joke is, that the writer, who has identified *me* with Mr. Jefferson, accuses me with a practice of associating myself with "noted characters" as my "particular friends!"

The "Gazette" has received this attention only because of the entire fitness of its paragraphs to the remark of my friends, Messrs. Gales and Seaton, as noticed above; and to shew that they have got into company that *they* "are not accustomed to."—I will only add, that, even in the year 1798, I had the pleasure to believe there were thousands of "federalists" who had just as honest a regard for the welfare of the United States as I myself pretended to, though we differed so warmly about the

measures and men of the existing administration. The leaders of parties may have evil designs—but the body of every great party, in a free country, cannot be supposed willing to commit political suicide.

A NEW STATE OF AFFAIRS. We have seen the appointment of the hero of Orleans, to the senate of the United States, objected to—*because his election displaced a friend of one of the candidates for the presidency*;\* we have noted that the selection of a senator by the governor of Connecticut, has offended on the *same account*; we observe that two very respectable gentlemen are proposed as the next governor of Georgia, in the place of gen. Clark, who voluntarily retires from office, one of them is commended and the other disapproved of, as they are in favor of, or opposed to, the *same* candidate for the *presidency*, and which will be elected seems entirely doubtful; and we see it is stated that the late gubernatorial contest in the state of Alabama, as well as the choice of members of the legislature, hinged on the *same person*, with most decided results against him. Really, this is a new state of things, and must confound the politicians of the old school, who have yet to learn how, and why, the election of a *president* of the United States should be rightfully connected with the choice of a *senator* in congress, or the *governor* of a state. And one of the candidates for a seat in the legislature of Ohio thus expresses himself in an address to the electors—

"Since I became a candidate for a seat in the legislature of Ohio, many of my friends have personally, and two by letter, applied to me to ascertain, in case of my election, what part I will take in the approaching presidential election.

"I now respectfully inform all interested, that, during membership, I will take no part whatever in the question proposed. I shall have no authority or commission to engage in promoting the election of any gentleman to the office of president. Merely in consequence of being a member of our legislature, I shall not usurp such authority, because, as I am determined not to submit to any dictatorial order, (no matter if in the insidious form of recommendation), directing me for whom to vote, so I shall be cautious how I attempt to control others in the exercise of their constitutional right, to vote for whom they please as president of the union. The constitutions and laws of our country have referred the decision of this momentous question to 'we the people.' It is deposited in honest and safe hands—let it remain there.

"Should I be honored with a seat in the senate, my love for Mr. Clay, my admiration for Mr. Calhoun and reverential respect for Mr. Adams, shall not induce me to use my official station to advance the election of either to the presidency."

"PRINCIPLES AND ACTS OF THE REVOLUTION." The following is an extract from a letter of the venerable patriot who first suggested a collection of papers, as was published by me last year, under the title just given. It proposes a new work of like interesting character, and I throw out the idea for the benefit of any one who may be pleased to give it effect, with a promise of contributing all the aid

\*The Richmond Enquirer says—"The country may yet rue the change." This is what some people call "going the whole." Is not the state of Tennessee best fitted to determine who shall represent that state in the senate?



in my power to accomplish the design; but my kind and much respected friend must excuse me, at least for the present—though, perhaps, no person has so large a collection of materials as myself, which may be useful to some one, long after I have made my exit from all the “works” of this world. The time and labor bestowed on the former collection, and the indifference of persons who *ought* to have felt interested in the work, has discouraged me—for my time was wasted, and, even yet, the amount of money received on account of it, has not remunerated the actual amount of money expended on the publication, though of less importance than the personal labor and time that the collection cost. *Profit* was neither desired or expected—but it was believed that *loss* would not be incurred. Though the edition was not a large one, the greater part of it remains on hand, for sale, at three dollars per copy, the original price of the volume. It will be sought after twenty years hence, perhaps, and be regarded as precious; but it would suit me much better if it were in demand now.

“I congratulate you on having finished and published the “revolutionary speeches”—they have been much admired, and are considered a permanent and instructive monument of the patriotic devotion, and political sagacity, of our predecessors. But I find that with you, as with most others who dedicate their efforts to the general good, you have had to rely almost entirely upon yourself for the execution of the undertaking, and that a consciousness of having served your country is to be your principal remuneration. I did hope that we should have drawn from the actors of '76, some precious treasures, which they could, doubtless, have furnished—but as the labor has been your's, so let the applause be. If your success has been such in an undertaking, in which, from the period to which it related, the aid of the enlightened of another generation was almost essential, but which has not been furnished, I am induced to suggest another *national enterprise* in which you can insure success from your own resources—you would render the present generation and posterity a solid benefit, while you advanced your own reputation, by collecting, into *one volume*, the speeches, with other interesting recollections, of the *last war*. Your REGISTER is, already, the best history we have of that immortal era, but this would not interfere with that work—it would be more commodious, and the subject distinct. It, doubtless, would become a manual to the ambitious youth of our country. As a literary work, it would illustrate the taste and improved style in our public debates; as an historical work we should have perpetuated the sentiments, the errors, and the sagacity of the ablest statesmen of our republic, at a crisis momentous and trying—and, as a political work, we shall be furnished with a discussion of the cardinal principles of our government, accompanied with researches that must furnish light to a posterity the most distant.

It might be advisable to commence with the meeting of congress in Nov. 1811—the debate on our naval establishment, and close with 1815.

This work has one recommendation to you, which is, that it is within your own single power to accomplish it, without asking assistance.

Think well of this suggestion, and add another to your already numerous good deeds in the cause of republicanism and our country.”

**INTERCOURSE.** The constant intercourse that is kept up between the citizens of distant parts of the United States with those of others, for the improve-

ment or preservation of their health, transaction of business, or gratification of a laudable curiosity, has a happy effect in consolidating, *not the states!* but the good dispositions of all towards all, and in doing away that mean local feeling which bad men excite, to subserve wicked purposes. The extent of this intercourse may be partially suggested by the following—On Monday, the 21st ult. there arrived, in all, at Charleston, S. C. only five vessels, viz: one each from Boston, Providence, R. I. Newport and Thomastown, Maine—the last laden with stone and lime. The other four brought *sixty passengers*, several of whom were gentlemen with their wives and children.

Gov. PORTER has ordered his broad pendant to be hoisted on board the John Adams. Several vessels will sail for the West India station about the 1st of next month. The commodore has issued the following circular:

I am directed, by the honorable secretary of the navy, to assure the officers and men of the squadron I have the honor to command, “of the consideration in which their services, on their recent expedition against the pirates of the West Indies, are held, and the high sense entertained of their devotion to a most arduous and dangerous service; wherein a vigor has been displayed, which has, effectually, arrested the depredations of the freebooters, afforded security to our trade, and justly entitles them to the unqualified approbation of the navy department and to the thanks of their country.”

D. PORTER,

Washington city, Oct. 29, 1823.

**MOURNING DRESSES.** A writer, in the Boston Recorder, condemns the practice of wearing mourning at funerals, as being unnecessary, because by no means indicative of true grief, and as being an oppressive burthen to the poor. He recently deviated from this custom, in the case of a deceased individual of his family, and transmitted ten dollars to the American Education Society, as a part of the sum saved.

**THE GLORIOUS UNCERTAINTY!** Three persons, convicted of the abduction of a Miss Gould, in Limerick, Ireland, had their lives saved, which were forfeited to the law, by a discovery that the words “then and there” had been omitted in the indictment.

**KENTUCKY.** *Important decision.* The Lexington Monitor says—“The question, argued at the last session of the court of appeals, relative to the constitutionality of the endorsement and replevin laws, was settled last week against those acts. The court of appeals is composed of three judges, two of whom agreed that said acts are binding on all transactions subsequent to their passage; but null and void, as to the case arising prior to that date. The other judge also gave his opinion, which was up to the hub, as was said of senator Ross, when he was about appointing a committee to settle presidential questions, by thirteen members of the senate; the opinion of the third judge is, that the said laws are unconstitutional in every respect, as well in cases before as after their passage.”

**FLORIDA.** We are indebted to a gentleman of this city for the following extract of a letter from col. James Gadsden, one of the commissioners for treating with the Florida Indians. [Floridian.

*Camp Moultrie, E F 18th Sept.* I embrace the earliest opportunity, via. St. Marks, of informing you that the commissioners, after many complicated difficulties, have this day concluded a treaty with the Florida Indians. The location is to the south, and the position an interior one, embracing some good lands, north east of Tampa-Bay, and all the hunting grounds, at the sources of the St. John's, valuable to the Indians, but of no consideration to the white population of Florida, being unfit for the purposes of agriculture. The terms were the best that could be obtained, and while they promote the great interests of the territory in which we have cast our lots, they do not conflict with, or are not adverse to, that humane policy which should control the conduct of the United States towards their red population.

**THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.** The following circular has issued from the department, to supercede that published on the 2nd ult. Proprietors of periodical works have many reasons to be thankful for, and none to complain of, in this arrangement.

SIR: The blanks which accompany this circular are sent to you, that you may return to this department, at the close of each quarter, the number of newspapers sent in the mail from your office, to any other post office in the union.

To enable you to make this return with accuracy, it will be necessary to take an account of the number of papers chargeable with postage, from the endorsement on each packet. It is not material that the names of the papers should be inserted in your return. You will, of necessity, require the printers to endorse on each packet, as the law prescribes, the number of papers which it contains. This arrangement will supercede the post-bills, which have been forwarded with newspapers from some of the post offices.

It is very desirable that, in taking this account of the different packets, the papers should not be so delayed, as not to be forwarded by the first mails: it would be well, therefore, to apprise the publishers or newspapers in your vicinity, that it will be necessary for them to deposit their papers a sufficient time before the departure of the mails, to enable you to take this account.

Should the publisher of any newspaper agree to furnish you with a return, at the close of the quarter, of the number of papers sent in the mail to each post office, from his printing office, you will furnish him with a blank for that purpose and forward his papers, omitting to take the numbers from the endorsements on his packets.

You will observe that two columns are contained in the blanks, in one of which you will enter the number of papers, on which the postage chargeable is one cent on each paper, and, in the other, where the postage is one cent and a half.

You are requested also to make a similar return of the periodical pamphlets and magazines mailed at your office, specifying the number of sheets contained in each, and the number sent in the mail, not exceeding fifty miles, also the number sent over fifty, and not exceeding one hundred, and also the number sent exceeding one hundred miles.

Although a part of the present quarter has expired, you will make a return at the close of it, and will please to state, whether the papers and pamphlets returned, have generally been forwarded in the mail from the commencement of the quarter.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN McLEAN.

It has always been the practice, in this office, to endorse on the packages the number of the papers they contain. The only possible difficulty that we see, is, as to the *bundles* that we make up for states, containing several *packages*, as well for safety in transportation as to save trouble at the post offices—but, no doubt, this will be satisfactorily arranged in the *operation* of the regulation.

**MANUFACTURES.**—A resolution has unanimously passed both branches of the legislature of Rhode Island, "instructing the senators and requesting the representatives of the state in congress, to advocate the adoption of such further measures as they may deem most proper for the protection of manufactures."

**WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.** *From the National Intelligencer.* At Boston, on the 17th Oct. there was a general meeting, at Concert Hall, of the friends of domestic woollen manufactures. Jesse Putnam was chairman, and Jonas Brown, secretary.

A petition to congress, for an additional duty of 12½ per cent. on imported woollens, was agreed on, signed by the persons present, and a committee appointed to receive further signatures.

Considering the *source* of this proposition, it looks *serious*. We have hitherto been induced to believe, that the manufacturers, who conducted their business prudently and systematically, as those in the vicinity of Boston do, did not desire any further encouragement. The proceedings at Boston flatly contradict this.

Of which the *Pittsburg Mercury* says—The above exhibits a fair specimen of the liberality of the editors of the official paper of the government. Messrs. Gales and Seaton think that a petition from Boston is deserving of some attention; that it looks serious when Boston manufacturers petition for an increase of duties. This is liberal, indeed. Petitions from Philadelphia, Pittsburg or Steubenville, would not look serious and would not be regarded. It would seem that none but Boston manufacturers conduct their business with propriety and systematically. It is time that the people of the middle and western states should know whether a principle, so atrocious as that avowed by Messrs. Gales and Seaton, has any sanction from any head of department, or any candidate for the presidency.

Boston manufacturers must be protected; they must not petition in vain; but other manufacturers are sacrificed and abandoned without a thought. *The importing merchants of Boston, who invest their surplus wealth in manufactures, who are the most unwearied opponents of an increase of duties on any manufactures but their own, excite the warm sympathy of Messrs. Gales and Seaton. Western men, whose all is embarked in manufactures, may "go starve and be forgotten."* To our petitions, government will say "let us alone;" but to the East India merchants of Boston, "ask and ye shall receive." To protect Boston cottons, a duty is now in force of 100 per cent. on the imported article. To protect *Pittsburg glass*, the duty on foreign glass imported into this country, is less than the export bounty paid by England.

*Southern cotton and sugar protected by a duty of 3 cents per lb.*

*Pennsylvania iron protected by a duty of 7 mills per lb.*

*Virginia tobacco protected by a duty of 6 cents per lb.*

*Missouri lead protected by a duty of 8 cents per lb.*



*Kentucky* hemp protected by a duty of 1½ cents per lb.

200,000 dollars paid out of the public treasury annually, to support the *cod fisheries of the east*, and western manufactures left a prey to foreign competition.

Thus, the manufacturers of the western and middle states, asked for a duty of 33 per cent. on woollen goods. Southern members of congress threatened to dissolve the union, and Messrs. Gales and Seaton recommended that all the shipping of the United States should be collected into the Chesapeake bay and burnt. Now, when the Boston merchants want a duty of 37½ per cent. on woollens, Messrs. Gales and Seaton seem wonderfully alive to their interest. If such sentiments are approved at Washington, western people, at all events, will think that it is time to clean the stable.

**COTTON.** The "Mississippi Republican" says—The following memoranda was furnished us by a gentleman of this county, remarkable for his particularity and accuracy of observation. It shews the different state of forwardness of the cotton crop from the year 1814 to 1819, inclusive, at which period the gentleman, to whom we are indebted, left his farm and has resided in town. Should any gentleman have made similar observations, from 1819 to the present period, we should be obliged to him for the information. We will here remark that, if the planters in the country, generally, would tax themselves so far as to notice the progress of the cotton crop, together with the peculiarities of the season of each year, it would, at some future period, be a source of amusement as well as profitable information. Some years ago the southern part of Kentucky and the whole of West Tennessee, was considered a good cotton country fine crops were made, and it was the staple commodity of the country. From change of climate or some other cause, it cannot now be produced to any profitable extent—the uncertainty of a cotton crop in many parts of Tennessee, has nearly or quite abolished its cultivation. It would be desirable to know whether, since the first settlement of this country, any such change of climate has occurred to induce a belief that the staple of Alabama will experience a like revolution.

1814—July 3, first bloom.	Aug. 29, open boll.
1815—July 1, do.	Sept. 5 do.
1816—July 9, do.	Sept. 18 do.
1817—Aug 5, do.	Oct. 2 do.
1818—July 2, do.	Aug. 3 do.
1819—June 26, do.	Aug. 25, do.

**MARBLE PONDS IN PERSIA**—This natural curiosity consists of certain pools, or plashes, whose indolent waters, by a slow and regular process, stagnate, concrete, and petrify, producing that beautiful transparent stone, commonly called Tabris marble, much used in the burial places of Persia, and in their best edifices. The ponds are contained within the circumference of half a mile; and their position is distinguished by heaps of stone, which have accumulated as the excavations have increased. The petrificative process may be traced from its commencement to its termination; in one part the water is clear; in a second, it appears thicker and stagnant; in a third, quite black; and in its last stage it is white like a hoar frost. Where the operation is complete, a stone is thrown on its surface which makes no impression, and a man may walk over it without wetting his shoes. Such is the constant tendency of this water to become stone, that, when it exudes from the ground in bubbles, the petrification

assumes a globular shape, as if the bubbles of a spring, by a stroke of magic, had been arrested in their play, and metamorphosed into stone. The substance thus produced is brittle and transparent, and sometimes richly streaked over with green, red, and copper colored veins. It admits of being cut into very large slabs, and takes a good polish. So much is this stone looked on as an article of luxury, that none but the king, his sons, and persons privileged by special firman, are permitted to take it.

**CHILDREN'S FOOD.** A lady of Yorkshire observes, in a letter dated May 2, that, in consequence of her losing her first three children, one during teething, and two of inflammation in the bowels, she gave her fourth child a little lime water in every article of food, adding a dessert; and sometimes only a tea spoonful of lime water to every article, whether liquid or thick. It succeeded in keeping up healthy digestion, and a regular state of the bowels: the child, instead of being feverish, flatulent and fretful, as all her preceding children have been, continued cool and cheerful, free from any symptom of indigestion, and cut its teeth without any constitutional disturbance. She has continued this practice with two more children with the same good effects. We have known this simple addition to the food of children prove very efficient in incipient cases of ricket and irritable bowels, attended with looseness, &c. but if the child be disposed to costiveness, on account of its astringent quality, a little magnesia should be occasionally added to it.

*Gazette of Health.*

**GENERAL JACKSON** The following correspondence is published as having taken place previous to the late election in Tennessee—

*Murfreesborough, Sept. 20, 1823.*

*Dear General:*—I am particularly requested, by many friends of yours, to inquire if you are willing to serve in the senate or the United States. The general wish here is, that you may assent to what your friends earnestly desire, and enter upon a service, which, though at war with your individual interest, is yet one which it is hoped you will not decline. Indeed, looking to the declaration made by you, to the committee of the state of Pennsylvania, "that office should be neither sought for nor declined," a strong disposition was entertained to venture your name for the proposed appointment, without inquiring of you sought about it; but considering that you are at convenient distance, I have thought proper, at the desire of several of the members, to propose it in confidence to you. If you shall consent to let your name be used, it is probable that the three gentlemen who are, at present, before the legislature for the appointment, will decline; if this, however, should not be the case, even then, although some of the members have become pledged, and although the sectional division of east Tennessee rights may somewhat operate, still I feel authorized to say, and entertain no doubt of the fact, that you will be supported by a large majority of the legislature. All we want is, a belief that you will permit your name to be used.

I am, with very great respect, your most obedient,

Gen. Andrew Jackson.

ABRAHAM MARY.

ANSWER.

*Herrnitage, 21st Sept. 1823.*

*Dear sir*—Your letter, of yesterday, has reached me, stating it to be the desire of many members of the legislature, that my name may be proposed

for the appointment of senator to congress. It is very true, as you remark, that I have not only said, but have, I believe, through life, acted upon the principle, that office, in a republican government like ours, should not be solicited, nor yet, when conferred, declined; still I would suggest to my friends, whether they ought not to excuse me from accepting the appointment they have proposed.—There are many better qualified to meet the fatigues of the journey than myself, and on whose services a reliance, for a time to come, with a prospect of becoming better as they advance, might be safely reposed; whereas, from health impaired and advancing age, neither the one nor the other could be calculated on from me; and, besides, it might be thought—nay, would be said, that my state had conferred it upon me, and that it had been sought for too by me, with a view to other objects, and for other purposes, which are, at present, pending before the nation. I have, therefore, earnestly to request my friends, and beg of you, not to press me to an acceptance of the appointment. If appointed, I could not decline; and yet, in accepting, I should do great violence to my wishes, and to my feelings. The length of time I have passed in public service, authorizes me to make this request, which, with my friends, I trust, will be considered reasonable and proper.

With great regard, I am, very respectfully, yours,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Major Abram Maury.

Member of the house of representatives.

**ALIENS.** At an adjourned, numerous, meeting of the aliens, residing in Paterson, New Jersey, convened, by public advertisement, at Mrs. Weller's tavern, on Tuesday evening the 21st ult. Mr. James McNally being called to the chair, and Mr. John Howse appointed secretary, the following address and resolutions were unanimously agreed to, and ordered to be published in the Paterson papers.

*The aliens of Paterson, New Jersey, to their fellow emigrants throughout the union*

We, conceiving that the alien laws are detrimental to the United States and injurious to us, deem it to be our duty to make an appeal to congress to obtain a revision of them. In order to accomplish this desirable end, we call upon our brother aliens who are scattered through this vast continent, to co operate in relieving us from the restrictive operation of this once salutary regulation, but now, as we humbly believe, from the change of circumstances and times, an impolitic measure. Conviction, unalterably impressed, evinces to us, that the full participation in the republican immunities, is essentially interwoven with the prosperity of the commonwealth: the interest of the citizen and republican emigrant, are in union of sentiment; and discussion of intention, it is to be hoped, will elucidate these probationary laws to be opposite in their nature to the liberal and mild institutions of the United States, which attracted us from transatlantic despotism.

Thousands of us, unacquainted with the nature of the existing alien law, have neglected to comply with its provisions, not from any feeling of disrespect to our adopted country, but from a want of knowledge of the proper mode of making application to the authorities appointed to receive "our intentions;" added to these, may be enumerated the distance of those authorities from our residence, which presents an almost insurmountable obstacle, manifesting our attachment to the government,

under whose parental care, political and religious freedom is hoped to be found.

We earnestly call upon our brother aliens throughout the union, for their undivided attention to the serious consideration of their best interests, and beg to submit to them—

1st. The propriety of petitioning congress to facilitate the right of citizenship.

2nd. That the resident aliens of each state, shall solicit the respective members to congress, to give their aid in furtherance of our views.

We appeal with respect and confidence to the citizens, with whom we mingle in the varied scenes of life, for their assistance to obtain this, which we humbly term a reasonable request. From their general liberality and good sense, we have no cause to fear disappointment; in doing this they will remove the prejudices which are generated by national feeling, and enable the firm supporters of the government to distinguish friend from foe.

*Resolved*, That a subscription be entered in to defray the expenses to be incurred in furthering the views of this meeting.

*Resolved*, That the editors of the several papers throughout the union, be respectfully solicited to give the above an insertion.

James McNally, *Chairman*,

John Howse, *Secretary*,

Paterson, Oct. 27, 1823.

#### ARTS, MANUFACTURES, SCIENCES, &c.

*Perkins' steam engine.* From the Federal Gazette. Having examined with much attention, the view of Perkins' steam engine, as exhibited in the New York Daily Advertiser, and read the accompanying description and references, I am struck with the extreme ingenuity of the invention, and the magnitude of the power compressed in so small a space. That eight gallons of water, eighteen hundred and forty-eight cubic inches, should be a sufficient supply for a power of ten horses, and the consumption of coal but two bushels, is almost beyond credibility: yet, the fact comes before us in a shape so formidable that we cannot doubt it. Of the expansive power of steam we have long been aware, but we have also had many unfortunate proofs of the effects, when urged beyond a certain temperature—It was left for a genius of no ordinary mould, to push its power almost to the extent, and to apply its tremendous efforts to usefulness. What adds much to the merit of the invention, is the great simplicity of the machine; there is nothing complicated nor intricate connected with it. Yet it is in its first stage of existence; when it shall be more matured, and its operations shall have become so familiar that all apprehensions of danger shall have subsided, and every part in its construction has been well understood by workmen, and well tested, may we not expect that many operations, that are now carried on under considerable disadvantages, and that will not afford to encounter the first cost and daily expense of engines of the present construction, may hereafter be prosecuted, with ease and success, by the aid of this important invention. The advantages of Mr. Perkins' machine consist in simplicity of construction, and, of course, less cost, less weight of metal, and occupying less space; hence, well adapted for navigation and a variety of other purposes, to which the present machines, by their weight and magnitude, cannot advantageously be applied—these alone would be great objects attained, but economy of water and fuel, to a surprising minuteness, is also attained, and a result, scarcely to be expected by the warmest imagination,



is the consequence of these combinations, an increase of power to an astonishing extent. A comparison of the powers of Perkins' machine with one of the present construction, of equal cylinder, will more closely demonstrate the merits of the new invention. The power of an engine of two inches cylinder, under a pressure of 10 lbs. on the round iach, and 200 strokes of twelve inches a minute, would be equal to the power of three men, or half of a horse power. Thus, 2 in  $\times$  2 in. = 4 prepare 10 lb. = 40 lb.; 200 strokes, of 12 in. = 400 single strokes, or 400 feet;  $\times$  40 lb. = 16,000 lb; 32,000 lb. = half horse power, or power of three men. The capacity of boiler required would be  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cubic feet = 21' 600 cubic inches—the consumption of coal required would be  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lb. per hour, or 33 lb. per day, or a peck and 23. The capacity of the boiler, or generator, of Mr. Perkins, is stated to be 18' 40 cubic inches; the consumption of coal two bushels per day, and the pressure equal to ten horses. That is, with a consumption of 613 pecks more of coal, of 19' 734 cubic inches less of water, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  times more power is obtained. The force of steam, at high temperature (420°) to which it is urged in Mr Perkins' generator, is stated at 35 atmospheres = 516 $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. The dilatibility of steam is 1728 volumes for one of water, at a temperature of 212° F.—the dilatibility, at 420°, agreeably to rule, would be 2410 volumes; but it must be considerably more to produce such powerful effects

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*Rope bridge of tension and suspension.* (From a Calcutta paper of April 5.) This bridge, which was particularly described in our last, has been a constant source of amusement during the week. The novelty of the structure has gathered together crowds every morning and evening, to the Esplanade, opposite the general post-office, to examine the manner in which it is put together. We understand that about one hundred and fifty people were collected upon it at one time, and made to move from side to side, in quick jerking manner, then run fore and aft, to try its strength, and that the machinery resisted the ordeal most completely. On Tuesday evening, three gentlemen went over in a bullock cart and occasioned a good deal of merriment. The dip which it had, when first put up, has disappeared, and even an arch is now formed above, parallel to the main transom rollers. As a first effort it may be well considered surprising, and it is highly creditable to the ingenuity of the projector, that a bridge, of so great a space as 160 feet, and nine broad, should have been run up in a few hours, by night, and also, that, notwithstanding all the trials of its stability, which it has since undergone, not the slightest alteration has been found necessary. The elliptic arch gives a good relief to the approach between the standard piles. The natives have hung garlands of flowers all over it, expressive of their gratification.

On Wednesday, the centre of the bridge formed an arch, raised two feet above the level of the main rollers at each end, and we are told it might be set up still higher if necessary.

*Coal mines.* Extract from the remarks of a French traveller in England:

"There are farms in England under ground as well as above. I know a certain farm of this kind of 5000 acres, which lets for three thousand a year, and a percentage besides upon all the coal obtained. The value of farms of this sort is greatly increased of late years, owing to the great increase of steam engines. I received an invitation to visit one of these coal mines, and cheerfully accepted. Flannel dresses were provided for us to put on. We de-

scended 378 feet deep, and there we found a mine nearly as large as Philadelphia, and laid out in regular streets—the centre street is high enough for men and horses to travel without being incommoded; the side streets are four and a half feet high, (the thickness of the stratum of coal), twenty four feet wide and thirty-six feet apart each way, so that the whole of the earth rests upon blocks thirty six feet square: the coal in the side streets are pushed to the main street upon little waggons, wheeled by boys, and there they are loaded into large waggons, drawn by horses, to the mouth of the pit. Fifty or sixty horses are kept for this purpose and their skins are as sleek as a mole. After a sufficient space is excavated, the workmen then begin to remove the blocks; and as they begin to take them away, the earth cracks with a tremendous noise over head; the workmen, however, keep working on without any fear, as they calculate the earth will not fall near the blocks; and at length it gradually bends down until it touches the floor—and the inhabitants above are, in the mean time, living in perfect safety in the stone houses.

The city of London consumes one million two hundred thousand tons annually, and employs 500 vessels of 200 tons each, and these vessels are each worked by two old men and seven or eight boys. It is a nursery for 4000 young seamen for the British navy, and affords promotion to 1000 old seamen. Captain Cook served his time in this trade.

The strata of coal is thicker in Staffordshire, in general, than in New Castle—they do not reckon the deepest coal the most profitable; as it requires larger blocks to be left, and the danger from tumbling in is much greater. In some parts of Europe, it is said the coal is ninety feet thick; but it is not worth working, except when near the surface. In Staffordshire there is a bed of coal thirty feet thick, and it contains 28 square miles. The miners have torches to do their work by. It is remarked that the men have, in general, better health that work in the mines than those above ground. The horses are let down or taken up in a large net with ease. The coal and water is generally drawn out of the pit by steam engines. Miners are sometimes killed by suddenly starting a large spring of water; sometimes buried by the falling of the earth; but much more commonly by the hydrogen gas taking fire. They are obliged to keep up a free circulation of air constantly. Their mining does not seem to affect the wells overhead."

*Hair lines.* Among the arts the following well deserves a place. It is from the Baltimore Morning Chronicle:

We have seen a deal in English papers about wooden nutmegs and parsnip seed, so handsomely imitated by the Yankees, that the real could be only distinguished from the counterfeit, by the beard. A gentleman, however, has shown us a specimen of hair rope, imported into Philadelphia from England, which he purchased, that will bear a comparison with the above mentioned articles of home manufacture. It may be necessary to mention, that hair ropes are used by paper manufacturers to dry the sheets upon, in the sun, and are preferable to hempen cords, because they retain no moisture when wet by the rain. This rope is made from such hair as is used in the manufacture of mortar, and could be shaken to pieces like a beggar's shirt in the wind, if it were not for the hemp or oakum, around which it is twisted, which serves to support it in the same way that the emperor Alexander preserves the poor helpless race of kungling, denominated the holy alliance. A specimen has been

left at this office, for the inspection of the curious—it more properly belongs, however, to our friend Peal's cabinet of curiosities.

*British cotton manufactures*.—We lately gave an account, from authentic documents, of the woollen manufactures carried on in Great Britain. From the same source, we have ascertained that about 240,000 hands, or persons, chiefly children, are employed in the spinning of cotton thread. These manufactures as much thread, by the power of water and steam, and the application of the new improved machinery, as could have been done by 28 millions eight hundred thousand persons, by the finger only. Comparatively there are but few consumers of this immense production in Great Britain. It is taken by about 100 millions Russians, Poles, Germans and others, in thread, and by about 150 millions of the inhabitants of North and South America, Asia, &c. besides home use, and the consumption of the colonies in every quarter. Calculations have been made, by which it appears that the improved power of machinery in Great Britain alone, has, in the last 40 years, increased to such a point, that it now executes or produces as much of formed, fashioned material, as could have been done formerly, by mere manual labor, by 350 millions of adult laborers, in the preparation of wool, cotton, silk, lace, iron, copper, lead, wood, and other raw materials. [*N. Y. Post.*]

*French wool, &c.* At the late exhibition of French manufactures at the Louvre, a single proprietor, count Polignac, produced 2000 kilograms of superfine merino wool, obtained from seven animals, which he described as equal to the finest Saxon. This gentleman has a flock of no less than 9000 merinos. Some sheets of copper, manufactured at Rouilly, were 12 feet two inches long, and six feet five inches wide; and those from the Nicore were 15 feet, four inches and six lines long, and five feet wide.

*Silk manufactures.* At the recent fair in Providence, R. I. Dr. Benjamin Dyer, of that town, was clad in a complete suit of silk, of a superior quality, manufactured in his own family, even from the culture of the trees to the growing of the worms producing the material. Such exertions for independence in our manufactures in this article, by this spirited individual, not only deserve our praise and approbation, say the committee, but merit the applause of the public.

*Ladies' apparel.* From the N. Y. Statesman. Last evening we had the pleasure of examining some of the most beautiful specimens of the industry and taste of our fair countrywomen that we have ever seen. Two bonnets and two vandykes, one of each wrought by Mrs. Keyes, and the others by Mrs. Collar, both of Sangerfield, Oneida county, were sent to our office for inspection and for exhibition and sale at the Mount Vernon Fair. They are made of the finest down of the milkweed, in fashionable form, lined with white silk, and are as rich, flowing and elegant, as if entirely composed of floss silk. We have no doubt they will attract the particular attention of the ladies, and we shall be disappointed if there is not considerable competition among patriotic husbands, in bidding at the auction for these beautiful articles of dress for their wives, as well as by way of rewarding the ladies who have wrought them with so much skill, and sent them hither in the hope of fair compensation and encouragement to renewed efforts. The fair in this county is considered the most important in the state, and the show of manufactures, particularly household productions, is the best and most various, with

the exception, perhaps, of Brighton fair, of any in this country. We hope the sale of the articles exhibited will stimulate to further improvement.

*Chemical.* A Prussian chemist, (a Mr. Salverte), in making experiments to improve printer's ink, has discovered a process of producing from hempseed oil a new species of black pigment, which, for brilliancy and intensity of colour, far exceeds any black known heretofore, and promises to render Prussian black as distinguished a colour as Prussian blue is at present. The inventor has not only applied it to improve printer's ink, but also to other useful purposes, particularly as a superior blacking for tanned leather.

*American tea.* A letter from W. Y. Lewis, of New Orleans, states that Mr. Mallet, of Louisiana, had succeeded in raising green tea from the seed—His plantation is near the river Amite. The bed of shrubs is of considerable extent. The climate appears to favor its growth. Mr. M. thinks the shrub might be cultivated with perfect success, if proper attention was paid to it. A specimen of the hyson tea, thus raised in the south, accompanied Mr. Lewis's letter, and on repeated trial has been found to be palatable and refreshing. The rolling and twisting operation upon the leaves, and the scenting and flavoring, by other sweet scented substances, seem to be all that was wanting to render it equal to the article we import from Canton. In short, there is every reason to believe, that the United States is as favorable as China for the cultivation of the tea plant. The only doubt is, whether, in our state of society, the labor of our citizens cannot be more profitably bestowed than in the rearing of this vegetable.

*Two crops of fruit.* The Richmond Enquirer notes the following instance of a fruit tree, which has borne fruit twice in one year:

A soft peach tree has ripened its fruit twice this year in a garden near this city. The last peaches were, of course, very small; but they were very sweet. The stones were of the Lilliputian order; without kernels. In the same garden, there are a number of blossoms on the pear trees; but it is remarkable, they are all upon those branches of the trees, which are technically said to be ravished; that is, the bark of which has been cut around to force the ripening of the fruit in the spring. This process, however, has shown its effects this fall, in the way we have mentioned: blossoms have put out, and some young pears formed; but the early frost will most probably nip all the fruit.

*Reaping corn.* The French claim the merit of a new discovery, of great importance to agriculture in the advantages which, according to them, result from the practice of reaping corn before it is perfectly ripe. This theory, which has just been promulgated by M. Cadet de Vaux, originates with M. de Salles, of the Agricultural Society of Beziers. The following are the particulars: Corn, reaped eight days before the usual time, is, in the first place, secured from the dangers which threaten it at that time; this is only accidental; but a positive advantage is, that the grain is fuller, larger, finer, and that it is never attacked by the weevil. The truth of these statements has been proved by the most conclusive comparative experiments upon a piece of corn, one half of which was reaped before the usual time, and the other half at the degree of maturity fixed by the ordinary practice. The first portion gave a hectolitre of corn more for half a hectare of land. Afterwards, an equal quantity of flour, from the wheat of each portion, was made into bread; that of the corn reaped green, gave seven pounds



of bread more than the other in six decalitres. Lastly, the weevil attacked the corn which was cut ripe, the other was exempt from it. The proper time for reaping is that when the grain, on being pressed between the fingers, has a doughy appearance, like the crumb of bread just hot from the oven when pressed in the same manner. [*Boston Pat.*]

The above is not a new discovery. It is several years since the late John C. Brush, of Washington city, published a pamphlet describing the utility of the course mentioned above; and he labored to the end of his life, by writing and conversation, to bring it into general use. Copies of his treatise may still be purchased in this city, and an act of benevolence be performed at the same time that instruction is gained. [*Nat. Int.*]

*Comet of Encke re-discovered, in New South Wales.* On the second of June, 1822, Mr. Rumker re-discovered in Gemini, the periodical comet of Encke, which has excited so much notice, and from which it appears that the revolution of this comet in 1204, is put beyond a doubt. This comet was observed in 1786, 1795, 1801, 1805 and 1818; and, by a comparison of all these observations, he calculated two sets of elements, which represented the observations within two minutes of a degree. In these elements, the revolution for 1819 was 1,203,452 days, and 1,204,452, and half the greater axis 0.3472191 and 0.3474612. With these data, M. Encke computed ephemerides of the comet for 1822. He announced that he had little hopes of its being seen in Europe in 1822, as, before June, it would be extremely faint, and always near the horizon, and, in the month of June, it would set at the same time with the sun. He added, however, "that in south latitude 34 degrees, the comet, in the beginning of June, would be elevated 24 degrees above the horizon at sunset, and would then be as bright as a star of the fourth magnitude." Our readers cannot fail to remark the singularity of the circumstance, that Mr. Rumker, who accompanied sir Thomas Brisbane to New South Wales, should have discovered this comet on the 2d of June, 1822, at Paramatta, in 33 degrees 48 minutes 45 seconds of south latitude.

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

*From London papers of the 26th Sept. and accounts from Malaga, Gibraltar, &c. of the 20th.*

*Great Britain and Ireland.* To petitions presented by English merchants to their government, praying for an immediate acknowledgment of the independence of Colombia and the other Spanish American states, Mr. Canning replied the government had the subject under consideration.

Mr. Ricardo, M. P. the celebrated writer on political economy, died on the 10th Sept.

The "White Boys," in the south of Ireland, are said to be as savage as ever.

"*The holy alliance.*" It is supposed there will be a meeting at Milan, to prescribe forms of government for Spain and Portugal!

It is said that Mr. Banghiss, of Birmingham, has invented a self acting machine, that will convey the mails through the kingdom, at the rate of twelve miles an hour.

The Courier says, the Americans have declared, by law, the slave trade to be piracy, and those engaged in it, subject to the penalties of that offence; and adds, "it is a matter of regret, that this country, which begun the work of humanity, should now be anticipated by America."

The Royal George steam packet arrived at Corunna on the 11th of September, in a passage of sixty-four hours!

Captain Sabine, on his voyage to the north pole passed the arctic circle, on the 24th of May, and arrived at Hammerlast Bay on the 2d of June. The sun there, was visible the whole 24 hours. Capt. Sabine was on shore with his instruments, was to remain there about 14 days, and would then proceed to Spitzbergen.

*France.* A Paris paper states, upon good information, that the meeting of the chambers will be earlier than was at first supposed. "The ministers have to ask for more money, for the possibility of a second campaign next year begins to be recognized."

*Spain.* A vessel has arrived from St. Lucar, (near Cadiz), bringing accounts to the 19th of September—they are not important.

Trocadero, the place lately taken by the French near Cadiz, as noticed in our last, is said to have been sold for 70,000 dollars. Another account says that it cost them three days fighting and 2000 men. A third asserts that their loss was trifling!

Riego appears to have made several traitors feel very uneasy. Gen. Alavar has retired from the fear of being shot by him.

It was reported at St. Lucar, that the French had made an attack on or near St. Petre—the result was, that they had three gun boats sunk, one frigate materially injured, and a number of lives lost. It was also circulated that, on the 28th of August, two battalions of French troops had laid down their arms; and that the duke d'Angouleme was discouraged, accusing his admiral of having deceived him, as he had found the subjugation of Cadiz a much harder task than he imagined.

Advices have been received from Malaga as late as the 20th Sept. Our consul at that place says—"news has just reached us that Riego, after giving the French a complete beating in the very streets of Jaen, leaving 700 of them dead, besides wounded, proceeded on his march, and was in a village called La Carolina, rapidly marching towards Madrid; and was in expectation of joining with Martin, the Empecinado; and but little doubt remains that he is, at this moment, within a few leagues of the capital of Spain. The authorities of this place spread a report, two days since, that he was captured, but it was merely to deceive the ignorant and keep alive the hopes of the serviles, more properly called the banditti of Spain.

"If the government in Cadiz remain firm a very short time longer, the face of affairs in this unhappy country will wear a different aspect, and Europe may have to thank Spain for saving all the continent from despotism worse than death.

"The conduct of Riego, while in this place, has been reported in the Gibraltar Chronicle in a base and shameful light, and false in every respect. He acted like a gallant soldier and a firm and unshaken patriot, and among all the generals in Spain, he has proved himself capable of acting for his unfortunate country, in the true style of the old Romans."

Files of a Cadiz paper have been received at Philadelphia—A meeting of the *Extraordinary Cortes* was held on the 6th Sept. The oath prescribed was taken by upwards of one hundred members present, among whom the names of many of the most resolute of the Spanish patriots were found:

In the evening, all the ministers of state being present, the following message from the king was read to the assembly by the speaker:

*Gentlemen deputies.*—On that important day on which the ordinary cortes of the present year closed their session, I announced to you that, if circumstances should require it, I would seek in the Ex-

traordinary Cortes, a means of safety for the vessel of state. An exposition which my ministers are, by my order, to submit to you, will shew that the vessel of the state is on the point of being wrecked, if the congress do not exert themselves to save it. What is to be laid before you will, also, palpably evince how ineffectual have been all the efforts made to obtain an honorable peace, because the enemy, bent upon pursuing his purpose, of interfering, against all right, in the affairs of this kingdom, persists in not treating but with me alone and free (*conmigo solo y libre*), and will not consent to regard me as free unless I go to place myself amidst his bayonets. Inconceivable and ominous freedom, whose sole basis is the disgrace of delivering yourself at discretion into the hands of your enemy!

"Make provision, gentlemen deputies, for the exigencies of the country, from which I should not, and will never separate my lot; and, being convinced that the enemy holds as naught reason and justice, unless they be supported by force, examine quickly the evil and the remedy."

The particulars of the negotiations are not given. The sitting was chiefly with closed doors. A junta was appointed, with unlimited powers, for the defence of the island of Cadiz.

The next day, an answer to the king's message was submitted and adopted—it is an echo of his language. It appeared, from the speech of Mr. Galiano, that attempts had been made to bring about a cessation of hostilities, but the French, as the basis of the negotiation, insisted on being put into possession of Cadiz and the person of the king. This was out of the question.

It is supposed that there is little, if any, probability of an accommodation. A general attack on Cadiz was expected, and all possible preparations made for it. It appears, however, that the government is in great want of funds.

The proceedings of the cortes are marked by firmness, as well as moderation and unanimity.

Files of London papers, to the 26th of Sept. inclusive, have been received at New York—they do not furnish accounts from Spain so late as the preceding, yet they present some interesting items, which we shall notice as briefly as we can.

Pampeluna has been taken by the French, after a severe cannonade and assault, from the 3rd to the 17th Sept. The citadel was reduced to a heap of ruins by the bombs, and yet the Spaniards manfully resisted the invaders. Finally, they were compelled to surrender, after much loss on both sides. Santana, also, has capitulated. Badajoz has a garrison of 6000 men, and Ciudad Rodrigo is well supplied. The troops who capitulated at Pampeluna, including militia, are said to have amounted to 6000.

There is a well-told story which says that Riego, having met the troops of Ballasteros, a parley was had, during which the escort of the former fell on that of the latter and captured the traitor general. The French troops in the neighborhood, informed of this, attacked Riego, and are said to have routed him; but it appears that he accomplished his purpose and carried off Ballasteros, gen. Montes, and several other officers. It is stated, however, that Riego lost a corps of his troops, about 700 strong, made prisoners; and there are some rumors, via Paris, that he himself was made prisoner—but they are not believed.

The duke of Angoleme appears to very unpleasantly situated. It will be recollected that, against the will of the Madrid regency, he ordered that certain classes of Spaniards that were imprisoned should be liberated. It is intimated that, at the

demand of the Russian minister at Paris, the duke will be required to yield to the regency, though he himself made it, and annul his decree. It is doubted whether he can continue in the command under such circumstances. The following is the protest of the regency against the duke's decree. It is, surely, a strange stand for such a body as the regency to take; but it is evidence that they calculated on the aid of the holy powers. The affair has produced much excitement at Paris. Some blame the duke and others find fault with his advisers. There has been much disputing among the ministers about it—for some of the ultras do not like foreign dictation, so palpable in the present case.

"To his excellency the duke of Reggio—Your excellency—The regency of the kingdom has been officially informed that, last night, three French officers presented themselves at the city prison, with several gendarmes, and that they have set a liberty twenty two Spaniards detained under the authority of the laws. The regency has learned with surprise an event which attacks the sovereignty of the king, in whose name it governs; and not being able to endure this encroachment upon its dignity, it protests, in the face of Europe, whose assistance it implores, against the violence of this act.

"Upon hearing of this proceeding, the regency of the kingdom would have been glad if it had had the power to abandon the reins of government; but reflecting on the situation of the sovereign, the necessity of preserving union between the two nations, and of maintaining public order in the interior, it felt the duty of continuing its functions in spite of the outrage offered to the authority with which it is invested.

"The regency of the kingdom orders me to address this protest to your excellency, in reply to the official communication which it has received.

"I have the honor to be, &c.

"August 16, 1823."

The French say that the Empecinado has only 300 men with him.

The valor displayed by the French, in capturing the Trocadero, is most pompously noticed—his royal highness fired a gun at the enemy! The French do not mention their loss—but it was considerable. Great preparations were making for a general attack on Cadiz.

Gen. Palarea, with 1400 troops, has surrendered to gen. Bourck—and, with this, opposition in Galicia is said to have ceased. But another account says it is rising in arms against the French!

The accounts from Catalonia are contradictory and uncertain; but there has been a good deal of hard fighting there. At Tarragona, the French were repulsed with the loss of 600 killed and 900 wounded, and 170 made prisoners, and 100 mules laden with baggage—the Spaniards had 200 killed and 300 wounded. The latter were under the immediate command of generals Milans and Loberas. Sorties were occasionally made from Barcelona, whereat Mina is reported yet to be sick.

The French say that the Spaniards have 16,000 regular troops, besides militia and volunteers, in the city of Cadiz and on the isle of Leon—but declare that the number is continually reduced by desertions.

A late London paper tells us that despatches, of great importance, had been received from sir Wm. A'Court, now at Gibraltar.

Adm. Hamelin, who commanded the French fleet before Cadiz, is reported to have died of a brain fever.

By a decree of the cortes of the 3d August, a



number of persons were ordered to be arrested and transported to the Canary islands.

A Paris paper says—Accounts from Perpignan, dated 10th Sept. state—“Our forces are scarcely sufficient to blockade La Seu, Figueras and Hostalrich; to keep in check the garrison of Barcelona, and to contend with Milans.”

It is said that Quiroga has arrived in Cadiz. His presence there, at this time, must have an imposing effect.

Letters from Bayonne represent the hospitals as so completely filled with sick and wounded French soldiers, that it has been found necessary to send those who arrive daily to the neighboring towns. The climate is spoken of as more fatal than the sword; and the inability of the duke of Angouleme to maintain himself is freely suggested.

The “Constitutionnel” says that Cadiz is amply supplied—that the pavements of the streets have been taken up, to prepare for a bombardment—that the words “constitution or death” are posted in all the conspicuous places. It adds that Monecy is unable to make any impression in Catalonia.

*Russia.* The London Courier of Sept. 11, observes, “The Russian government has abandoned the ridiculous pretensions it set forth respecting the boundaries upon the shores of the Pacific, and by which it was proposed to turn that ocean into a lake, subject to the power of the Autocrat.”

*Denmark.* An article from Frankfort of the 4th September, conveys the pleasing intelligence that the king of Denmark had determined on giving a constitution to his subjects. A special committee had just been appointed for the purpose of drawing it up, and a publication on the subject emanating from the royal authority, was daily expected.

*Turkey and Greece.* Much fermentation exists at Constantinople, in consequence of the disastrous state of affairs. It appears as if the Janissaries were aiming at an overthrow of the Sultan. It is said that favorable terms have been offered to the Greeks—but they had not returned any answer to the propositions. The Greeks are filled with joy on account of a great victory gained by Colotroni—the grand Turkish army was regarded as being annihilated. The force of the patriots in Candia is estimated at 34,000 fighting men—and some of the strong places only remained in the hands of the Turks. A Greek squadron has sailed for Alexandria, to look after the Egyptian fleet. Preparations were every where making for a grand expedition, to rendezvous at Samos—it is supposed that the design is to get possession of Smyrna. There is evident harmony in the operations of the patriots. The Turks and Persians have made peace, under the influence of the British ambassador.

*Egypt.* Since the war between the Greeks and Turks an extensive carrying trade has been carried on in foreign vessels, between the ports of Egypt and those of European and Asiatic Turkey and the Archipelago. In the course of the year 1821, nine hundred vessels entered the port of Alexandria in Egypt, of which 292 were Austrian, 223 English, 143 Sardinian, 76 Swedish, 57 French, 54 Spanish, 16 Danish, 10 Russian, 2 Dutch, and what is singular, not one American.

*Brazil.* It is stated that ambassadors have been sent to Russia and Prussia to procure an acknowledgement of the legitimate power of the present emperor of Brazil; but that both have refused, until the claims of the emperor shall be acceded to by the king of Portugal. Austria, it is added, has approved of this course—as, perhaps, “in duty bound” to the “holy alliance.”

*Peru.* It appears that the royalists abandoned Lima, after levying a contribution of 300,000 dollars, burning the mint, and several other large edifices. Bolivar was at Guayaquil; the chief part of his army had embarked for Peru, and he would immediately follow. It is now probable that the war will soon be brought to a close. The Colombian troops in Peru amounted to 12,000 men.

*Mexico.* The castle at Vera Cruz has always been held by the royalists. It is a very strong and almost impregnable place. There has been an understanding kept up between the royalists in the castle and the authorities in the city, that they would not act against each other. But some disputes arose between them, and the contest of trying “which could do the other the most harm,” commenced on the 21st Sept. Many houses in the city were battered down; and the castle suffered some from the fire of the other party. The people had chiefly left Vera Cruz, and were quartered in the neighborhood. These proceedings have totally stopped the trade with that important port. The affairs of Mexico are yet quite unsettled.

The merchants of Leeds had represented to Mr. Canning, that 1,000,000*l.* of British manufactures have been shipped to Mexico within a short period.

*West Indies.* The people of several of the islands appear to be exceedingly alarmed with fears of insurrections of the slaves; and strong patrols are kept up day and night in some of them. It is, indeed, fearful to look into the state of these islands, and calculate the effects of it on the state of society in this quarter of the world. Grenada, St. Lucie and Barbadoes are more agitated than the rest, but there is much uneasiness at Jamaica.

The people of these islands, beset with pecuniary difficulties on one hand, and the slaves on the other, are in a dreadful condition. The governor of Granada lately asked 300*l.* currency, for the repair of a fort deemed necessary for the public safety; but the colonial legislature freely stated that the money could not be granted, because they had it not. The depreciation of property in these islands is excessive, as the following extracts from the records of the court of chancery of Barbadoes, extracted from a late petition to parliament, will shew—

	<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Adventure plantation sold, in 1819, for	31,250	00	0
Re sold, January 1822, by the master in chancery, for	18,219	5	0
Oxford plantation sold, in 1819, for	25,000	00	0
Re sold April, 1822, by the master in chancery, for	16,000	00	0
Hopeland sold, in 1819, for	20,000	00	0
Re sold June, 1822, by the master in chancery, for	11,301	00	0
Quintens sold, in 1819, for	25,000	00	0
Re-sold, in 1822, by the master in chancery, for	13,630	00	0
River sold, in 1818, for	20,000	00	0
Re sold, August, 1822, by the master in chancery, for	11,500	00	0
Sion Hill sold, in 1821, for	24,000	00	0
Re-sold, Sept. 1822, by the master in chancery, for	12,250	00	0

The cultivation of sugar, in the West Indies, is now about one of the worst businesses pursued any where. It, perhaps, hardly yields one per cent. on the capital invested at this time.

*Canada*—10,017 “settlers” arrived in Canada during the present season, from Great Britain and Ireland.

## Election Statistics—Pennsylvania.

Return of the votes given in Pennsylvania for governor in 1817, 1820 and 1823.

Names of the Counties.	1817.		1820.		1823.	
	FINDLAY.	HIESTER.	FINDLAY.	HIESTER.	SHULZE.	GREGG.
Adams . . . . .	674	1622	791	1940	1115	1698
Allegheny . . . . .	1593	1630	1702	1749	2756	1856
Armstrong . . . . .	759	347	1016	495	1346	374
Beaver . . . . .	951	679	858	1100	1464	824
Bedford . . . . .	1517	1318	1545	1458	2117	1130
Berks . . . . .	2534	4193	2757	4353	3569	3403
Bradford . . . . .	929	353	915	788	977	804
Bucks . . . . .	2772	2888	1878	3043	3085	3095
Butler . . . . .	735	273	779	438	1216	515
Cambria . . . . .	206	150	191	207	231	155
Centre and Clearfield . . . . .	1569	765	1516	816	1895	749
Chester . . . . .	3051	3330	2930	3328	3291	3915
Columbia . . . . .	1647	766	1148	916	1609	637
Crawford . . . . .	387	393	581	580	900	649
Cumberland . . . . .	2913	2297	1886	1828	2218	1318
Dauphin . . . . .	1117	1738	1304	2000	1791	1663
Delaware . . . . .	540	1185	560	1103	641	1465
Erie . . . . .	358	261	519	415	745	604
Fayette . . . . .	1982	898	2120	1463	2634	1070
Franklin . . . . .	1990	1931	2200	2330	2445	2014
Green . . . . .	1095	412	1229	507	1673	463
Huntingdon . . . . .	1484	1246	1196	1612	1995	1495
Indiana and Jefferson . . . . .	718	274	977	432	1276	386
Lancaster . . . . .	2889	4763	3176	5073	4550	4902
Lebanon . . . . .	1182	1212	1206	1290	1669	1172
Lehigh . . . . .	1706	916	1686	1079	2144	1048
Lycoming, Potter and McKean . . . . .	1276	648	1133	769	1520	743
Luzerne . . . . .	985	832	1124	1065	1280	1291
Mercer . . . . .	832	343	868	582	1373	617
Mifflin . . . . .	1563	978	1508	1134	1772	1012
Montgomery . . . . .	3064	2654	2827	2516	3148	2572
Northampton . . . . .	2761	1203	2714	1605	3498	1490
Northumberland . . . . .	1326	939	1300	1031	1564	824
Perry . . . . .			933	754	1323	604
Philadelphia city . . . . .	1551	3946	1344	3400	2326	3798
— county . . . . .	3030	3537	3065	3508	4323	3959
Pike . . . . .	294	112	287	216	398	220
Schuylkill . . . . .	566	850	708	940	855	800
Somerset . . . . .	930	861	819	1213	1443	970
Susquehanna . . . . .	467	156	673	496	657	544
Tioga . . . . .	289	91	365	149	450	143
Union . . . . .	1018	1507	1040	1621	1765	1103
Warren and Venango . . . . .	547	146	689	286	841	476
Washington . . . . .	3111	1306	3037	1814	4188	1414
Wayne . . . . .	350	40	228	226	474	149
Westmoreland . . . . .	2242	1481	2366	2104	3298	1650
York . . . . .	2918	1944	2621	2131	3912	2166
Totals . . . . .	66420 59415	59415	66300	67985 65300	89907 64100	64100
Majorities . . . . .				1605	25807	

The state of parties in the legislature just elected is thus given—

	Democrats.	Federalists.
In the senate . . . . .	23	10
In the house of representatives . . . . .	80	20
	103	30

The whole number of votes, given and returned by the judges, amounts to 154,007—the entire population of the state was 1,049,398 in 1820—so that, without excluding the colored population, it appears that about one seventh of the inhabitants of Pennsylvania voted at the late election. No one is qualified to vote without having paid a tax, except the sons of persons so qualified, who happen to be between the ages of 21 and 22 years.



## Trial for Piracy.

FROM THE FRANKLIN GAZETTE.

In the circuit court of the United States for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, at present sitting in this city, judge *Washington* presiding, the protracted trial of *Joseph Haskell* and *Charles Franswaw*, on an indictment for piracy, was yesterday brought to a conclusion. The trial was peculiarly interesting: It excited universal attention, and was attended by extraordinary circumstances. We shall give as fair and lucid a report of the case as our opportunities and humble abilities permit, believing that nothing, at this time, could be more acceptable to our readers.

On Thursday, the sixteenth instant, a jury was empanelled to pass upon the case. *C. J. Ingersoll*, esq. district attorney, prosecuted in behalf of the United States. *Bloomfield McIvaine* and *Joseph McIvaine*, esqs. appeared as counsel for the prisoners.

The indictment contained four separate charges, each of which is made piracy, by the act of congress, and punishable with death; 1. making a revolt on board the schooner *Tattler*; 2. running away with the vessel with a piratical intent; 3. laying violent hands on the commander to prevent his fighting in defence of his vessel; 4. voluntarily yielding the vessel to a pirate. The facts, as they appeared in evidence, were briefly these: About the middle of September, the schooner *Tattler*, captain *Garland*, of Salem, Massachusetts, sailed from Baltimore, bound to the former place. Mr. *Babcock*, the mate, the prisoners, a black boy, named *Peter*, servant to the captain, and one *John Smith*, who had been shipped in Baltimore, composed her crew. On the night after she left the Chesapeake, and when *Smith* and the mate had the watch on deck, the captain, who had shortly before retired to bed, was roused by the shuffling of feet overhead; and, upon his arrival on deck, found the mate in the agonies of death, from a wound in the body. He looked all around, but no one appeared. While stooping to relieve the unfortunate man, he found himself assaulted from behind, and received three wounds, from a long Spanish knife, in close succession, in his breast and side. Turning suddenly around, he perceived *Smith* in the act of repeating the blow, and with extraordinary resolution seized him by the arm before he could accomplish it. A violent struggle now ensued, which ended in their both falling on the deck, with the knife, which *Smith* had lost from his grasp, between them. The captain seized the knife and threw it overboard. During all this time, no one was on deck but themselves; the prisoners, with *Peter* the boy, being, as far as could be discovered, asleep in the forecabin. The captain's first impulse was to call the hands, which he did, and he had scarcely returned from the forecabin steps, where he went for the purpose, when the three appeared. *Smith* was, meanwhile, deliberately pacing the deck, and the moment the prisoners arrived, the captain ordered them to seize *Smith* and confine him below, assigning, as a reason, that he had murdered the mate, and desperately wounded him. Either from the impulse of terror, or from some other less excusable motive, they omitted to obey. *Haskell* went silently to the helm, and *Franswaw*, as is supposed, concealed himself in the forecabin. *Smith* next armed himself with an iron bolt, which he drew from the pump, and again approaching the captain, threatened to beat out his brains, if he should dare to issue another order, and did not in-

stantly retire to the cabin; at the same time he ordered *Haskell* to go forward and take in the foresail. The captain, on the contrary, commanded him to remain at the helm, but, upon a repetition of the threat from *Smith*, the captain went below, and *Haskell* advanced to the foresail. While in the cabin, the captain, with the assistance of his boy, *Peter*, prepared and primed a musket, which was, fortunately, there, and gallantly returned to the deck, with a resolution to regain his vessel or perish in the attempt. The first thing he saw, was the prisoners and *Smith* engaged with the sail; which they left upon his appearance, and all three approached the place where he stood. Taking deliberate aim at *Smith*, he fired, when they turned about, and moving around by the bow, again came towards him on the opposite side; he crossed to meet them with his musket clubbed. *Haskell* passed quietly by, and resumed his place at the helm, while *Smith* was welcomed with a violent blow on the head. A second desperate encounter ensued between the captain and *Smith*, without any interference on the part of either of the prisoners or the boy. By a singular exertion of strength, the captain succeeded in overcoming his antagonist, and throwing him headlong into the sea, to rise no more. An attempt was made, in this part of the case, to prove, by the boy, who was an inactive spectator of the scene, that *Franswaw* laid his hands on the captain during the closing conflict, with a view to disable him from exertion, and to assist *Smith*. It, however, failed entirely, and with it, that count in the indictment which charged a laying of violent hands on the captain. *Franswaw* was, certainly, close by the combatants at the time, but there was no reason to believe that he assisted either. It appeared further, that the prisoners took no active part in the business, with the single exception of lowering the sail; that they used no offensive language; had no weapons whatever; had no verbal communication with *Smith*, and that the moment *Smith* was conquered, they became perfectly obedient, although the captain's exhaustion from loss of blood placed him completely in their power; they were, on the contrary, exceedingly attentive to all his wants; assisted with great kindness to dress his wounds; voluntarily hoisted a signal of distress; and, in short, did nothing which indicated a consciousness of guilt, or dread of punishment.

It appeared also that, when *Haskell* first went to the helm, the captain ordered him to place it in a particular situation; but that he did not obey.—From these facts, and some other insulated ones, which we have not room to detail, an inference was drawn, on the part of the prosecution, that the prisoners were leagued with *Smith* for the perpetration of the murder; and that they aided and abetted his subsequent acts of piracy and insubordination. *Smith* was described by captain *Garland*, in the course of his evidence, as a remarkably powerful and muscular man; and it appeared, from some conversation prior to the transaction, that he had lately returned from the Spanish Main; where, in all probability, he served a regular apprenticeship to the art of piracy. Perhaps he may have belonged to one of those gangs, in the neighborhood of Key West, which the gallantry of our navy has lately dispersed; and finding that service uncomfortable, and barren of all rewards but an ignominious death, he had transferred his talents to a more promising and a less perilous scene. The defendants are both below the middle size. *Haskell* is a Salem man, near fifty years of age, and uncommonly slender, with copious indications of hard service

upon his whole frame. Fransaw is a native of the isle of France, and about 22 years old.

The evidence having closed about three o'clock, the court adjourned until ten o'clock on Friday morning, when the district attorney commenced his argument in support of the prosecution. The counsel for the prisoners followed at full length, on both law and facts, and were replied to by the district attorney. At four o'clock, his honor Judge Washington delivered his charge to the jury, intimating a decided opinion that the prisoners should be convicted on the first count of the indictment, and leaving the other counts to the jury, to be governed by the evidence. At eight o'clock the same evening, the jury returned a verdict of guilty on the first count. Before the verdict was recorded, the counsel for the prisoners expressed an apprehension that one point in the charge of the court had been misunderstood by the jury, and entered into an explanation, which was objected to by the district attorney, but allowed by the court. One of the jurors then expressed his dissent from the verdict, which had been given, believing, as he said, that the prisoners' conduct had arisen from fear. The court remanded the jury, and adjourned until the following morning. At eleven o'clock the next morning, the jury again came in, and again delivered a verdict of guilty.

The counsel for the prisoners, having heard that one of the jurors had become insane since the last adjournment, required that the jury be polled; upon which the individual alluded to exhibited, by his answer, such decided proof of mental derangement, that the court refused to record the verdict. The district attorney now suggested that the insanity of the juror had probably arisen from want of food, and that if refreshment were allowed, he might recover sufficiently to perform his duty. But the counsel for the prisoners did not feel themselves at liberty to agree to this proposal, declaring their determination to leave the responsibility of whatever might be done entirely with the court. The district attorney then offered to discharge the jury by agreement, but this also was declined. The jury was then remanded until the court should determine on the most advisable course.

It would seem also, that the juror who dissented on the evening before had not altered his opinion, but had been induced to agree to the verdict of guilty under the impression that a written statement of his views, which he had prepared, might be permitted to accompany it.

At two o'clock they again came to the bar, when the court discharged the jury, it being expressly understood that such discharge was without the consent of the prisoners' counsel, and directed the cause to be tried anew.

On Wednesday, the twenty-second, the prisoners, being again called to the bar, offered, by their counsel, a special plea, setting forth the particulars of the former trial, and praying a discharge on the constitutional provision that no man shall be twice in jeopardy for the same cause, and alleging the discharge of the former jury as equivalent to an acquittal. To this plea the attorney of the United States demurred, and the court directed an argument on its validity, which consumed the remainder of the day. On the following morning, the court delivered a learned and elaborate opinion, overruling the plea of the prisoners, and directing the trial to proceed. This opinion was principally directed to two points; 1, that the lives of the prisoners had never been in jeopardy, as that word is applied in the constitution and by the common law; 2, that

the insanity of a juror is one of these cases of necessity in which the court may exercise a sound discretion to discharge a jury, it being essential for the due administration of justice.

A great difficulty now arose in procuring a jury. The peremptory challenges, to which the prisoners were entitled by law, exhausted the pannel before the number of twelve was completed. The marshal was then directed to lock the doors and choose the remainder from among the bystanders. Almost every individual thus called had already formed or expressed an opinion upon the merits of the case; so that it was not till one o'clock, and not until about thirty individuals had been rejected, that the jury could be formed. The evidence upon the second trial nearly corresponded with that in the former. It was, however, rendered more tragically interesting by producing the shirt which the captain wore when he received his wounds, and which was as completely covered with gore as if it had been steeped in a chauldron of blood. The waistcoat, which Smith had on when the captain shot at him, was also brought forward, and shewed conclusively that he must have been a dying man before he was thrown overboard. The whole charge of the gun had entered his right breast, and so near was he to the captain at the time he fired, that the waistcoat, which he threw off the instant he was struck, was scorched by the powder.

The arguments of counsel were conducted with increased interest, and lasted until Saturday afternoon, when judge Washington delivered the charge of the court in nearly the same terms as before, intimating a similar opinion against the prisoners on the first count. The jury again withdrew, and the court adjourned until evening to receive the verdict, if they should have agreed by that time. In the evening a great crowd assembled, notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, to hear the result of the trial. The jury came in, without having agreed, and anxious to receive further instructions from the court. Judge Washington repeated a portion of his charge, and they again withdrew. They then sent to ask that the district attorney would come into their room, upon which that gentleman, accompanied by the prisoners' counsel, complied with the request. Still, however, they were unable to agree, and the court then adjourned until Monday morning.

On Monday the jury again came in, and, by their foreman, informed the court that there was no prospect of agreeing; for that one individual was resolved to perish rather than yield: Judge Peters, who at that time presided, judge Washington being sick, informed them that there was no legal ground for a discharge, and that they must again retire to their room. The jury having now been more than fifty hours without nourishment, it was proposed that they be allowed to refresh themselves, to which the counsel for the prisoners consented without hesitation. They continued together from that time until yesterday at noon, when they offered to the court a sort of special verdict, which so modified and mitigated the offence as to make it different from any that was charged in the indictment. The court, of course, were not authorized to receive it, and informed them that they must find the charge as it was laid, or else entirely acquit the defendants. They again retired, and in fifteen minutes returned with a verdict of NOT GUILTY.

We cannot dismiss this report without advertising to the animated and successful exertions made in behalf of the prisoners, by the gentlemen engaged



in their defence. When the honorable judge himself declared that they had nobly discharged their duty, we shall be excused for the remark, that seldom have men charged with crimes, owed so much to the manly and intrepid eloquence of their counsel, as the persons arraigned on this occasion. They fully sustained the high reputation which has so long illustrated the Philadelphia bar.

## "The Wonders of the Deep."

THE VAMPIRE OF THE OCEAN.

From the president of the New York Lyceum of natural history to the members, dated New York, September 11, 1823.

On the 9th of September, 1823 returned from a cruise off Delaware Bay, the fishing smack *Una*. She sailed about three weeks before from New York, for the express purpose of catching an enormous fish, which had been reported to frequent the ocean a few leagues beyond Cape May and Cape Henlopen. The adventurers in this bold enterprise have been successful. They have brought for the enlargement of science, and the gratification of curiosity, an uncommon inhabitant of the deep, which has never been seen on land before.

The creature is one of the huge individuals of the family of the *Raja*; or, perhaps, may be erected, from its novelty and peculiarity, into a new genus, between *that*, the *SQUALUS* and the *ACIPENSER*. Its strength was such, that, after the body had been penetrated by two strong and well formed gigs of the best tempered iron, the shank of one of them was broken off and the other singularly bent. The boat containing the three intrepid men, John Patchen, Theophilus Beebe and William Potter, was connected, after the deadly instrument had taken hold, with the wounded inhabitant of the deep, by a warp or line. The celerity with which the fish swam, could only be compared to that of the harpooned whale, dragging the boat after it with such speed as to cause a wave to rise on each side of the furrow in which he moved, several feet higher than the boat itself.

The weight of the fish, after death, was such that three pair of oxen, one horse and twenty two men, all pulling together, with the surge of the Atlantic wave to help, could not convey it far to the dry beach. It was estimated from this, and probable estimate, to equal four tons and a half, or perhaps five tons.

The size was enormous: for the distance from the extremity of one wing or pectoral fin to the other, expanded like the wing of an eagle, measures eighteen feet.

Over the convexity of the back, on the right line of the belly, sixteen feet.

The distance from the snout to the end of the tail, fourteen feet.

Length of the tail, four feet.

Width of the mouth, two feet nine inches.

The operation of combat and killing lasted nine hours. It was a heroic achievement, and was witnessed by crowds of citizens on the shores of New Jersey and Delaware, and by the people on board the flotilla of vessels in the bay and offing.

During the scuffle, the wings, side flaps, or vast arated fins of the monster, lashed the sea with such vehemence that the spray rose to the height of thirty feet, and rained around to the distance of fifty feet. It was a tremendous encounter. On shore, all was awe and expectation.

Mr. Patchen, whose taste and zeal in zoology are well known, has attended very much to the man-

ners of the *Vampire* of the ocean, to the preservation of the skin and external parts, to the osteology and skeleton, the internal organizations, and, in short, to every circumstance that was practicable, during such a hazardous business and the tempestuous weather which distressed them almost from the beginning to the end of their voyage.

I merely mention, before I lay down my pen, that this animal is viviparous, and, of course, connects fishes with mamiferous animals; and that the respiratory, motory, generative, and sensitive organs, present an extraordinary amount of rare and interesting particulars. Incomprehensible as well as wonderful are thy works, O Creator! in consummate sagacity hast thou executed them all!

This is but an outline: I intend to finish this sketch, and prepress it as well as I can for the society's formal notice.

While I express full approbation of our friends, whom neither difficulty nor danger could discourage, I utter a further sentiment that they may be well repaid by their intended exhibition.

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL.

*Torpedo*. On the 20th inst. a very singular and extraordinary fish was taken off Martha's Vineyard, by one of the persons who were angling for cod. The animal was computed to weigh from 150 to 200 pounds. It was anteriorly of a roundish or orbicular figure, ending backward in a tail, making the whole resemble, in some sort, and old fashioned perriwig, with a tie behind. When displayed on the deck, it, on being touched, by the fishermen, struck them with a cramp through the hands, arms and shoulders. It had been hooked through one of its fins, just firmly enough to hold it securely and haul it aboard; but was uninjured in every vital or very important part. They, nevertheless, determined to flay it; but the butchers, during the operation, experienced benumbing shocks, which rendered it necessary to discontinue their proceedings and lay down their knives. These torpefying sensations were experienced by them on resuming, from time to time, their labors, in flaying the yet living fish, and separating its skin. The flesh was very tenacious of life, and during its twitchings and vellications made the murderers feel its narcotic and sedative effects. The skin was finally taken off; and with its ichthyological characters is now in N. York.

The extreme length of the animal is 5 feet—extreme breadth, 3 feet 2 inches—color of the back, a pale chestnut brown without spots—of the belly, white. It is belived to be a new species, gigantic beyond any thing of the kind described by European ichthyologists.

*Enormous pike*.—General Calvin Jones, of North Carolina, (says the N. Y. Statesman), has forwarded a piece of skin, with its boney and impenetrable scales, from an enormous pike, the *esox osseus* of the western waters. This fish was killed with a rifle, in the Forked Deer river, near the town of Jackson, in the Chicacasaw country. Its length was six feet, girth three feet, and weight 150 lbs. Mr. Webb saw him in the water the day before he was killed, and shot him on the side with his rifle; but the bullet seemed to make no impression. The next day he got into a tree sloping over the water, and, at his approach, shot him at the junction near the gills, between the head and body, and killed him. Mr. Webb and his father attempted to carry the creature home by passing a handspike through the gill openings, and bearing it on

their shoulders. But the length and weight rendered this undertaking so difficult to accomplish, that they threw it down in the woods, where many curious persons went to see it. Three or four other hony-scaled pikes, have been seen near the same place, and fired at repeatedly by Mr. Haroldson and Dr. Collier, but without effect. All of them have a practice of rising every few minutes to the surface, and of spouting up water, frequently to the height of ten feet, and the blowing could be heard from one hundred to two hundred yards.

### CHRONICLE.

*Mr. Nelson.* A letter from Gibraltar says—"M. Nelson, our ambassador, after making several ineffectual attempts to reach Cadiz, sailed yesterday with our squadron for Mahon, to pass a month or so."

The U. S. schooner *Grampus*, lieut. com. Gregory, was long off Matanzas, and a sore affliction to the pirates in the neighborhood of that place. When about to leave the station, lieut. G. received the following letter, dated "Matanzas, Sept. 17"—

SIR—Understanding that you are about to leave this station, we, the undersigned, beg leave to assure you of the high sense we entertain of the means you have adopted to protect our trade, of which we have received repeated benefits; and at the same time, we feel it our duty to express our thanks to you, for your promptitude in furnishing convoy, and assisting single vessels out of the bay, in furnishing boats to tow them out, when, otherwise, dangerous delays would have occurred in their getting to sea.

We also deem it necessary that the navy department should be made more fully acquainted with the forces which are necessary to guard against any future attempt to establish piratical hordes in this vicinity. This has been fully exemplified by the measures which you have adopted of remaining in port with the U. S. schooner *Grampus*, and keeping out small launches to scour the coast—the result of which has completed every expectation, and cannot fail of being highly gratifying to commodore Porter.

We have no doubt that the salubrity of this port is well known to the navy department, and confidently hope that your success will induce them to adopt the same as a standing measure, while the necessity of their protection continues.

We should feel highly gratified, could we entertain the hope of your returning amongst us; and avail ourselves of this opportunity to assure you of our personal esteem.

We remain, sir, your obedient servants,  
*Laiting, Adams & Stewart,  
 Lawrence & Mitchel,  
 Charles P. Butler,  
 Simpson, Tryon & Co.*

The steam brig *New York*, that lately went ashore near Cape Henry, has been got off, without material damage, and is soon expected to renew her trips between Norfolk and New York.

*A pirate.* A Spaniard named Manuel Cartacho, was tried for piracy before the circuit court of the United States sitting at Norfolk, chief justice Marshall presiding, and on Friday, last week, found guilty of the crime charged; and, on the next day, sentence of death was pronounced upon him. The Norfolk Herald, however, states that "in consideration of some circumstances stated in the evidence,

which although they had no bearing on the question of the prisoner's guilt, were of a nature to interest the feelings of humanity in his favor, the jury accompanied their verdict with a recommendation of the prisoner to the clemency of the president of the United States."

*New Jersey.* Isaac H. Williamson has been re-elected governor without opposition, and Joseph McIlvaine, of Burlington, unanimously elected a senator of the United States, to supply the place of Mr. Southard, recently appointed secretary of the navy.

*Coal.* A writer in the Monthly Magazine calculates that the annual consumption of coal in England, Scotland and Wales, is 23,669,400 tons.

About 1700 bushels of Lehigh coal is daily received at Philadelphia. This amount goes off rapidly—the quantity used is rapidly increasing.

*Apples.* A letter from Franklin county, Georgia, dated the 17th ult. mentions "it as something very uncommon so near the Blue Ridge," that an apple tree in that county should, on that day, have both apples and blossoms upon it, as was the case in respect to one tree.

*Distance!* By the line of steam boats and stages, a person has lately travelled from New York to Boston, 270 miles, in 25½ hours! and without fatigue, being able to take a whole night's sleep, in a comfortable bed, on the way! If any one, 50 years ago, had said that such a thing was possible, he would have been thought of as nearly insane.

*Diamonds.* In a case of robbery, examined before the lord mayor, in London, on the 30th of Aug. several pawnbrokers attested that a species of quartz was made up by the French, so closely to resemble diamonds, that the first judges in the trade had been defrauded by them.

*Trade to China.*—The first vessel that was fitted out by the inhabitants of the United States to China, was 360 tons burthen, commanded by John Green, and equipped with 43 persons. She sailed from New York on the 22d of February, 1784, and arrived on the 21st of March at St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd islands. She left Cape de Verd islands on the 27th of March, and arrived in the straits of Sunda on the 18th of July, where she met two ships belonging to France, and received a friendly invitation to accompany them, which was accepted, they being bound to Canton. The American vessel received every facility from the French commanders, who furnished her with their signals by day and night, and gave such instructions for the passage through the China seas as would have been beneficial to the American ship had any circumstance occurred to separate the vessels. The American ship arrived at Canton on the 30th of August, and saluted the shipping in the river with 13 guns, which was answered by the commodores of the several European vessels, each of whom sent an officer to compliment her arrival. The Chinese merchants and chiefs visited the ship three days; they styled the Americans the *New People*, and when by the map, an idea of the extent of the United States was given them, they were pleased at the prospect of so large a market for their productions. The ship left Canton on 27th of December, refreshed at the Cape of Good Hope, where she remained five days, and arrived at New York on the 11th of May, 1785.

*Postscript.*—Saturday morning. The "regularly-nominated" ticket for assembly, has failed in the city of New York, being in the minority 600 vote.



# NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES. No. 11—VOL. I.] BALTIMORE, NOVEMBER 15, 1823. [VOL. XXV. WHOLE NO. 635]

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. A file of the "Floridian," containing six well-written numbers on the presidential question, has been received and read with much pleasure. The author, perhaps, is known to me, though he has not revealed his name; and I should be happy to oblige him by the republication of his essays in the "Register," if I had made up my mind to admit discussions concerning the *personal* merits of the several candidates, into the pages of this work. It is still intended to give sketches of the character and public services of the several gentlemen named—but the time has not yet arrived, when, in my opinion, [the only guide that I have], it is proper to do even that. If once involved in remarks about *individuals*, I am led by old experience to believe, that what shall be said of *principles* will be the less regarded—and it is for principles only that I am a partizan, let any say what they please to the contrary. Many great subjects are yet to be settled by the people, before they can be prepared to act in the selection of a president. What are supposed to be republican doctrines shall be urged and argued according to the best ability afforded; but it is the business and the duty of freemen to apply those doctrines to persons, as to their judgment shall seem most proper. With great esteem for several of the gentlemen named for the presidency, on account of their peculiar qualities and acquirements, I cannot yet feel myself at liberty, even in my private character, to support either of them at the expense of my good wishes for all the rest. We have twelve months to look around us, and for myself, I am only anxious that we should agree about *measures* as we did in times past—then the *person* to be supported for president will be as easily indicated as at any former period; and it appears clear to my mind, that if the people will only think and act for themselves, the approaching contest will be as much determined by certain *landmarks* as any that we ever had. These are the views that influence my conduct at present, and they are believed correct. When, in the progress of events, it shall appear rightful to change it, no one will be mistaken as to the course that I mean to pursue. As soon as the great preliminary measures are agreed on, as it is probable that they will be by the common consent of the people, the persons best fitted to carry them into effect will be ascertained without difficulty. Until then, I respectfully beg leave to think it most expedient that we should not commit ourselves to individuals.

FOREIGN NEWS. Cadiz has fallen, Riego is in a dungeon, and "legitimacy" and priestcraft have probably triumphed in Spain, though Mina and Milans and others yet held the invaders in check in Catalonia. We once hoped, and indeed believed, that, though Cadiz should be given up, either by treachery or apprehension, there was a redeeming spirit in the people of Spain; but now suppose the war at an end—that horror will stalk abroad, and all sorts of anti christian acts be committed under the presumptuously assumed sanction of the cross! The priests will be restored to their power, the inquisition re-established—and, though persons may not be *roasted alive* for "the glory of God," thou-

sands will perish in dungeons in even a more terrible manner, by cold calculating cruelty, and a deeply established hatred of every good principle that adorns human nature. How the cortes and members of the constitutional government, have provided for themselves and their adherents, is yet unknown—but if they have made conditions on the subject, and we also admit that France may be willing to exert her influence to preserve them inviolate—can she prevent Spain from becoming a field of blood! Can Ferdinand, who violated his faith, be depended on? Has he the energy to do justice, if he has the will, and by whom will he be surrounded?

Spain, Portugal, Naples, Piedmont, and rugged Switzerland, have all been put down. Liberal principles have a home no where in Europe, except in Great Britain—whose *neutrality*, in the case of Spain, &c. will, perhaps, be severely repented of; for we may reasonably conclude that it is her turn next to repel or submit to the decrees of the "holy alliance." What is to be done with the South American states, in "rebellion" to the "legitimate" authority of Spain? What the fate of the republic of the north, the *United States*, affording an instance of "successful rebellion," and maintaining opinions and supporting practices so different from those now to be regarded as orthodox over the continent of Europe?—for we take it for granted that the affairs of Greece will now be meddled with and *regulated*.

Let us gain wisdom by experience. The hopes that we entertained of our own prosperity, by war in Europe, have been blasted—rightfully, in regard to ourselves, though wrongfully as to the struggling nations in that part of the world. Let us look to ourselves, and depend on our own resources, and then we shall lean on a staff that cannot be easily broken. "It looks squally," as com. O'Brien said—and, if discretion is not exerted, we shall be encompassed with difficulties.

CONGRESS will meet on the first Monday of next month. We see it queerly mentioned, that there will be a "Crawford-candidate," a "Calhoun candidate," &c. for the office of speaker, and that "Mr. Clay will be a candidate for himself!" Really, we have arrived at a precious state of affairs. It is distressing that such things are even said. What is the choice of a *speaker* to turn on the *presidential* question? Shame—shame—that it should.

It is doubtful, however, whether Mr. Clay will agree to serve, as speaker, even if elected. He has not yet entirely recovered from his late indisposition, and I have heard that his physicians have advised him to decline the chair. The other candidates spoken of for it, are Mr. Webster, of Massachusetts, Mr. Taylor, of New York, former speaker—and Mr. Barbour, of Virginia, late speaker.

FROM THOMPSON'S ISLAND. Lieutenant Stephen M. Rodgers, of the marines, left in command by com. Porter, midshipman George W. Simms and sail maker Neuvanna, have died since our last report. Later accounts, however, assure us that the island had become healthy. The U. S. schooner Shark, with com. Rodgers on board, was spoken off Key Vacas on the 24th ultimo. The Porpoise was

at the island--Dr Williamson, and several other officers, were about to return home. A small sloop, having negroes on board, had been captured off the Moro, and sent to Allentown. It is reported that some U. S. troops from New-Orleans had arrived there.

THE CONGRESS FRIGATE, says a Philadelphia paper, with Mr. Rodney on board, has arrived at Rio Janeiro from Gibraltar.

INVIOABILITY OF CHARTERS. In this paper of the 25th ult. was inserted a letter from Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Earle, of Philadelphia, on the receipt of a pamphlet, written by the latter, concerning the "right of the states to alter and annul charters," and "the decisions of the supreme court thereon," &c. I have read this pamphlet with so much satisfaction, as to have nearly resolved to publish it entire; for it appears to be one of the most able arguments, on a most important subject, that I ever met with. No one has a greater respect for the supreme court of the United States than myself—but the judges are only men; and it is very possible, nay, it may easily happen, that what are thought to be accepted principles of law, and the learning of the books, may be in opposition to the common sense and indisputable rights of a society—else, as it appears to me, all revolutions, such as our own for example, must needs be *illegitimate*. If there can be a right ful principle in one generation to bind posterity in an *everlasting* covenant, the people of the United States are yet rebels against the king, at the head of whom are the judges themselves! because old George's consent that we should be independent, *extorted by force* and the operation of natural law, cannot be binding on his son and successor, *lawfully* born to have *lawful* book dominion over this land, for the reason that he had not consented thereto, not even being competent to do so. How is it that law, as *pled* in this case, can sanction the possession of a thing obtained by power against the law? The written, book law does not—but the law of nature prevails, and all the books are burnt that stand in opposition to its supremacy.

NEW YORK ELECTION. It must have been expected, from what has been published in this paper, that there would be a warm and general contest throughout the state of New York, for the choice of members of the legislature. The returns are not all received, but there is no doubt that a very large and overwhelming majority of the members have been chosen with a perfect understanding that they will pass a law to give the election of electors of president *immediately to the people*. In deed, they who first opposed the proposition, generally yielded to the evident will of the vast majority, a considerable time before the election took place; and that great matter may be considered as *settled*. Next the people began to consider the dispositions of the candidates for the legislature, as to whom *they* would prefer for president, and they acted, in many cases, on their personal feelings in that respect. "Regular nominations" too, were warmly supported and opposed—and some persons, regularly nominated, were put against others, said also to be so. But, at this distance, we cannot understand the merits of such local matters.

In the city of New York, what was called "the people's ticket" beat the "regular nomination" by 585 votes, taking the two highest names on the opposing lists. On the returns from the counties, according to the New York "American," says that,

out of the 128 members of the legislature, there will not be "thirty-five favorable to Mr. Crawford." Mr. Noah affirms, nevertheless, that, "on the most moderate calculation, eighty sound democrats" will be in the general assembly\*. Either and both of these declarations may be true—but we know nothing about it further than is stated; nor is it said, who New York will support, admitting that her votes shall not be given to the gentleman named. The chief interest that we felt in the struggle was, that the people might be restored to their undoubted right of electing the electors, and we are satisfied with the result.

A QUESTION ANSWERED. A writer in the Raleigh "Register" asks—"has it ever happened since the time of *Washington*, or is it likely to happen again, when the virtues and services of one citizen has been so pre-eminently great as to command universal respect, and receive the unanimous suffrages of the electors?"

No—not quite. But Mr. Jefferson so far conquered party in the space of four years, that there were only 14 votes against him, and, in the absence of party, Mr. Monroe received every vote, save one.

For about twenty years past, it has been my general good fortune to accord in sentiment with the much respected gentleman who still edits the Richmond "Enquirer," and, (without meaning to compliment him more than he deserves), I have oftentimes felt mine own opinions much strengthened, when it was discovered that they had spontaneously, and without pre-concert, corresponded with his. Each, however, feeling at perfect liberty to think for himself, we have occasionally differed, but not personally; for motives were rightfully appreciated, though doctrines were condemned—and, while our heads argued our hearts were at peace. It is possible, that our collisions may have added something to the common stock of public intelligence; for truth may be compared to a diamond in the rough, and discussions on principle be regarded as needful to bring forth its beauties. "Hear both sides," is a venerable saying and always in season, when the subject matter can admit of a doubt. And, though Mr. Ritchie is for, and I am against, a congressional caucus, we seem to have entirely agreed, between ourselves, on one point—he, in believing that I have not answered his argument! I in believing that he has not answered mine: that is, we have "agreed to disagree."

From late events and information recently received, the caucus question may be regarded as *hors du combat*. Few persons now suppose that one will be held, and nobody expects that, if held, the persons recommended will obtain *other* support than if they were not so recommended. A caucus, if resorted to, will act on new principles—not to concentrate established opinions in the persons selected, but to dictate persons without respect to such

\*Another paper says—"as far as we have heard of sixty or seventy members of the assembly elected, not more than 12 or 14 will, under any circumstances, support Mr. Crawford, and there will not be twenty-five Crawford-men in the house." It adds that "regular nominations" prevailed when the persons put up were opposed to that gentleman—and says that, "in all cases where there have been two tickets, and when the presidential question was agitated, the Crawford candidates have been defeated," &c.



opinions; and such dictation will not be submitted to.

In this state of the case, it is not thought necessary to say much more on the subject—but to shew the manner of my opponent, the following extract from his last essay is offered, with a few simple remarks:

The "Enquirer" says—"He [H. N.] contends that it is as competent for the members of the house of representatives from the six large states, 'to go into caucus to concentrate their strength against the constitutional power of the senate,' as to nominate a candidate for the purpose of effecting an election by the electors. Is the gentleman serious? The hypothesis pre-supposes an excess of fatuity in the members; because the caucus can give them no new power. What they can constitutionally do is to be done by the number of their votes in the house—which a caucus can neither give nor take away:—Besides, what analogy is there between a power in the senate, always in existence, always as great as that of the house of representatives, always existing contemporaneously with their own, and a power which is contingent upon some other, and which never exists until the other has ceased to exist—in the language of the schools, "*is not* where the other *is*, and *is* where the other is not?"

Mr. Ritchie has not exactly represented the position taken—but it is no matter; for, if there is virtue in caucussing at all, the argument must fail. The intention of such assemblies is to give an *united* opinion concerning measures or men; and their condition is that the minority, (though only one less in number than the majority), shall cease its volition. Without such intention and condition, caucusses would never have been held or even thought of. A caucus of the members from the six large states, surely, would not increase the number of the votes belonging to said states—but, by *concentration*, give them an overwhelming influence and power, if caucus principles be duly observed, which are to produce "*combinations*." And I cannot see why there is not as much "analogy" between the power of the senate and that of the house, as between either of them and that of the executive, *for the latter no more ceases to exist than the other*. In the books we are told that the king never dies—the meaning of which is, that the executive power is always supposed to be, though the person who exerted it may exert it no longer. Mr. R. has confounded the person of the president with the powers of the office.

With all my respect for Mr. Ritchie's opinions and talents, I am compelled to believe that he has yet no more than "skirmished" with the main points at issue. He asked, "shall the 600,000 freemen of Virginia have no more share in the election of a president, than the 60,000 citizens of Delaware?" And, in turn, I put this question to him—"shall the 1,500,000 freemen of New York have no more ulterior share in the enactment of laws, or the choice of a president, than the 600,000 of Virginia or the 60,000 of Delaware, the power of each being equal in the senate on all occasions, and, in *one possible event*, in the house?" And I further wished to know why the 600,000 freemen of Virginia should have twenty-two members in the house of representatives, and twenty-four votes for president, while the 600,000 freemen of Ohio have only fourteen representatives and sixteen electors. I admitted that these points, taken *separately*, were each of them wrong—but, when considered *together*, were right: at least such is the *CONSTITUTION*—and I have no idea that one part of its provisions is less sacred than another part, and believe that it is especially dan-

gerous to *combine* against such parts as were introduced to give union to the states and harmony to the system of government, by setting up barriers to ambition, or balancing physical force with delegated power. These are *really* the matters that are in contention between us. Let my worthy opponent strike at the main body, or cease his war of posts. It is very far from my wish, (and indeed not within my present prospects), that it may devolve on the house of representatives to elect a president, though there are "five Richmonds in the field"—but I would rather it should be so, *than that the members of congress should form a combination for the EXPRESS purpose of acting against the constitution. IS WRONG, LET US AMEND IT.*

THE NEW AMERICAN BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY—compiled by Thomas J. Rogers, one of the representatives of Pennsylvania in the congress of the United States.

I had the pleasure to recommend this interesting little volume, (when it first appeared), to the consideration of all who held the founders of the republic in grateful remembrance, in a firm belief that, if it were placed in the hands of our youth, it could not fail of instilling the most valuable principles and national feelings into their minds, as well as for its utility to instruct those more advanced in life, as to the generous sacrifices and desperate darings of the men of the revolution, to an account of some of the departed statesmen and heroes of which the work is exclusively appropriated. The first edition being soon exhausted, a second, and much improved one, has lately been published—to which is prefixed some of the most important state papers of that period, and the farewell address of the father of his country is added; rendering it a republican manual, that may be safely read and considered by the young, and be used with advantage by all. So far as it goes, it establishes what has been so long wished for by our best patriots. They have desired the compilation of a series of books that might be introduced into our *common schools*, to unite the business of instruction with a dissemination of unquestioned political principles, applicable to every free people and country. Mr. Rogers has happily accomplished his part of this design. The volume is well written and neatly printed, making 350 pages, 12 mo—compact and cheap; and, "take it all in all," I do not know of any other that can be more properly used as a class-book by lads of from 10 to 14 years old; for, while it serves every possible purpose of a *reading book*, it will make them acquainted with the character and conduct of some of the best and greatest men that ever lived, who wrested our land from kingly domination, and secured for themselves and posterity the inestimable blessings of civil and religious liberty—the gift of God, and the natural right of every man. It will teach them too, that vigilance is the condition on which these blessings are to be retained.

TAX ON IMPORTS. A writer in the "American Farmer," under the signature of "Juris Consultus," quoting another who asks "a moderate aid for manufactures," says, in a note, "What—in God's name! would the gentleman call moderate, if he considers the present duties nothing?"

"Moderate!" The word is a very mild one. What duty has been laid for the purpose of aiding manufactures, except that on coarse cottons—*if even that?* Not one! Every other item has had regard to revenue only, though two of them may act as bounties on two of our very valuable products;

cotton and sugar—especially the last, the cultivation of which would entirely cease, as a crop, in the United States, were it not that the duty is equal to the first cost of the article in the West Indies. His duty is excessive, and bears heavily on the poorer classes of society, for sugar is almost a necessary of life—but it is not in aid of manufactures. Will he refer to the duty on glass?—that which we levy is not equal to the bounty allowed on its export from England! On books?—I will engage to give one hundred thousand dollars for the [exclusive] liberty of exporting books to England, for the space of two years, on the terms that we receive them from thence; and thus we might go on through the whole list—for, by the *management* of the British manufacturers on one hand, and the *address* of our importing merchants on the other, there are very few of the duties, perhaps no one save that on coarse cottons, sufficient to aid manufactures by giving *stability* to domestic establishments; and it is the want of that stability which has rendered more injury to this country than any thing else—for the moment when “the enemy” finds any particular branch of business likely to succeed with us, he throws in an immense quantity of apparently similar articles to paralyze the efforts or break down the capital of our people, which the duties levied are not sufficiently high to prevent him from doing. How often has this happened? How many millions have been lost by this practice? How many millions have been refused to be laid out in affording employment to the poor, on account of the dreadful *uncertainty* that attends the home market in consequence of the frauds of foreigners? of their desolating war on our industry?

The writer ridicules what he calls the “Terrapin policy.” There was a time when it was *fashionable* to approve it, in its utmost extent, and many who were thought to be the wisest and the best men in the United States, believed that even the long embargo was of incalculable benefit, by leading the people into household industry, the good effects of which will hardly ever, under any circumstances, cease to be felt—and the general improvement of the country was as great, (if not greater), during the period of the embargo as at any other. But the times have changed and we have changed with them. The editors of the “National Intelligencer” expended barrels of ink to prove that the long embargo was one of the wisest and most wholesome measures that ever was adopted, and now they can tell the whole that they published with a dash of the pen! For myself, I entertain just the same opinion of that proceeding now that I held when Mr. Jefferson was *president*—for his going out of office has not altered the rights of things; and I can not change my opinions as officers change places. But let this pass—and we will refer to the “Terrapin policy,” as to be applied to the aid of domestic manufactures for it is this branch of the system that is now deprecated. The British philosophers teach us to despise that policy, yet they perpetually act upon it for themselves! No article that Britain can produce, is permitted to entry for consumption, on the payment of a reasonable duty. Her people are even compelled to pay *two prices* for bread before foreign grain can be used by them! The same policy prevails in France, and is respected in almost every nation of Europe—so they are all *terrapins*, and all the world is foolish, except ourselves! But we do not desire the *bounties* which Britain and France afford to their laboring classes—we do not wish for *exclusions*, with which their laws abound. We want *safety*—we demand *reciprocity*; we ask

for manufactures not one tenth of the degree of encouragement that has been given to commerce and the fisheries. Arm against arm, we are not afraid of Englishmen or Frenchmen, in any way, or concerning any thing—but we require, and ought to possess, weapon against weapon, or cannot contend with them. Grant the free laborers of the United States *reciprocity*, and they will not complain. Do for them what has been done for the shipping interest, and they will be satisfied. What did we a little while ago, when Britain excluded our vessels from her West India colonies, and France levied a duty on our tonnage that drove it out of her ports? Why—we served them just as they had served us; excluded as they excluded, and taxed as they taxed. And every body said this was right. So it was—and the nation would have gone to war to maintain the principle. Why may not then the growers of grain, the great body of the people of the republic, as well demand that their wheat shall be received in British ports, or British cloths excluded from ours, as the merchants demand an admission of our ships or an exclusion of theirs? Has the one any “legitimate” privilege that the other has not? Let them shew the patent of their nobility, that its verity may be ascertained! Let us have the same opportunity to glut the British market with bread stuffs, and so discourage the growth of grain in the United Kingdoms, that they have to glut our market with their manufactures, ruin our capitalists and dispense misery among the poor, for want of profitable employment. Is this unreasonable? Is wheat less valuable than calico? Is the strong nerved American freeman less estimable in *our* eyes than a Manchester weaver? Have not I as much right to demand that Britain shall open her ports to receive *my* books, as my neighbor the merchant has to insist that she shall open them to receive *his* vessel? Look at it fairly—and then, if the *reciprocity* asked for can be refused, so be it. But we should like to know why?

The writer speaks of his “agricultural brethren,” as if they were opposed to a “moderate aid of manufactures.” There are more citizens in Pennsylvania alone, those who *hold their own ploughs*, that are in favor of such aid, than all others of the same class, in *all* the states, that are opposed to it. And, if we only add the *farmers* of New York, Ohio and Kentucky to those of Pennsylvania—what will become of the gentleman’s “agricultural brethren?” It is time that this cozening was done away—for three fourths, if not nine tenths, of the free laboring inhabitants of the United States are decidedly in favor of encouraging domestic manufactures. This may be discovered by any one who will take the vote in the house of representatives on the tariff question, and apply the last census to it, by the aid of “Cocker’s arithmetic!” And who are they who compose this great majority? The pride of every country in peace and its shield in war—a body of noble men that princes cannot make; and, which once destroyed, can hardly be regained.

I do not know how it is that the wishes of the people of one part of the country, or who follow any particular business, should have superior claims in regard to rights that are supposed common to all. The manufacturers of woollens, in *Massachusetts*, have petitioned for an increase of duties on such goods imported, and we see, in the last “Register,” that Messrs. Gales and Seaton, who have laughed at like petitions from other places, are disposed to receive this courteously. The people of New Bedford have raised a committee to draft a petition to congress, requesting an increase of the duty on tal-



low, that the whale fishery may be protected—and Mr. Walsh trusts that their representations will be attentively and kindly heard. So do I—so does every just and liberal minded man. But is it not a little remarkable, that the "National Intelligencer" and "National Gazette," papers more severely opposed to an increase of the tariff for the aid of domestic manufactures than any others published north of the Potomac, should be awakened to the subject, and urge such claims on the attention of congress? But it is understood: by *dividing to conquer*, is not now, for the first time, the rule acted upon. Let foreign tallow be thrown into the sea, if its introduction is destroying the whale fishery—but let also foreign iron seek the depths of the ocean, because it renders us dependent on Europe for the essential articles of peace or war, and has really destroyed many of our furnaces and forges, that employed more persons and as great a capital, as, perhaps ever were employed or invested in the whale fishery.

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"THE CRISIS" Extract from an unpublished pamphlet, called the "Crisis," chapter VII.

*Immense advantages of the United States. Calamitous state of the country. Testimony of Messrs. Gales & Seaton. Of the Philadelphia bank.*

Having, as I trust, fully established the sufferings and distress of the country throughout the long period that has elapsed since the close of the war, I respectfully invite the attention of the public to a bird's-eye view of our actual situation and future prospects.

I assume as an axiom, to which the experience of all ages bears testimony, and which will not admit of a moment's doubt, that a nation, enjoying extraordinary natural, moral and political advantages, unalloyed by any countervailing disadvantages, cannot possibly fail, under a wise policy, to enjoy a high degree of prosperity.

And, as a corollary from this, it may be assumed, that when a nation, thus circumstanced, is generally pervaded by distress, and embarrassment, and suffering, its policy must be radically deleterious.

To proceed regularly—

I. I shall enumerate the immense advantages we enjoy;

II. Prove that distress generally pervades the country—and thence

III. Infer that our policy is destructive and requires a change.

Lest I should be misunderstood, which I deprecate, I repeat what I have already stated, that I by no means assert that distress is universal. I merely assume that it is general—and whatever may be the case with particular branches, or small sections of the country or individuals, that no class of our citizens wholly escapes. In the most hideous deserts of Arabia, there are cases on which the eye reposes with delight—and the delight is increased by the striking contrast with every thing around. In the most disastrous times that ever occurred, numbers thrive and prosper; and it not unfrequently happens, that the greater the distress, the greater their prosperity. In a time of famine, a man, whose granaries are overflowing, may amass the wealth of the land, as Joseph did in Egypt. And, in times of scarcity of money, men of inordinate wealth may engross property at one half or one third of its intrinsic value, and thus aggrandize themselves by the public distress. In the awful year 1819, there were, and at present there are, portions of our citizens prosperous, and highly so.

These cases do not invalidate the correctness of the general position.

*Natural, moral and political advantages of the United States.*

I. We are blest with an extensive seacoast, abundantly provided with capacious ports and harbors, admirably calculated for foreign commerce.

II. Magnificent rivers intersect our country in every direction, and afford the utmost facility for the most lucrative internal trade.

III. We have the advantage of water power to an extent probably not exceeded in the world.

IV. Our territory affords every variety of soil and climate, so as to render us as independent of foreign nations as any country whatever.

V. Our stores of the all important articles of coal, iron, lead, copper and timber, are inexhaustible.

VI. We have a capacity of raising cotton to supply the demand of the whole world—and actually furnish one half of all that is consumed in Europe and America.

VII. By proper encouragement we might produce wool, hides, skins and silk, for our utmost wants.

VIII. Our population is active, industrious, energetic, enterprising and ingenious.

IX. Our government is the most free and liberal that ever existed.

X. The administration of affairs is as unexpensive as that of any nation in the world.

XI. Our debt is insignificant, not equal to the annual interest paid by some other nations.

XII. Taxes are so light as not to be felt.

XIII. We are free from the oppressive burden of tithes, which "grind the faces of the poor" in other nations.

XIV. We have no nobility or gentry, with enormous annual incomes, derived from labors of the mass of the community.

XV. Our farmers and planters are, in general, lords of the soil they cultivate.

XVI. Excellent lands are to be purchased here in fee simple, not only for less than the annual rent, but even for less than the tithes or poor rates paid in many parts of England.

XVII. Our citizens are unrestrained in the choice of occupation.

XVIII. We have abundant room for all the valuable superfluous population of Europe.

That we possess all these advantages and more, I trust no man will doubt or deny. That they ought to insure us boundless prosperity and happiness, is equally clear. No nation ever had a fairer claim; never had any rulers a more glorious opportunity of producing the greatest possible sum of human happiness. If they have failed, they must bear the undivided censure. They cannot cast the blame off their own shoulders. It now remains to prove that we do not, as a nation, enjoy that happiness—and that great distress and embarrassment generally prevail.

The reader is well aware that it is not very easy to produce documents to establish the existence of general distress, however intense it may be. But the authority which I shall cite, will, I trust, be regarded as good evidence as the nature of the case will admit.

Messrs. Gales and Seaton, strenuous upholders of the let us alone policy, and as strenuous opposers of any very material modification of the tariff, have good opportunities of ascertaining the situation of the country—and have no possible temptation to depict it in a worse state than it really is. If they pronounce the country to be in a state of distress

and depression, it may be assumed that distress and suffering exist. No other conclusion is for a moment admissible. I, therefore, cite them to support me in my position of the existence of general distress. On their testimony I might, but shall not wholly rely. I shall add strong corroboration from another quarter.

These gentlemen, in their paper of the 31st of March, 1823, distinctly stated that "*Manufactures are the only prosperous interest in the country;*" and that "*they are flourishing at the expense of every other.*"

I waive the consideration of the assertion of the prosperity of manufactures, which, on the broad ground here assumed, is wholly incorrect. It is enough for my present purpose, that Messrs. Gales and Seaton declare, that farming, cotton and tobacco planting, and commerce *are not prosperous*. This clearly results from the dictum that manufactures are "*the only prosperous interest in the country.*"

But their testimony is not confined to this simple declaration. They have recently come forward and made a much more sweeping one, abandoning the exception of manufactures, and allowing that the distress extends to "all classes of life, and all the pursuits of business." They lament, in a feeling tone, "that they have experienced their share of the general pressure which has weighed with so heavy a hand on all classes of life, and all the pursuits of business throughout the country!"

These statements, unhappily too true, as, to their cost, the mass of our citizens, of all ranks and degrees, can testify, must make those gentlemen, throughout the United States, feel humbled, who have, for years, steadily held out the idea of the flourishing state of the country and its unexampled prosperity. *They have cried peace when there was no peace.* They have, to the very great injury of the nation, misled our rulers, and prevented them from investigating the sufferings of our citizens, and from applying any remedy for the mass of evils under which the nation groans. They have much to answer for—and can only atone for their error, by tracing those evils to their source, and uniting their exertions to procure a remedy.

But this is, by no means, the whole of the evidence on which I rest the cause. The board of directors of the Bank of Philadelphia, a respectable body of citizens, in an address to the legislature of Pennsylvania, dated February 20, 1823, present a view of the situation of our citizens, which, "with mitigated shades," will apply to the great mass of the citizens of the United States:

"The mercantile embarrassments of the country, for some years past, have been so seriously felt by persons of all ranks in society, and the miseries of poverty have invaded the fire-sides of so many respectable fellow citizens, that it could scarcely be expected that an institution, whose prosperity is dependent upon the punctuality of its customers, should be exempt from its portion of the calamities, which have been so sensibly felt by the whole community."

What a heart-rending idea—"the miseries of poverty have invaded the fire sides of so many of our respectable fellow citizens!" And this in a time of peace and plenty, and in a country on which heaven has lavished more blessings than it has ever before done on any other! Would to God that those who have the power of remedying the sufferings of the country, were duly impressed with the enormous magnitude of the existing evils, which could scarcely fail to impel them to make the necessary exertions for the purpose.

**THE HOLY ALLIANCE.** The ministers of the several members of the holy alliance in Switzerland, have required of the Swiss governments that they expel all the political refugees in their territory, and furnish them with passports only for the United States of America, by the way of Bremen or Hamburg. A list of two hundred was furnished.

Let them come. We have room enough and to spare. They will add to our wealth, strength and population: and must needs be zealous defenders of the principles of that government which only can afford them a safe and peaceful asylum. When the people of Europe shall get tired of their kings, they may send them hither also; and, in the freedom of our institutions, they will soon see how much they have been deceived in the estimation of their own greatness. But we would rather receive supplies of farmers and mechanics than of kings and priests, though the political weight of the latter would be less than that of the former. Kings!—they would be regarded here, with their staves, &c. like Indian chiefs, "with horse shoes in their nose," by way of ornament.

**MASS.** President Boyer is very rigid in the execution of the laws of the republic, forbidding intercourse with the neighboring islands. The object is, most probably, to prevent collisions with the people and governments thereof, on account of fugitive slaves.

**VERMONT.** *Revenue and expenses of the state.* By the report of the auditor just made to the legislature, it appears that the receipts of the treasury, during the last year, from Sept. 1822, to September, 1823, inclusive, were \$48,571 12; and the disbursements, for the same period, were \$35,971 9; leaving a balance in the treasury of \$12,697 04. The state treasury notes are all redeemed, and there is due, in arrearages of taxes, the sum of \$30,499 87.

**STOCKS.** The following are the present prices of the several stocks named: United States six per cents of 1812, 102½; do. of 1813, 103½; do. of 1814, 105; do. of 1815, 108; do. seven per cents. 103½; do. 3's, 76. United States bank stock, 108½. Exchange on London 107¾; on Paris, 5f. 27c. per dollar; on Amsterdam, 39¼ cents per guilder.

**BANKS.** Three new ones are to be established in Rhode Island—one with a capital of 200,000 dollars; the two others with 50,000 each.

**DIVIDENDS.** From a late Philadelphia paper. The following dividends have recently been declared—Schuylkill bank, 3 per cent.; Commercial bank, 2½ per cent.; Mechanics bank, 3 per cent.; bank of the Northern Liberties, 2 per cent.; bank of Germantown, 3 per cent.; Cheltenham and Willow Grove turnpike 2½ per cent.; Germantown and Perkiomen, 1 per cent.; Frankford and Bristol turnpike, one dollar per share.

**CURRENT MONEY.** The New York city banks have agreed to receive the bills or notes of the following named banks at par.

*Banks in the state of New York.* Bank of Orange county; bank of Newburgh; Middle district bank; Catskill bank; Greene County bank, Catskill; bank of Columbia; State bank, Albany; bank of Albany; Mechanics' & Farmers' bank, Albany; Farmers' bank, Troy; bank of Troy, and branch bank at Waterford; bank at Lansingburgh; Mohawk bank



at Schenectady; Central bank at Cherry Valley; bank at Chenango; bank of Auburn; Ontario bank and branch at Utica; Utica bank and branch at Canandaigua; bank of Geneva.

*Connecticut banks.* Bank of Norwich; bank of New-Haven; Eagle bank, New-Haven; New London bank; Union bank, New London; Hartford bank; Phoenix bank, Hartford; Middletown bank; Windham county bank; Stonington bank; Bridgeport bank.

*Banks in New Jersey.* Newark Banking and Insurance company; State bank, Newark; State bank, Elizabeth Town; State bank at Morristown; Sussex bank; bank of Paterson; bank at New Brunswick; State bank at New Brunswick; Trenton Banking company, Commercial bank, Amboy; Jersey bank; Jersey bank, payable at Ontario.

**GEN. JACKSON.** A meeting was held at the county court house, in Philadelphia, on the 5th instant, *Jacob Holgate* chairman, and *Z. Philips* secretary—at which, after a spirited preamble, which says that "the star of Jackson's glory first emerged to brightness from the clouds and darkness of our revolutionary tempest," the following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved,* That we hold it to be the imperative duty of the people, as well as a sacred right secured to us by the constitution, to select our own candidate for the presidency of the United States, independent of all interference, and aloof from all dictation.

*Resolved,* That, as democrats, we maintain the right to think and act for ourselves, and never will surrender to a self-constituted aristocracy, that freedom of opinion, which is, at once, the source of our greatness and the preserver of our liberties.

*Resolved,* That, in accordance with these principles, we will support *general Andrew Jackson* as the next president of the United States.

Because, he has always been a uniform and consistent democrat.

Because, he is eminently qualified, both as a statesman and a warrior, to govern the nation wisely, in peace, and to conduct her triumphantly through war.

Because, as a patriot, we have full confidence in his moderation, his virtue and his firmness; being a friend to the rights of man and universal suffrage.

*Resolved,* That we consider *Andrew Jackson* as having claims to the gratitude of this republic, for this distinguished station, which no other candidate can prefer, and which we are bound to grant, by our love of country, our devotion to liberty, and our admiration of patriotism.

*Resolved,* That this meeting pledge themselves solemnly to one another, to devote all their exertions to promote the election of *general Andrew Jackson* to the presidency of the United States.

*Resolved,* That *James Thackara*, *John Goodman*, *Stephen Simpson*, *Jacob Holgate*, *Jacob Shearer*, *Thomas Lieper*, *James Ronaldson*, *Nathan Jones*, (*Blockley*), and *John M. Taylor*, constitute a committee of correspondence, to hold communication with similar committees throughout the state, and for the purpose of an interchange of sentiment with similar committees throughout the union.

*Resolved,* That this meeting do, earnestly, recommend to the friends of *Jackson* throughout the state, to hold meetings and organize their strength in their several districts, thus taking a firm stand in defence of their country, the constitution, and the glorious principles of *seventy six*.

Though the day was inclement, the "Columbian Observer" says, that between eight and nine hundred citizens were present.

THE TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY of Philadelphia, celebrated its twenty first anniversary on the 1st inst. Among the toasts drank were the following—the words in *italic* are technical terms:

*The art of printing*—"The art preservative of all arts."

*The United States*—A solid form of twenty fours—locked up with the mallet of mutual interest—may its pages never be squabbled by the intrigues of foreign crowned heads, or domestic block heads.

*The president of the United States*—As foreman in the first office of the people, may he distribute equal justice to every section of the union.

*Washington*—The rule and guide to our national independence; an index to future generations.

*Franklin*—I though his form is locked up and himself retired to rest, he has left his works, from which all may take copy.

*Pennsylvania*—A cross bar of the national chase, which binds the union together—if knocked out, the form must go to pi.

*The constitution of the United States*—Its letter and spirit a guide to faithful representatives—bad copy for political hypocrites.

*The heroes of the revolution*—Bright stars in Columbia's fount case—though they have nearly all set, the lustre of their achievements will cast a ray of light on remotest ages.

*The navy*—Tripoli and Algiers can attest that their balls were well distributed—that they work their broadsides with pellets—and gave such an impression, as to deter them from molesting our passage to the general warehouse of nations.

*The army*—A standing edition of defence, carefully laid up for future impressions.

*Agriculture, manufactures and commerce*—May our United States correctors speedily revise the sheet of national policy—correct the numerous errata where-with it is slurred and rendered subservient to the promotion of foreign industry and support of foreign governments, and thus lock up in one strong chase, the interests of agriculture, manufactures and commerce.

*The fair sex*—The most delicate flowers in the border of nature. They will ever claim a high stand in our affections.

*The holy alliance*—a villainous gang of crowned heads, whose ruthless attack on the rights of man, prove that they, like bad characters, ought to be battered by the friends of freedom for the benefit of founders of more liberal principles.

*The press*—May her works cast a ray of light o'er Iberia's sullied page, and monks and friars be cancelled in her next edition.

*Domestic manufactures*—A fount case of national independence—May we never import sorts when they can be cast at home.

**REVENUE LAWS** The following are brief reports of interesting cases lately presented to the circuit court of the United States, sitting at Boston—

*United States vs. John Tappan.*

This was an action on a revenue bond. It appeared that the collector, on the importation of the goods, had sent them to the appraisers for appraisalment. The appraisers appraised the goods at a higher amount than the prices stated in the invoice; and the duties were assessed accordingly upon the increased valuation. Upon the trial of the cause the following questions arose: First, whether the

words "true value," in the 11th section of the act of 20th of April, 1818, meant the current market value of such goods at the place from which they were imported, or the true and actual cost thereof to the importer at such place.

Second--Whether, if the collector did, in fact, suspect that the goods were invoiced below the current market value thereof, at the place from which they were imported, but did not suspect that they were invoiced below their true and actual cost thereof to the importer, the collector had a right to direct an appraisement.

Third--Whether, if, in the opinion of the collector, there was just ground to suspect that the goods were invoiced below the current market value of the same, at the place from whence they were imported, then the said collector had a right to direct the same to be appraised in the manner prescribed in the 11th section of the before mentioned act of congress. Upon which said several questions of law, the judges of said court were opposed in opinion, and ordered the same to be certified to the supreme court, for final decision, according to law.

We understand that the division of opinion was amicable, and adopted for the purpose of obtaining the decision of the highest tribunal. On the trial of a similar cause, at the same term, Mr. Justice Story directed the jury, on these several questions, as follows; on the first, that the law means *actual cost to the importer*, not current value in the market; and this being so, the second and third questions were to be answered in the negative. [Eve. Gaz.]

From the Boston Galaxy of Nov. 1. Last week the case of the United States against W. C. Hall, was tried before the circuit court, judge Story, now sitting in this city. The history of this case is briefly as follows: In the spring of 1822, Hall imported from London a quantity of books, and, according to custom, presented his invoice at the custom house, and made oath that it was a true invoice. As the books were charged in the invoice at prices much lower than had been usual in invoices presented by booksellers, the collector, acting under the law of 1818, appointed appraisers to examine the books, who appraised them agreeably to the invoices of booksellers who had been in the habit of importing the same or similar books. Hall had the precaution to get his invoice sworn to as true by the persons of whom he purchased, and also to procure a formal certificate from Mr. Aspinwall, American consul in London, to prove that there was no fraud in the transaction. Believing that the collector acted under a misconception of the law of 1818, Hall refused to pay the bonds when due, and this action was brought to recover those bonds, and also fifty per cent. penalty, for the supposed fraud in producing a false invoice. It did not appear in evidence, that the collector had any doubts that the invoice was a true one, but thought the books were purchased below their current value. The judge decided that the law did not authorize the collector to appoint appraisers, unless he had personal suspicion of fraud. The jury brought in a verdict for the defendant.

WEST INDIA TRADE. The Public Advertiser, a Jamaica paper, of the 3d Oct. contains the following protest. If the facts are as represented, and we presume that they are so, the proceeding, at least, deserves to be called an extraordinary one.

We, the masters and supercargoes of American vessels, sufferers by the extraordinary construction put by the attorney general on the British order in council, (imposing a duty of 4s. 3d. sterling, per ton,

and an additional 10 per cent. over and above the previous duties on United States produce), take this mode of expressing our surprise, that those vessels which entered previous to the day when the packet arrived, which brought out the order, should be subject to its operation. In many cases, masters of United States' vessels have been called on to pay the additional charges, although they had entered and paid the duties fourteen days prior to the arrival of the order imposing these additional charges, and, in several instances, the vessels had previously been discharged and the cargoes actually sold.

The attorney general, by construing the order as an *ex post facto* law, has caused considerable loss to those individuals, who are either owners or freighters. The owner has calculated his freight, under the impression that he was to pay the duties, and those only, of which his government had notice; guided by the same rule, so the freighter has sold his cargo, allowing himself a moderate profit, after deducting those charges which then existed, and of which alone he could be aware—After we have sold our cargoes under the sanction of British law, we are compelled to pay large sums of money, which swallow up the entire profits of the voyage.

When the owner has paid the 4s. 3d. sterling additional tonnage duty, and the freighter the 10i. per cent. *ad valorem*, it must be evident that the whole voyage must be an entire loss. To those who arrived after the additional charges were known, the hardship is comparatively trifling on the freighters; they may reimburse themselves by increasing the price of their goods. This is not the case with us and many others, who arrived before the order in council was made known. We are deprived of our gains and have no means of reimbursing ourselves. What we complain of, is the want of due notice.

We do not inveigh against the measure as one of retaliation by the British government on that of the United States, for having continued on British vessels the tonnage duty of one dollar per ton, but we complain because, after having discharged our cargo, and sold it at the lowest rate, (calculating on the then existing charges), we are now compelled to pay duties for which we made no provision, because we never could anticipate them. The question of retaliation is left by us for the decision of our government; but it may not be irrelevant to observe that, previous to the imposing the 10 per cent. *ad valorem* duty, and 4s. 3d. sterling per ton, an American vessel paid heavier duties on entering the ports of this island, than those charged British vessels in the United States. Retaliation will doubtless follow on the part of the United States; an embargo will be the result, and perhaps mutual confiscation. It is hardly to be expected, that the United States will permit vessels bearing their flag to pay heavier duties\* than those paid by British vessels in American ports. *American Captains and Supercargoes.*

HOUSE RACING IN VERMONT. The legislature of Vermont has passed a law more effectually to prevent horse racing in that state, by a large majority. When the bill was called up for a second reading, Mr. Sutton moved that it be rejected. A Mr. Pierpont hoped the bill would not be dismissed. The pretence of horse racing, he said, was indeed a specious one—that of improving the breed of horses;

\* Why not? Britain will not receive our wheat from us at a higher duty than any that we impose on her products, and yet we receive her calicoes?

[Ed. Reg.]



but he believed the practice degraded the *breed of men* more than it improved the breed of horses. Mr. Sutton replied, and delivered the following speech in support of his motion, which is not only unique, but to the point.

Mr. Speaker—As I moved to dismiss this bill, it will doubtless be expected that I assign some reasons to support the motion. I made the motion, sir, because I think the bill both impolitic and unjust. It is well known, sir, that every nation, or community, are composed of a great variety of different classes of men, and that each class have their hobby, or favorite pursuit, but all under the same laws and government, and all entitled to equal rights and privileges.

The first class fill, or ought to fill, the sacred desk—their hobby is in Heaven; the second class, compose our judiciary—their hobby ought to be mercy and justice; the lawyer's hobby is fat clients and fat fees.

But I, and my friends, sir, happen to belong to another class—the agricultural class of the community. We are neither few in number, or despicable in character; we are not, sir, the dregs of society. We also have our rights and our hobbies; we not only contribute, but contribute largely, to fill the public chest. Our interest and our hobby, sir, stimulate us to raise the best hogs, the best sheep, the best cattle, and the best horses, that most noble and useful of our domestic animals; and I allow, sir, that some of us are extravagantly fond of seeing their speed tried.

Is this a crime, sir? It is our right. I believe, sir, that every kingdom of Europe, and almost every state in America, allow it; and even at the seat of our national government in the district of Columbia, it is not merely allowed, but encouraged and patronized by the first men in our government. Indeed, sir, so extremely fond are they of the sports, that, if I am not mistaken, most of them, during the late war, became their own riders.

Shall we pass this bill, sir, with such examples and authorities before us—I hope not. It would be, sir, like a second edition of the old blue laws of Connecticut, where they whipped the cask, if the beer or cider within worked on Sunday.

Pass this bill, sir, and we banish good horses from this state, and I fear many who are fond of them, will migrate with them for a land of more liberty. Our horses, sir, will dwindle into mere jacks. I highly esteem and almost reverence the gentlemen who head the petition, and who brought in this bill, for the good they have done; but, sir, they are most of them in the wane of life; they are far advanced, I hope, in the road to heaven. They, perhaps, have no terrestrial enjoyment;—let them depart in peace—but, sir, I do hope this bill will not pass. Is this the boasted land of freedom? pass this bill, sir, and we strike a dagger in the bosom of liberty herself.

THE BUSK—The Creek Indians abstain from the use of Indian corn until it is fully ripe, and this happens in succession in the towns, as they are further north. A day is then fixed for the celebration of the festival, called by the traders and interpreters, the *Busk*, which is observed with considerable preparation and many religious ceremonies. The observance of it expiates all sins or offences committed, murder excepted. At a treaty held with these Indians, in Georgia, in 1796, green corn was placed upon the table of the commissioners; and the Indians, with the exception of three or four, would neither eat the corn, nor the meats, nor any thing

that had been cooked at the same fire. Neither will they eat victuals afterwards cooked at the same place, unless the fire has been all carefully extinguished.

This custom, which has become religious, probably originated in policy. It was found necessary to make their corn go as far as it could, it being the chief dependence of the Indians; and to eat it in the green state, was considered improvident.

BRITISH NATIONAL DEBT. There are 283,958 persons who own shares, of different amounts, in the British funds, and it requires no less a sum than 25,772,296*l.* yearly, to pay off their dividends. Of this number more than 90,000 receive a dividend not exceeding 10*l.* per annum; nearly 100,000 receive a sum not exceeding 100*l.* per annum; and 215 persons have an income in the funds of about 4000*l.* a year. This statement is, however, exclusive of those persons who have deposited in Saving bank; and also of other denominations of unredeemed stock of which no return was made in parliament. The total amount of interest paid to fund-holders, and of expenses arising in the collection of the taxes, is estimated to make an aggregate of no less a sum than forty and a half millions sterling. This immense sum is drawn yearly from the active portion of the people, and paid in support of that class who generally spend their time in idleness, dissipation and fashionable amusements.

¶ We may herein see how it is that a national debt has been called a national blessing. Spread thus among the people, it must needs be expected that they would support a government, right or wrong, as well for the sake of both *principal* and *interest*.

THE PRESS—In the *West Indies*. Mr. Beaumont, editor of the "*Trifler*," a paper published at Kingston, Jamaica, has been tried on an information for a libel on the duke of Manchester, governor of that island. The report of the trial exhibits a striking proof of judicial arrogance. The defendant, in person, concluded his defence, after a thousand interruptions, and was repeatedly cheered, on his acquittal by the jury. The judge and attorney general were pelted with stones and brickbats on their return from court in their carriages.

THE SAME—in the *East Indies*. On the 14th March, 1823, an order was passed by the hon. John Adam, governor general, that no article of news, excepting commercial intelligence, shall be published without the permission of government.

ELECTION OF A POPE. From the *Journal de Commerce* of Sept 23. The æra has now arrived, which is to decide who shall be the next pope. There is no reason to expect he will belong to France—the time of our influence is past, as well in the conclave as elsewhere; and it is remarkable that, since the period when the popes ceased to reside at Avignon, and since the elevation of Urban VI, in 1378, an epoch when the conclave was forced, by a sedition, to name an Italian pope, not a single Frenchman has been raised to the pontifical throne. Spain has enough to do without meddling with the intrigues of the sacred college. As for Austria, she is more powerful than ever in Italy; and an attempt has been made, within a short time, to bring an archduke before the public as the probable successor of the holy father. But this archduke is young; and both prudence and custom forbid the elevation, to the pontifical throne, of a prince so nearly con-

nected with a great power. Besides, the cardinals are too jealous of the Roman authority; they are too careful guardians of it to desire a pontiff who might yield it up to Austrian influence; so that this very influence, which might furnish such powerful aid to any other cause, will, doubtless, require that of the archduke.

It is probable, therefore, that the conclave of 1823 will not present to the world the shameful spectacle of those factions which used to fight as in an arena, and which provoked one to say to an archbishop—"Are we in the amphitheatre, between the greens and the blues?" If the conclave is divided, it will not be by factions, but by obscure cabals. The election of Pius VII continued for six months; that of his successor will be attended with circumstances no less difficult, and perhaps will not be sooner terminated; but it is probable that this also will give to the church an Italian, both by birth and inclinations.

As to his name, we will not attempt to prophecy on that subject; it is a secret which probably was never known to the cardinals themselves when they enter the conclave.

For the rest, it is of little consequence from what country the pope comes; the important point is that he should be a man of an enlightened spirit and a pacific character. It is not that we should have for the head of the church a monk, three centuries removed from us, a hot unruly character, to produce a parody on Boniface VIII; a narrow mind, which has learned nothing in the great drama that, for the last thirty-six years, has been developing to the view of the world; but a man for his own times, who is acquainted with them, and knows how to conform to them; who can rise above the prejudices of his court or his convent; who can be a pontiff before he becomes a prince; who thinks more of the interest of religion than that of the patrimony of the countess Matilda, (so improperly called the patrimony of St. Peter); who, in short, consents to separate the temporal from the spiritual—for that comprehends every thing.

Such a pope would recognize the fact, that spirituality is the principle of religion, and that it is corrupted by being rendered subject to a temporal principle; that, if the alliance of religion and politics has often procured advantages to Rome, it has always proved a detriment to religion; and that it is a very, very worldly view of the subject to consider religion advanced by increasing the temporal power of popes.

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

*Great Britain and Ireland.* The crops of grain have been very abundant, and a great decline in price is expected. It is supposed that wheat will go down to 42s. per quarter.

The British order of the Garter was to be presented to the Infant Don Miguel, the hero of the late revolution in Portugal.

The bishop of Litchfield, by the decease of his nephew, has become marquis Cornwallis. Two bishops have before succeeded to earldoms; but none ever, until now, to a marquise. His secular rank, therefore, gives him precedence over all the rest of the bishops.

The coinage of *Double Sovereigns* is about to commence at the British mint.

It appears, from the official report of the "actual state of the West India docks, (London)"—that, in the space of twenty-one years, (the original period of their charter), the dock company have realized a clear profit of three hundred thousand pounds in

band, and have, moreover, made dividends, from time to time, which, upon a fair computation, raise the total amount of their profit to half a million.

The propensity for gambling seems, of late, to have increased amazingly in England. Such, at least, would be the inference from the demand for dice, as exhibited by the returns of the revenue of stamps for the last three years. In 1820, the duty paid on dice amounted to 1664; in the following year it had increased to 2830; and last year it actually reached to 21,663, being more than double the amount of the preceding year.

A man, named Robert Bowman, lately died near Carlisle, England, in the 118th year of his age. It is said of him that he never was intoxicated but once; that he neither used tea or coffee; that his chief beverage was water, or milk and water. He never had any sickness, except caused by the measles or whooping cough—he had the last after he was 100 years old. In his 108th year he walked sixteen miles in one day, and still worked in the field. One of his brothers died in 1810, aged 99 years. He did not marry until he was 50 years of age, and has left six sons, the youngest 50 years old.

*France.* The duchess of Angouleme has lately made a tour through *La Vendee*, no doubt for some political purpose.

M. de N-ville has been received in Portugal with great pomp—and the baron was 'at home.'

Count Chaptal has published a work in two vols. entitled *Chemistry applied to Agriculture*.

At the recent biennial "exposition of the products of French industry," in Paris, a *telescope* was exhibited, which was declared to be the largest in existence, and superior, in its construction, to Herschell's grand telescope. It may be managed and used easily by one person, and loses much less light.

*Italy.* Jerome Bonaparte has purchased the palace of his brother Lucien at Rome, for 150,000 scudi.

*Russia.* The harvest is abundant. One hundred and forty-two foreign ships arrived at Cronstadt between the 6th and 27th of June last. The value of the exports from Archangel in that month is stated at 2,383,867 roubles.

*Cape of Good Hope.* Advances from the Cape of Good Hope have been received in London to the 14th July. A report had just reached the Cape, that a numerous wandering tribe, or more properly, a nation, was on the way south, whose course was marked with the greatest cruelty and devastation. They had advanced as far as Kaffre land, which borders the frontiers, destroying every thing they encountered, sparing neither man, woman, nor child: in fact, it is said, they resemble a flight of locusts, which consume every thing they rest on. The people, composing this nation, are said to be of a much lighter color than the native Africans, and are supposed to be descendants of some Europeans wrecked on the coast of Africa. They are well armed, and much better equipped than the aborigines of the country. The Grosvenor Indian was wrecked about forty years ago, and many of the crew saved. These are supposed to have mingled with a powerful tribe, whence sprang this horde. The reports, however, were, by some, supposed to be exaggerated.

*South America.* The Jamaica "Public Advertiser" says—The United States appear to be contending for a strict union between themselves and the republics of South America. The prejudice in favor of the United States is strong in Colombia. The



delicacy of the British government towards Spain, by inducing them to withhold the recognition of Colombian independence, will be the means of strengthening the power of the *crafty* government of North America, by a close union with her sister continent.

"In the metaphorical language of the patriot writers in South America--The American eagle hovers over the tree of liberty, planted by the sons of Colombia and watered by their blood; she alone is worthy to enjoy the fruits of the tree, who has assisted in rearing or protecting it."

*Peru* Bolivar left Guayaquil for Peru on the 7th Aug. last, to terminate the disastrous war in that country--his force is a powerful one. He has arrived at Lima, which was much injured while possessed by the royalists, who had retreated in great haste.

☞ Late and important news. ☞

*From London papers of the 29th September and accounts from Gibraltar to the 4th October.*

Cadiz was surrendered to the French on the 29th Sept. and on that day the king and royal family passed over to St. Mary's. This account is brought from Gibraltar, at which place two French frigates had arrived from Cadiz, the blockade being raised. No particulars are given, but it seems impossible to doubt the truth of the intelligence. The castle of St. Petri, and, indeed, the whole isle of Leon were possessed by the French before Cadiz capitulated--the city was not bombarded. The fate of the members of the cortes, &c. is not mentioned.

Riego, too, is captured--he seized upon Ballasteros as hitherto reported, but was hotly pursued and his force scattered, and he himself finally made prisoner by some peasants. He is called "traitor" and "rebel," and dungeoned, with several of his adherents. They call him a "glorious prize?"

Santona had not yet capitulated. The garrison of Pampeluna was not so numerous as heretofore reported--it consisted of only 4000 men. The war had not ended in Catalonia, but the surrender of Cadiz renders a notice of other events unnecessary.

A letter from Gibraltar, dated Oct. 2, says--"We have important news. The gates of the temple of Janus are again shut in Europe. Cadiz has surrendered, and Ferdinand is at liberty. Every thing at St. Mary's was in ecstasy. The king was received by his cousin the duke de Angouleme, and the duke del Infantado, president of the regency, with every demonstration of respect and festivity. He will set off immediately for Madrid. We hear nothing of the fate of the cortes. Many of them must, it is said, emigrate to avoid assassination or persecution. The French will allow them an asylum on board their fleet. The royalists are all on tip toe, and are extremely vindictive; and the constitutionalists are as much chop-fallen. The former expect the commencement of a new era in the affairs of Spain, with the revival of commerce, manufactures, the arts and agriculture, and also, the restoration, with French aid, of the colonies! All the fortresses which have held out, were only waiting the events of Cadiz to capitulate. The most unhappy men in this state of things, are the infatuated French outlaws and emigrants, who have taken a very active part in the hopeless war. Almost every man of reflection, whatever his political feelings, and who has had an acquaintance with the dispositions and habits of the great mass of the Spanish nation, has calculated the war would end with the campaign, and that there was not the smallest chance of the existence of any successful opposition to the French. But these people have made different calculations,

and their disappointment has been great. They must fly to America or England. It is calculated that nine tenths of the Spanish people, including the peasantry, have seen, with pleasure, an order of things established by the bayonet, put down by the sword. It is thought that neither despotism nor the inquisition will be re-established in Spain, and that Ferdinand will be advised to give a constitution worthy of the age. The terms granted to Cadiz are not yet known, and it is not thought that the British government has had any agency in the result, as the Sappho, which is supposed to have brought the ultimatum, did not arrive here until the day after the surrender."

The following is a list of the French troops that entered Spain, up to the 12th Sept.

Infantry	73,271
Cavalry	14,456
Artillery	1,817
Horse do.	763
Waggon Train	5,473
	<hr/> 95,780

Of this number, 164 men, in health, and 686 sick, have departed for France, besides 287 Spanish prisoners.

Waggons	1,895
Cannon	109
Howitzers	35

*Ireland* The Cork Advertiser, of the 13th Sept. gives the following horrible details of the murder of Mr. Franks and his family. It is not agreeable to give place to things so terribly brutal, but they are necessary to shew the condition of the country, and designate the character of a people made mad with suffering.

The following is the substance of what appeared in evidence before the inquest:

Mr. Franks' house had been burned some time ago, by the miscreants who devastate this county, and was now undergoing repair. Not a door had yet been put up; the family principally lived in one small room, not twelve feet square, the window-sashes of which were not put up, and the wind was excluded only by a curtain. On the day of the murder, Mrs. Franks and her son had been at Kildorrery, and returned to a late dinner, which had been scarcely over, when a noise was heard in the passage. Mr. Franks started up and said, here are my friends paying me another visit, and beckoning to his wife and son to remain quiet, he went outside the room door; here he was met by a fellow of large stature, between whom and him a contest commenced. The man was not armed and they fought with their hands, Mr. F. retreating to the parlour; on his entering which, the insurgents rushed in and soon filled the room. At this time a servant girl, about 14 years of age, of the name of Mary Myer, a most intelligent creature, slipped under a table, and concealing herself there, witnessed the horrid scene which followed. The leader of the insurgents, a ruffian dressed in woman's cloths, demanded of Mr. F. his arms. Mr. Franks said that he had none in the house; but that he would, if they chose, accompany the party to the Rock-Mills, and get them from Mr. Smith, who had them. The leader then said, "boys do your duty," and he himself upset a table on which a lighted candle was placed, which being extinguished he again had it lighted at a fire in the room. Mr. Franks, his wife, and son, went on their knees to beg for mercy, assuring the leader of the party that they had no arms; but here no mercy was to be found. The savage, as if impatient of delay, snatched a short gun from one of his followers, and,

within three feet of the unhappy father, fired and lodged the bullets in his heart. They then proceeded to despatch the son, and here a dreadful scene ensued: the mother, only anxious to preserve her son, and regardless of her own safety, clung to the wretched young man, as if to shield him from the vengeance of the assassins. They repeatedly tried to force her from him, and told her to retire to another room, but she would not leave her son; they then struck her with a heavy iron bar on the left temple, and literally shattered her head to atoms; after which they beat the son's brains out, and mutilated all the bodies of the deceased. At the commencement of the horrid work, another female servant had been shut up by the ruffians in a small room; when they had murdered the young man, they thought they heard some groan or sound, as if life was not entirely extinct, and the candle having been extinguished, they took this servant from her place of confinement, and one of them holding her by the hand, with one hand, and her head down with the other, made her proceed to a cupboard in the parlour, and take out a candle and light it; they then drove two heavy iron bars, weighing 30 or 40 pounds each, through the dead bodies; and each man, in succession, took a long three pronged fork, and repeatedly drove it also into the bodies. It also appeared that another ruffian, second in command, was dressed in female apparel. He commanded outside the house; and, seeing a woman appear at the door of an out-house, with a child in her arms, he called out 'to bed, to bed,' and placed a sentinel at the door. When the shot was fired inside, this fellow danced a regular hornpipe, as if delighting in the dreadful scene going forward. The woman of this house is named Gaveen, and gave testimony as above: her son, immediately on the party marching off mounted a horse and rode to Kildorery, whence a military party arrived in half an hour at the scene of carnage. It would appear that the insurgents separated and proceeded in different directions, as blood was traced on the roads to Donegale and Kildorery.

Alderman Waithman has been elected lord mayor of London.

#### —LATER STILL.

*From London papers of the 16th October, received at New York*

We shall, hereafter, for reference sake, insert all the important public articles that belong to the late overthrow of liberty in Spain, and the proceedings of the king after the abandonment of Cadiz; but now we have time and room only briefly to notice current events.

The French private accounts mention the following occurrences, which preceded the liberation of the king. In an article from port St. Mary of the 29th, it is stated, that the conditions demanded for the king's liberty were to preserve for two months, under the dominion of the cortes, the isle of St. Leon, the city of Cadiz, and all the fortresses then in possession of the constitutionalists. The propositions were rejected. Valdez having declared that the constitutional flotilla could not defend the city, the cortes held a public sitting, in which a message to the king was decreed, to supplicate his majesty to *deign* to open negotiations with the French generals on such terms as he should judge advisable. The king answered he could not enter into any negotiation. A second meeting of the cortes took place, and a second message was sent to the king, to which the same answer was returned. A third meeting followed—but this time only five deputies appeared; all the others now concealed themselves,

or wandering at hazard, endeavoring to escape. The most complete anarchy soon followed; but no violence was committed. At length the members then composing the cortes, and the ministers, accompanied by some leader, waited on the king; they threw themselves on his majesty's clemency; declared that he was re-established in the integrity of his royal authorities, and conjured him to write to the prince commanding the French armies. Count Torres soon after set out with the king's letter."

The French took possession of Cadiz on the 3d October. It was, perhaps, necessary that their troops should enter to prevent a general plunder and massacre. Great excesses were committed.

Ballasteros was presented to the king—but he would not look upon him, and refused his request for a private audience. The militia are disbanded. Several of the Spanish generals, on learning the surrender of Cadiz, sent in their submission. The war is regarded as at an end.

The king has annulled all the acts of the cortes since the revolution of 1820. Fifty thousand French troops are to remain in Spain to support the throne, and give energy to the measures of Ferdinand. The joy of the royalists is excessive. All that were members of the cortes within the last two years, are ordered not to approach within five leagues of the road, whilst the king shall be journeying back to Madrid. Every act that has been done and every royal word spoken, prepare us to expect a terrible persecution. Much interest is felt for Mina and his brave associates in Catalonia. Reigo has been condemned to death. The king, however, has granted a general amnesty to the "guilty," except the authors of the revolution.

By a decree of the king, the entrance of all foreign newspapers is prohibited in Portugal.

Our accounts from Greece are interesting and consolatory. The freedom of the country seems no longer doubtful. It is amply confirmed that the late powerful, and apparently last and desperate effort of the Turks, has entirely failed. It appears to have amounted to 70,000 men! The Greeks contested every inch of ground, and met the pacha one after the other, however inferior they were to the enemy in numbers. A series of bloody rencontres took place—and the triumph of liberty was consummated by a surprise of the Turkish camp at night, by which the pacha was taken and the gallant Bozzaris lost his life. We shall give the narrative of this affair in our next. It was hardly excelled by the Spartans of old at the pass of Thermopylæ. A hope is held out that some of the Christian powers will now interfere to end this destructive war, and determine the fate of Greece.

A terrible insurrection has broke out in Upper Egypt. The people have risen en masse, and destroyed all the Turks they could lay hold on, plundered the magazines, &c.

Cardinal Della Genga was elected pope on the 27th Sept. and has taken the title of Leo XII. He is an Italian, born on the 2nd of August, 1760, and said to be a man of great learning. The ex-emperor of Mexico, Iturbide, is at Pisa, with a numerous suite.

### Senate of the United States.

FROM THE WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN.

The time of their respective periods of service expire on the 4th of March of the years given.

*President of the senate.* Daniel D. Tompkins,  
vice president of the United States.



## SENATORS.

*From Maine.* John Chandler, 1829; John Holmes, 1827.

*New Hampshire.* \*Samuel Bell, 1829; John F. Parrott, 1825.

*Massachusetts.* James Lloyd, 1829; Elijah Hunt Mills, 1827.

*Connecticut.* Henry W. Edwards, 1827; James Lannan, 1825.

*Rhode-Island.* James D'Wolf, 1827; Nehemiah Knight, 1829.

*Vermont.* William A. Palmer, 1825; Horatio Seymour, 1827.

*New York.* Rufus King, 1825; Martin Van Buren, 1827.

*New Jersey.* \*Mahlon Dickerson, 1829; Joseph McIlvain, 1827.

*Pennsylvania.* Walter Lowrie, 1825; \*William Findlay, 1827.

*Delaware.* (Both vacant).

*Maryland.* \*Edward Lloyd, 1825; Samuel Smith, 1827.

*Virginia.* \*James Barbour, 1827; John Taylor, 1829.

*North Carolina.* Nathaniel Macon, 1827; \*John Branch, 1829.

*South Carolina.* J. Gaillard, pres. pro tem. 1825; Robert Y. Hayne, 1829.

*Georgia.* John Elliot, 1825; Nicholas Ware, 1829.

*Kentucky.* Richard M. Johnson, 1829; Isham Talbot, 1825.

*Tennessee.* Andrew Jackson, 1829; John Henry Eaton, 1827.

*Ohio.* Benjamin Ruggles, 1827; Ethan A. Brown, 1825.

*Louisiana.* James Brown, 1825; Henry Johnson, 1829.

*Indiana.* James Noble, 1827; Waller Taylor, 1825.

*Mississippi.* Thos. H. Williams, 1829; \*David Holmes, 1827.

*Illinois.* Jesse B. Thomas, 1829; \*Ninian Edwards, 1825.

*Alabama.* Wm. R. King, 1829; William Kelly, 1825.

*Missouri.* David Barton, 1825; Thomas H. Benton, 1827.

The above list of members of the senate is complete, with the exception of Delaware, where there are two vacancies to be filled by the legislature, when it meets in January, one in the place of Mr. Rodney, appointed minister to Buenos Ayres, and the other in the place of Mr. Van Dyke, whose term of service has expired. Those marked with an asterisk have been governors of their respective states, and those in italics, are new members.

## "Chesapeake and Ohio Canal."

A large number of delegates, nearly two hundred in all, from different counties, towns and districts bordering on the Potomac, and some also from the country west of the Alleghany mountains, met at Washington, on Thursday the 6th instant, in convention. The assembly contained many of our most distinguished and most valuable citizens. Dr. Joseph Kent, of Prince George's county, and a member of congress from Maryland, was called to the chair, and Mr. Mercer, of Virginia, submitted certain resolutions, which, after several modifications, and a reference to a large committee, assumed the following shape--and were adopted on Saturday:

*At a convention of delegates, from the states of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio and the District of Columbia, holden at the capitol, in the city of Washington, on the 6th, 7th and 8th of November, 1823, the following preamble and resolutions were considered and adopted:*

Whereas, a connection of the Atlantic and Western waters, by a canal, leading from the seat of the general government to the river Ohio, regarded as a local object, is one of the highest importance to the states immediately interested therein, and, considered in a national view, is of inestimable consequence to the future union, security and happiness of the United States:

*Resolved, unanimously,* That it is expedient to substitute, for the present defective navigation of the Potomac river above tide water, a navigable canal, by Cumberland to the mouth of Savage Creek, at the eastern base of the Alleghany, and to extend such canal, as soon thereafter as practicable, to the highest constant steam-boat navigation of the Monongahela or Ohio river.

That the most eligible mode of attaining this object, will be by the incorporation of a joint stock company, empowered to cut the said canal through the territory of the United States in the District of Columbia, and of the states of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania; and, therefore, that committees be appointed, each consisting of five delegates, to prepare and present, in behalf of this assembly, and in co-operation with the central committee, hereinafter provided, suitable memorials to the congress of the United States, and the legislatures of the several states before named, requesting their concurrence in the incorporation of such a company, and their co-operation, if necessary, in the subscription of funds for the completion of the said canal:

And whereas, by an act of the general assembly of Virginia, which passed the 22d February, 1823, entitled, "an act incorporating the Potomac canal company," the assent of that state, so far as the limits of her territory render it necessary, is already given to this object, and for its enlargement to the extent required by the preceding resolution, the said act appears to furnish, with proper amendments, a sufficient basis:

*Be it, therefore, resolved,* That it will be expedient to accept the same as a charter for the proposed company, with the following modifications, viz:

That, in reference to its enlarged purpose, the name be changed to the "Chesapeake and Ohio Canal."

That provision be made for the assent of the government of the United States, and of the state of Pennsylvania, to the said act, and that the act be made to correspond, in its details, with such provision.

That the Chesapeake and Ohio canal shall be divided into two sections, eastern and western; the former of which shall correspond in description with that of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, by the preceding resolution, and the latter shall begin at the western extremity of the former, and terminate at the head of the steam-boat navigation of the Monongahela or Ohio river.

That, while the act shall allow a reasonable time for the commencement and the completion of both sections of the canal, no other forfeiture shall be incurred, after the eastern section is finished, for a failure to begin or complete the western section, within the term prescribed, except of the right to complete such section and of all interest therein.

That, while the consent of Pennsylvania is pro-

vided for, in the amended act, it shall not be indispensably requisite to the validity of the charter, so far as respects the authority granted by it, to extend the Chesapeake and Ohio canal to the Pennsylvania line.

That it will be both just and expedient, if not absolutely necessary, to limit the interest of the stockholders of the Potomac company, in the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, in the mode provided by the unanimous resolution of the company of the 7th day of February last, a copy of which is hereto annexed,

That the said canal shall not, in width, be less, at the surface, than 40 feet; at its bottom, than 28, nor its depth of water be short of four feet, except where, from the nature of the ground, it may be necessary, for the greater security of the banks of the canal, to reduce its breadth at its base to less than 28 feet.

That the maximum profit of the said company shall not exceed fifteen per cent. after the entire canal shall have been completed; but if, at any time after the completion of the eastern section thereof, and before sufficient funds shall have been otherwise provided for the completion of the western, the tolls of the canal shall yield a nett income to the stockholders exceeding ten per cent. per annum, such excess shall be applied towards the extension of the canal, until the western section shall have been completed; and to give more speedy effect to this provision, the president and directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company shall be authorized to borrow, or may negotiate, through a suitable agency in behalf of the company, on the credit of such excess, or on the tolls or a fixed part thereof, levied upon certain commodities passing through the said canal, being the probable amount of such annual excess, such sums of money as may be deemed expedient, by a general meeting of the stockholders, to be applied to the extension of the western section of the canal, from time to time, till the said section shall have been completed. And if, after the completion of the entire canal, the nett dividends shall exceed fifteen per cent. per annum, such excess shall be applied, first, to strengthening the works of the canal; next to the multiplication of ascending locks from the river Potomac to the level of the canal, wherever the convenience of the adjacent country may require it; next, to lining the canal throughout, with such walls of stones as shall accommodate its banks to the use of steam boats; and should the nett dividends still exceed fifteen per cent. then such excess shall be applied to the reduction of the tolls upon the said canal, according to some equitable scale.

That the act aforesaid be amended by inserting, in lieu of the 18th section thereof, the following:

*And be it further enacted,* That the right to the waters of the river Potomac, for the purpose of any lateral canal or canals, which the state of Virginia or Maryland may authorize to be made, in connection with the said canal, is reserved to the said states, respectively: that a similar right is reserved to the state of Pennsylvania in relation to the rivers and streams within the territory of that state, the waters of which may be used in supplying the western section of the said canal: that the government of the United States shall retain the power to extend the said canal in or through the District of Columbia, on either or both sides of the river Potomac; and the state of Maryland or Virginia shall be empowered, under the sanction given by the United States to this act, to authorize any such extension for the

purpose of meeting any canal so extended, by any other canal which either state may deem it expedient to conduct, in any direction whatever, through its territory.

*Provided, however,* That no part of the waters of the river Potomac, or of any other river or stream, required to ensure the constant, safe and convenient use of the navigation of the canal hereby authorized to be made, shall be, by any such lateral or continued canal, diverted therefrom to the impediment or injury of the said navigation.

2. *And be it further resolved,* That, in addition to the provision contained in the first section of the act aforesaid, there be grounded, on the event of its failure to furnish adequate funds for the completion of the eastern section of the canal, to be obtained through separate acts of the respective governments and corporations, of the states of Maryland and Virginia, of the United States, and of the three cities of the district of Columbia, a subscription, to the amount, if necessary, of 2,750,000 dollars, in the following proportions: two-elevenths to be subscribed by the state of Maryland, three-elevenths by the state of Virginia, four-elevenths by the United States, and two-elevenths by the district cities, to be divided between them, according to an equitable ratio, to be fixed by themselves. In case a part of the sum aforesaid shall be subscribed, by private individuals, in the mode provided by the act aforesaid, the several states and corporations, within which such individual subscriptions are received, shall be requested to assume, as part of their aforesaid quotas, the amount of such subscription, under such security as they may deem expedient for the payment thereof, by the subscribers, to them respectively.

That the government of the United States be earnestly solicited to obtain the whole of this sum, on loan, receivable in four annual instalments, upon the issue of certificates of stock, bearing an annual interest, not exceeding five per cent., and irredeemable for thirty years, and to guarantee the repayment thereof, on a specific pledge of the public lots in the city of Washington, of the United States' stock in the canal, and the public faith.

That the first instalment of the loan be made payable on the first of March, 1825, and the last on the first of March, 1829.

That the interest of each state and corporation upon its proportion of the said loan be paid into the treasury of the United States, according to the terms of the loan, and the principal sum at the expiration of thirty years, the period to be fixed for its redemption.

That, in the event of a refusal by the government of the United States to negotiate the said loan, each state and corporation shall provide the amount of its respective subscription in such manner as may seem to it best.

3. *And be it further resolved,* That a committee of five delegates be appointed to prepare, and cause to be presented, in behalf of this convention, a suitable memorial to the state of Ohio, soliciting the co-operation of that state in the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and its ultimate connexion with the navigation of Lake Erie; and that, for the latter purpose, the memorial shall respectfully suggest the expediency of causing the country, between the northernmost bend of the river Ohio, and the southern shore of Lake Erie, together with the waters of Great Beaver and Cayuga creeks, and all other intervening waters near the said route, to be carefully surveyed, with the view of ascertaining the practicability and probable cost



of a canal, which, fed by the latter, shall connect the former.

That a letter be addressed by the chairman of the convention, to the mayors of Alexandria, Georgetown and Washington, apprising, through them, their respective corporations, of the proceedings of this convention, and inviting their zealous co-operation in giving to them effect.

That another letter be addressed, by the chairman, in behalf of this convention, to the president and directors of the Potomac company, requesting their concurrence in the measures recommended by the preceding resolutions.

4. *And be it further resolved*, That the committee before named be, and they are hereby, authorized and requested to use their best exertions to obtain the most favorable reception for their memorials, to ascertain and communicate to the central corresponding committee, hereinafter named, such objections, if any, as are opposed to the prayers of their respective memorials, and to devise, if possible, in conjunction with the common friends of the union and prosperity of the United States, the means of obviating all the impediments to their success.

5. *And be it further resolved*. That, for the last mentioned purpose, the delegates of the respective counties and corporations, represented in this convention, be regarded also as corresponding committees, and that thirteen delegates be appointed a central committee of correspondence, to confer with the committees before named, and to hold stated meetings in the city of Washington, for the purpose of consulting upon, and adopting in behalf of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, such measures as may seem best calculated to assure its certain and speedy completion.

JOSEPH KENT, *Chair'n*.

WALTER JONES, *Sec'y*.

On Saturday, after the convention had adjourned *sine die*, the citizens of Washington gave a dinner to the delegates, at Brown's Hotel, about one hundred persons being present, including some invited guests, and honorary members of the convention. There were no regular toasts, but the spontaneous sentiments offered fill a column and a half. The following are some of them:

By the *Secretary of state*—The first right and the first duty of nations—self-dependence and self-improvement.

By the *Secretary of War*—Canal navigation between the Atlantic and the western waters, essentially connected with the commerce, the defence, and the union of the states—may it receive the patronage and support of the nation.

By the *Postmaster General*—Roads and canals—they unite all interests, and render our union indissoluble.

By *Gen. John Mason*—Dewitt Clinton and his distinguished coadjutors in projecting and in executing the first grand canal communication in the union.

By *C. F. Mercer*—The eastern and western country—whom the Author of Nature has joined together, may no man put asunder.

Mr. Adams and Mr. Calhoun having retired,

By *Mr. Archibald Lee*, of Md.—John Quincy Adams; the first to elicit in the senate of the United States the luminous report of Albert Gallatin upon internal improvements.

By *Mr. Fitzhugh*, of Va.—The hon. J. C. Calhoun; the liberal and enlightened advocate of a system of internal improvement, commensurate with the powers of the government and the resources of the nation.

By *Mr. Shannon*, of Va.—Wm. H. Crawford, the friend of internal improvement; prevented by indisposition from attending the marriage festival of the Ohio and Potomac.

By *Mr. B. S. Forrest*, of Md.—Henry Clay, qualified to pass the summit level; neither giddy in ascending, nor dismayed in descending.

The rest of the toasts were generally adapted to the peculiar occasion—that given by Mr. Shriver, of Pennsylvania, is characteristic of many others—"The Chesapeake and Ohio; they have passed meeting"—may their marriage be speedily consummated."

*List of the several committees appointed by the chairman, in pursuance of the resolutions of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal convention.*

[This list is published by authority, and it is much to be desired that the several committees immediately proceed, without waiting for the more formal notices, to the discharge of the duties respectively assigned them.]

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Charles F. Mercer	Alfred H. Powell
John Mason	P. C. Pendleton
Walter Jones	A. Fenwick
Thomas Swann	John Lee
John McLean	Frisby Tilghman
Wm. H. Fitzhugh	Robert W. Bowie.
H. L. Opie	

COMMITTEE FOR VIRGINIA.

Philip C. Pendleton	W. Elzey
H. L. Opie	Nathaniel Burwell
J. C. Hunter	

FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

James Shriver	Daniel Kincheloe
James Shannon	George Hagan.
John McMahan	

COMMITTEE FOR MARYLAND.

Grafton Duvall	J. C. Herbert
Geo. Mason, of Chs. C.	James Forrest
T. Kennedy	

COMMITTEE FOR OHIO.

John McLean	Thomas Carberry
Walter Smith	H. Peake.
Benj. S. Forrest	

TO MEMORIALISE CONGRESS.

Walter Jones	Robert I. Taylor
John Mason	S. H. Smith.
G. W. P. Custis.	

NOTE—It is understood that the chairman, in proceeding to name the members of the several committees, after the adjournment of the convention, found himself necessarily restricted to the number of the delegates who attended and constituted the convention. This accounts for the manner in which the committees for Pennsylvania and Ohio are constituted, there having been but one delegate from the former and none from the latter. [*Nat. Int.*]

## African Colonization.

From the "*Western Monitor*," published at Lexington, Kentucky.

The subject of this institution is becoming of more importance to the people of the United States, as its object and humane tendency are better understood. The origin of any scheme, no matter how interesting or beneficial to the happiness and well being of society, is generally attended with embarrassments and difficulties, until it begins to

\* Passed meeting—a practice among the Friends or Quakers, previous to the marriage ceremony.

develop its utility to the world. But a steady devotion and perseverance in any cause, having for its end a laudable and legitimate good, will be sure of success—it will finally triumph. At present the American Colonization Society, organized for the purpose of sending all FREE PEOPLE of color, who are willing to go, to a place where they can enjoy all the rights of free and independent citizens in any country, seems to present this interesting view. The more we contemplate this great and benevolent project, the more we are convinced of its importance and the good effects that will result to the community generally, by a successful execution of the plan devised. It is believed to be entirely practicable. A few days since, in publishing an account from the agents of this colony at Mesurado, situated a few degrees north of equinoctial line, on the western coast of Africa, we made some remarks on the good tendency of the scheme, provided it could be carried into execution. Since then, we have been gratified with pretty luminous views of the object, and present prospects of the society, in a short address of the hon. *Henry Clay*, delivered before the Synod of Kentucky, composed of all the Presbyterian clergy in the state, on Saturday the 11th inst. Mr. Clay appeared before them on a short notice, and without any written document, but spoke from memory and gave a very interesting view of the progress of the society since its first institution. He considered the subject in two points of view: 1st, Is it desirable to colonize the free blacks of America; 2d, Is it practicable to do so. On both these subjects he expressed his thorough conviction of their importance, and the entire possibility of carrying them into effect. In the course of his remarks he adverted to some of the leading objections that had been raised, and the obstacles thrown in the way of this scheme; and demonstrated their erroneous foundation, and mistaken tendency. One of them we have heard often repeated, which is, that the people of color would refuse to go to Africa, and that it would be criminal to take them to a place where the sickly climate would prove their immediate destruction. This has turned out to be untrue. Mr. Clay observed that the society had found more willing to go than they had the means of accommodating; and that the climate, when they become a little seasoned and accustomed to it, was congenial to their health. All colonists in settling a new country experience the same effects in almost any clime or country. The first inhabitants of Plymouth experienced it, and the settlers of Jamestown, in Virginia, were nearly depopulated; and yet both of these places have become healthy, as they were cultivated, and the necessities and comforts of society were multiplied and increased. We also publish a letter to day, from the reverend Colston M. Waring, a distinguished colored preacher, corroborating this statement. We likewise lay before our readers the proceedings of the citizens of Georgetown, District of Columbia, in forming an auxiliary society. We sincerely hope the subject may be taken up in Kentucky. It is one of great importance to the people of the whole union. The synod, we learn, have taken into consideration, and we expect will take the necessary steps to inform the public mind, and impress its importance home to the good people over whom they may have influence. Dr. Drake followed Mr. Clay in a short address, shewing the miserable condition of the black portion of the population in the free states, and its unhappy effect upon the slaves of the adjacent states. He shew

ed, in strong and forcible terms, the great necessity of sending them to a colony where they could live separately to themselves.

### CHRONICLE.

The U. S. ship *Erie*, capt. Deacon, has sailed from New York for the Mediterranean.

Exchange of the branch of the United States bank at New Orleans, Oct. 1823—

Checks at sight on bank U. S. Phil.	2 pr. ct. prem.
“ office of do. Charleston,	par.
“ “ Louisville,	1 2 p.c. prem.
“ “ Lexington,	1 2 “ “
“ “ Chillicothe,	1 “ “
“ “ Pittsburgh,	1 “ “

Bills on New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, purchased,

At 60 days sight	2 per cent. discount.
“ 90 “ do.	2 1 2 “ “

*Havre de Grace bank.* The holders of the notes of this bank are requested to present them, either at the Franklin bank of Baltimore, or at that bank, for payment—as its affairs are about closing.

*Negro Frank* was lately tried at Frederick, Maryland, for having deflowered a young white female. That the fact had taken place, and as stated, in the most brutal manner, was admitted; but Frank was acquitted for the want of sufficient proof of his person. Some of the people, however, thought he was guilty—and, after his release, he was beaten so severely, as almost to deprive him of life.

A *carter* was lately fined \$33 and costs, for driving his horse at a forced gait through one of the streets of Philadelphia, and also bound over to appear at the mayor's court to answer for the offence of forcing through a funeral procession, that was crossing the street.

*Immense possessions.*—A late New Orleans paper states, that, in a severe storm of wind and rain, the roof of the sugar house of gen. Wade Hampton was blown off, and that he would, in consequence of the destruction of cane, *fall short* of the quantity of sugar he expected to make about *three hundred hogsheds!* This statement will give the reader some idea of the extent of the possessions of gen. Hampton, who is probably the richest planter in the south.

*Great products.* A letter to the editor, from Pendleton district, S. C. says—“we have 106 bushels of corn for one acre of low ground, without manure. On the high lands, Mr. — has raised 79 bushels, Mr. — 76 bushels and Mr. — 72½ bushels to the acre. It sells from 28 to 30 cents per bushel with us, at this time.”

*House moving.* We noticed, some time ago, the removal of a three story brick house in New York. The “Salem Observer” gives the following account of a similar affair in that town—

Capt. Joseph Edwards, an enterprising and industrious mechanic, of this town, lately removed the asylum house, in Carpenter street, with the chimneys, furniture and fixtures, over *thirty feet*, by means of a slide. The family were within, attending to their concerns, while the house was moving. We understand that neither the walls, nor the brick work in the chimneys, received the slightest injury by the process of removal.

*New York.* It appears, by captain Merry's register, that there were in this port, on the 1st inst. 75 ships, 65 brigs, 107 schooners, 291 sloops—total, 538. Building, 5 ships, 3 brigs, 3 steam-boats, and several smaller vessels.



# NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES. No. 12—VOL. I.] BALTIMORE, NOVEMBER 22, 1823. [VOL. XXV. WHOLE NO. 636.

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

As leading to a "close of the account" between liberty and "legitimacy" in Spain, we have given up a considerable space to the insertion of public papers and a record of events.

Attention is invited to an extract from an unpublished pamphlet, called "THE CRISIS"—the seventh chapter of which is concluded in the present sheet. The facts stated are plain, palpable and familiar—and the matters set forth are common, at least, to all the middle states. I had prepared a few notes to shew the strict adaptation of some of the writer's remarks to the state of things in Baltimore; but destroyed them, because, from *personal observation and remark*, I can subscribe to the truth of every leading fact set forth, as to the want of employment, increase of the unproductive classes, depreciation of property, difficulty of living, &c.

My friends of the "National Intelligencer," have published the circular address of the woollen manufacturers of Massachusetts, inserted in page 189, about which they say—"We have pleasure in giving place to it—the more, as we find the practical knowledge of these manufacturers confirming, to the full, all the suggestions that we have, heretofore, thrown out in opposition to duties amounting to a prohibition of importation, or even to a considerable increase of the present duties. Such an increase of duties, it appears to be the opinion of those who know most of the subject, and who certainly know their own interest best, are not only 'not necessary,' but 'unsate,' and would be 'detrimental to the recipients' of the bounty! This is all that we have ever contended for, and affords us a complete triumph over those who have, for the expression of similar sentiments, pretended to regard us as unfriendly to domestic manufactures."

"Call ye this backing your friends? A plague take such backing, say I." Who ever asked for "prohibition," except, perhaps, as to the ponderous manufactures of iron, deemed essential to the nation's prosperity and independence? No one! I never heard a wish expressed in favor of it, unless to produce RECIPROCITY. The friends of domestic industry, as applied to manufactures, have simply asked that sort of "prohibition" which built up the commerce and shipping of the United States—they have only sought *equality*. When Great Britain excluded our vessels from her West India colonies, we excluded her's—when France levied a prohibitory duty on our tonnage, we levied a prohibitory duty on her ships, and so prevented them from entering our ports. These things cannot be too often repeated, for many people so *conveniently* forget them! The free laborers of the country, the growers of grain, hemp, wool, flax, and the manufacturers, do not desire that the nation should expend two millions of dollars a year, as is expended on the navy for the "protection of commerce," to protect them: they do not ask a *bounty* equal to four or five dollars per month for each person employed, as is paid to those engaged in the cod-fishery. They meekly ask an application of the principle which rules in respect to those things, that RECIPROCITY may be coerced, and *equality* of condition be established. Messrs. Gales and Seaton the enemies of "prohibitions!"

VOL. XXV.—12.

—what did they say about our restrictive laws, to compel European nations to respect American property and labor vested in shipping and commerce? They said that these laws were right, though they were, without disguise, *prohibitory*!—indicating plainly to Britain and France, that, if they expected "*free trade*" with us, we should expect "*free trade*" with them. Our grain is refused in England—nine-tenths of the product of the industry of three-fourths of the people of the United States, is prohibited an entry in the British ports;\* and yet we are modestly asked not to apply the principles that have governed about ships to other matters, of much greater interest! We are to have one set of rules to favor one class of the people, and another for a different class, though the last is ten times the most numerous and important.

The Massachusetts manufacturers ask thirty-seven and a half per cent. *ad valorem* duty. Baldwin's famous tariff bill put down that duty at *thirty-three*. The first is *moderate*, reasonable, rightful—not 'prohibitory;' but the last was monstrous!

"When the sky falls we shall catch larks." It would be delightful to have an argument against the expediency of causing a fall of the sky that we might catch birds!

MAINE. After four trials, Mr. William Burleigh! has obtained a majority of the whole number of votes, and is elected a member of the eighteenth congress. He was opposed by Mr. McIntire.

It is stated that both Mr. B. and Mr. McI. were opposed to the election of a certain person to the presidency, but the latter was supported by some that were favorable to the election of that person, for which reason he was defeated.

Is this proper? What rightful business can the representatives of the people have in the making of a president, unless in the last resort? Is it possible to believe that the public business will not suffer injury, by converting the legislative halls into

\*All the products of agriculture, save cotton, tobacco and rice, may be regarded as excluded—all the products of the fisheries—all the products of manufactures or the mechanic arts. In short, it may be generally said that, except the three articles just above named, no other of the soil or climate of the United States, or the product of the industry of the people, is received for domestic consumption in Great Britain. The value of the few small things that are received, do not affect this sweeping policy of Britain.

We know that grain will not be received in England, until the wants of the people have raised it to a general average of ten shillings sterling per bushel—that is, about twice the average price of it in the United States. Now, suppose that the British government should resolve to extend the same degree of protection to her own subjects, abroad, in growing cotton, as she extends to those at home growing wheat, and it was so that our cotton could not be used by their manufacturers until the demand for the article, in general, should force its price up to thirty cents per lb.—would our planters oppose a protective tariff? No—verily, no! More of this hereafter.

places for holding electioneering meetings? There is no sort of relation between the duties of a member of congress and the election of a president, except as above stated: but, if one is assumed, what effects must necessarily grow out of it? Three members of what is called the "cabinet" are candidates for the presidency—the secretaries of state, treasury and war. Each of these are called upon, or enjoined, to give important information on the foreign and domestic concerns of the nation. Is it possible that their reports can be fairly judged by persons who have become *partizans* for or against them? At a former session, Mr. Adams was *run at* on account of certain transactions at Ghent—Mr. Crawford was *run at* as for suppressing some parts of a document—and Mr. Calhoun was *run at* about the "Mix contract," &c.; and it is notorious that a large part of the time of the members of congress, instead of being devoted to the consideration and support of *national measures*, was spent to uphold or put down *persons*. It is not pleasant to say these things. I would not write one line to take away a jot or tittle of the respect due to the representatives of the people—every man is deeply interested in supporting the dignity of congress; for, in so doing, he supports his own. With all the faults of the members, the legislature must be regarded as the sheet anchor of the republic—as it is through their acts that the citizens express, or are supposed to express, their wishes or will:—but it is a truth, and worthy of all consideration, that the idea which prevails that congress may rightfully do something to procure the election of a favorite candidate to the presidency, has really filled both houses with partizans, too willing either to excuse or condemn proceedings, as they may affect the pretensions of their respective friends for that office. This is a political evil of the very worst character, pregnant with most fatal consequences—and should, in itself, obtain the adoption of some measures that may prevent a recurrence of it on future occasions. On this matter, I presume there will be no difference of opinion among reflecting republicans, whether at present in favor of a congressional caucus or not—and, I venture to say, that no one will doubt the necessity of interfering, if he shall visit Washington during the ensuing session, that he may see and hear and judge for himself.

GEORGIA. *Close voting.* Gen. David Adams has been elected speaker of the house of representatives of this state, by a single vote, over gen. Daniel; and colonel Troup has been elected governor, by a majority of four votes. For col. T. 85; Mr. Talbot 81.

The contest is spoken of as having been one of the warmest ever known in a legislative body. It lasted three days. Colonel Troup is spoken of as the friend of Mr. Crawford for the presidency, and Mr. Talbot regarded as his opponent. The primary elections were held with a view to the selection of a governor.

GEN. JACKSON. A large meeting, of the young men of the city and county of Philadelphia, was held at the court house on the 17th inst. at which a number of resolutions were passed to favor the election of general Jackson to the presidency.

"THE NATIONAL JOURNAL," a new paper, published at Washington city, by Mr. Peter Force, made its first appearance last week. The manner and the matter of it are pleasant; and it will probably be a valuable periodical work. It seems, how-

ever, to be directed, for the present, to the presidential question, and to prefer Mr. Adams. If the good people of the district of Columbia have no voice in the election of the chief magistrate, they seem determined to enlighten others. The "National Intelligencer" and "Washington Gazette" support Mr. Crawford; the "Washington Republican" supports Mr. Calhoun; the "National Palladium" supports Mr. Clay; and the "National Journal" will support Mr. Adams. One more to support Andrew Jackson, and we shall be content—unless the number of gentlemen proposed for the presidency, be increased, for there ought to be, at least, one press for each! "Fair play is a jewel," and "success to printing" is a toast that can be safely drank by every man—when he may rightfully drink any one; for "intelligence is the soul of liberty."

FROM THOMPSON'S ISLAND. Extract of a letter from com. Rodgers to the secretary of the navy, dated Thompson's island, Oct. 25, 1823.

"Out of about 140 persons on the island, officers, seamen and marines, 59 are sick, principally with intermittent fevers, only one case out of the whole, assuming, at this time, a malignant type; they are, however, all in a very low state. and I have engaged two vessels, which I found here by accident, to transport them to Norfolk at ten dollars per head; the three surgeons who came with me, and surgeon Williamson, recommending their removal to a northern climate, as absolutely necessary to the restoration of their health. The men still remaining, after the sick are sent away, will be sufficient for all the exigencies of the service; and I have no reason to think that any further evil consequences are to be apprehended, as such cases of fever as have occurred within the last twenty days, have assumed a much milder type than previous to that date. I have just returned from visiting all the sick at both hospitals. It appears they had taken up an impression that they could not recover in this climate; and, on being told my intention to send them home, every countenance appeared to beam with joy. Most of those who have had yellow fever have relapsed into intermittents.

"With the two vessels in which I send the sick, I shall send doctors Williamson and Hoffman, leaving surgeons mates Conway, Van Brunt and Boyce, who will be quite sufficient for any exigencies likely to occur. I would, however, recommend your sending out a surgeon and one or two mates, as soon as convenient, to relieve those gentlemen."

☞ The U. S. schooner Shark, lieutenant Stevens, arrived at Norfolk on Sunday last, with commodore Rodgers and surgeons Harris and Washington, all well. Not a man has been sick on board of this vessel since she left New York. The officers and crews of the squadron were in good health. The Porpoise, Ferret, Wild Cat and Jackall are on the station. The Spark was off the south side of Cuba. Lieut. Rosseau commands at the island.

COM. PORTER has issued the following circular—All officers belonging to the West India squadron, and now on leave of absence, are hereby directed to report themselves to me, in Washington, on or before the 30th of this month. D. PORTER,

Commanding the United States' naval forces in the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico.

Washington City, Nov. 14, 1823.

"THE CRISIS." Extract from an unpublished pamphlet called "The Crisis"—concluded from page 166.



*View of the calamitous situation of the United States.*

1. There is no country in the world where property undergoes such ruinous fluctuations as in the United States.(1)

2. Agriculture is, in general, in a languid state—and, in many parts of the union, suffers highly. Tobacco-planting, except of the fine qualities, has, for some time, scarcely remunerated the agriculturalist. Cotton-planting, for two years, has been at a low ebb. Cotton lately rose considerably in Liverpool, in consequence of speculations, grounded on a belief of a failure of crops in this country. But, by the last accounts, it was falling, and will probably be as low as before. Farming, in consequence of the present temporary high price of wheat, is better than either, near the convenience of navigation: but, in the western states, and in the interior of Pennsylvania, it is, in general, very much depressed.

3. Manufactures, except cotton spinning and weaving, protected by duties, averaging about 55 or 60 per cent. and some few other branches, are greatly depressed. The two first, in consequence of too much capital and industry being devoted to them, are declining in this quarter. The woollen manufacture is greatly depressed throughout the union—and particularly in Pennsylvania. Several

(1)Real estate has fluctuated in value in our cities since the war, three or four times. Millions of money have been lost by these means. Property, in the best parts of Philadelphia, is at present from 25 to 30 per cent. lower than it was a few years since. In the remote parts of the city, and in unimproved lots, the depreciation has been above fifty; in Richmond about 40 to 50; in Washington about 40 to 50; in Albany from 30 to 40; in Baltimore from 30 to 40.

I subjoin a few extraordinary cases by way of exemplification.

The tenement now held by the Mutual Assurance company in Richmond, was estimated by the proprietor, in 1817, at 30,000 dollars. He was offered \$25,000, which he refused. On the decline of property, it was sold for 17,500 dollars—and was lately purchased for a little more than 7,000 dollars by the present occupants.

For another house in that city, which was held at 22,500 dollars, 17,000 were offered in 1818. This was refused. On the decline of property, the owner offered it for 15,000 dollars, in vain. He was offered 11,000 dollars, which he rejected. It was lately sold for 5,000 dollars.

A house in Chestnut street, Philadelphia, in a good situation for business, in the neighborhood of five banks, was purchased, in 1817, for 17,000 dollars, of which 9,000 were paid, and a mortgage given for the remainder. Improvements, to the amount of 1500 dollars, were made on it. In 1820 it was sold by the sheriff for 7,600 dollars.

A large and elegant house in Philadelphia, in one of the best streets in the city, 31 feet front and 57 deep, with an extensive lot, 246 feet deep, and 61 wide, which, in 1817, cost 43,000 dollars, was sold at auction for 14,300 dollars, in 1820.

The papers, some weeks since, contained an account of three houses, in Washington, which cost about 49,000 dollars, having been sold for 6, 7, or 8000 dollars.

A large warehouse in Baltimore, which, in 1816, was estimated at 15,000 dollars, was, in 1820, offered at public sale, and bought in by the owner at 4,500 dollars, and sold in May, 1821, at public vendue, for 2005 dollars.

of the factories in this quarter are closed and all their hands discharged. Others are but partially employed.

4. Commerce in general languishes. It is quite overdone. There is scarcely a quarter of the globe to which the productions of this country can be exported with a certainty, or even any great probability of advantage, or from which importations can be beneficially made. Some slight profit has recently accrued by the importation of teas. But silks from India have entailed loss on the importer. I have already touched on the state of the importation of dry goods; but, in order to complete the portrait here, let me repeat, that this branch, once a source of great profit to a numerous and respectable class of citizens, has wholly changed its character, and is, at least, as frequently a losing as a profitable concern; the markets being almost constantly glutted with dry goods, shipped on account of foreign merchants and manufacturers. The West India trade is too generally a losing one. Profits are, it is true, usually made on the outward cargo, but losses almost always accrue on the returns, which more than counterbalance the profits. Our commerce partakes largely of the nature of a lottery—many blanks—few prizes—and scarcely any very high ones.

5. Our wealthy citizens find it difficult to employ their capitals advantageously.

6. Parents, in genteel life, are extremely straitened to provide suitable occupations for their sons, so as to afford them a reasonable prospect of procuring a comfortable support in future life.(2)

7. Those in humbler spheres find it nearly equally difficult to provide trades for their sons—as, from the general stagnation of business, tradesmen are unwilling to take apprentices.

8. Hence, large families of children, formerly a source of advantage, have now become an oppressive burden.

9. Our cities are crowded with hundreds of young men, of great promise, who find it impossible to procure employment at home—and are driven to seek their fortunes abroad.(3)

(3)The distress arising from this source is incalculable. There are numbers of genteel families in our cities, in which there are two, three or four sons grown up, whose parents, on looking round through society, know not in what way to dispose of them so as to secure them a future maintenance. Commerce, law and medicine, are all crowded.

(3)This is a most serious evil. I will state a case, by way of exemplification, out of hundreds that might be adduced. A young man, of respectable family, in Boston, who had served his apprenticeship to a jeweller in that city, found it impossible to procure employment there at his trade. He tried New York and Philadelphia, with equal ill success. He sought for a clerkship in vain. Unwilling to be a burthen to society, and desirous to procure a support by honest industry, he offered to ship himself as a common sailor on any terms whatever. In August last, I applied, on his behalf, to some of the first merchants in Philadelphia, Messrs. Clapier, Welsh, Eyre & Massey, Thomson, Lynch and Brown. But such is the state of the commerce of our city, that they had no employment for him. An advertisement for a clerk, an assistant in a store, a shopkeeper or a porter, in Philadelphia or New York, will produce one or two hundred applications in two or three days:

10 Numbers of the poorer class in our cities, particularly in Philadelphia, are wholly destitute of employment, though many of them are willing to work for half wages, or their victuals.(4)

11 In a country, capable of supporting one hundred times its present population, we have too many farmers, too many cotton planters, too many tobacco-planters, too many lawyers, too many doctors, too many merchants, too many clerks, and too many of nearly every profession and occupation.(5)

12 The unproductive classes of society are increasing; that is, hawkers, pedlars, tavern keepers, office seekers, &c. &c.; because there is a dearth of employment at the productive ones.(6)

(4)It is difficult to conceive the distress and wretchedness of this class of our citizens—nor the numbers of them thus circumstanced. Our cities present to the eye of the admiring stranger scarcely any but well dressed inhabitants, with every appearance of ease and comfort. He has no idea that there are quarters which exhibit a melancholy and heart rending contrast. Numbers of people are to be found, who, sound and hearty, able and willing to work, and having families to support, cannot often procure a day's work in the week. It is frequently asserted, that to idleness and intemperance the mass of their sufferings is owing. This is, in many cases, a cruel and wicked calumny. To rebut it, I shall only produce the testimony of an estimable association of ladies of Philadelphia, the Female Hospitable Society, who, from the most exalted motives of benevolence, have labored to alleviate the miseries of the poor of our city. It is impossible to have better opportunities of judging on the subject than they enjoy—and their testimony is above suspicion. In one of their late reports, they state that "*almost all the misery we have witnessed, through the late trying winter, has arisen from the want of sufficient employment; and that, in many instances, the vice of intemperance was but the effect of a despairing state of mind, brought on by necessities the poor had no means to supply.*" I feel myself warranted in asserting that many of those unfortunate persons suffer as much as the poor of the cities in Europe.

Desirous of ascertaining the actual state of the poor of this city, I wrote a letter to the secretary of this society, and received a reply, from which I make the following extract, to which I most earnestly request the attention of Mr. Cambreleng, the editor the North American Review, and the worthy gentleman who made the discovery, that "the statesmen of Europe are in admiration of our policy:"

"From all the documents relative to your request in the possession of the Female Hospitable Society, and my own knowledge of the subject, I find the number of persons, of the description you desire to be informed of, are nearly as may be as follows:

"Persons out of employment and desirous to obtain work	1500
"Employed by the Female Hospitable Society in the course of the year	500
"Applications to the Society for work, which they cannot supply	2000
"Widows : : : : :	450
"Orphans : : : : :	400

(5)In most of the trades and professions in our cities, there are twenty, thirty and fifty per cent. more persons than are required. It is a problem, not easily solved, how a large proportion of them contrive to support themselves.

(6)One of the main causes of the intrigues and

13. Immigrants, possessed of talents, capital and industry, and capable of being eminently beneficial to the country, finding no encouragement at their proper professions, return home, disgusted and disappointed, bereaving us of the advantages which would be derived from their residence.(7)

14. The tide of useful emigration is thus arrested—few manufacturers or machinics arrive among us—and, indeed, under existing circumstances, their arrival cannot be desirable; for, not having full employment for those already among us, an increase of their numbers cannot be advantageous.

15 Debts are extremely difficult to be collected.(8)

16. Such is the scarcity of specie that numbers of banks, to the southward and westward, refuse to pay it absolutely, or pay it but nominally.

17. Above a fourth part of the stock of the U. States is held in Europe, and, with such portions of the stock of the bank of the United States as are held there, subjects us to an annual tribute of nearly \$2,000,000 per annum, for merchandise, which we ourselves could have supplied.(9)

18. The great states of Kentucky and Tennessee, containing 980,930 souls, one tenth part of the entire population of the union, unable to support a specie circulation, are writhing in distress, through the means of tender and appraisal laws, and a paper currency, fluctuating from day to day.

19. The different branches of industry are deranged by want of a sound policy, and are constantly interfering with each other. Our manufacturers are becoming farmers—our farmers becoming plan-

management in our politics, is the general stagnation of business. Men, broken up at their professions, become office-seekers, and move heaven and earth to obtain offices for their support. An office, of which the income is only 200 or 250 dollars per annum, in case of vacancy, allures thirty or forty applicants. A late mayor of Philadelphia assured me, that, immediately after his election, a few years since, he had above five hundred applications for the little offices in his disposal—wood corders, watchmen, &c.

(7)In most of the vessels that have lately sailed for Europe, immigrants, dejected and disgusted, have sailed for their native countries—ten, twenty and thirty, at a time. Every one, thus returning, prevents the emigration of five from Europe here.

(8)Such is the general pressure and stagnation of trade, and the scarcity of money, that a man may have 10, 20, or 30,000 dollars due him, and find it impossible to meet engagements for a fourth part of the amount. Collectors have taken accounts to the south and west, of 5, 10 and 15,000 dollars, and have not been able to collect more than ten or twelve per cent. Cases have occurred, of their not collecting much more than enough to defray their expenses.

(9)On the 30th of Sept. 1822, the European nations held of our government stock, 27,856,152 dollars—and they now hold of the stock of the bank of the United States above 3,300,000—all remitted in payment of debts contracted for cottons, woollens, &c. &c. which our citizens could have readily furnished. It is obvious that the above portion of the national debt, more than one-fourth, impoverishes the country far more than the residue, on which the interest circulates among ourselves. Two millions of dollars, per annum, if our trade were favorable, would be of little importance, but is seriously felt in addition to an unfavorable balance of trade.



ters—and planters, in some parts, turning their attention to farming. (10)

20. Circulation is dull and sluggish. Sales for cash are difficult to be made. Credit sales are extremely hazardous.

21. The number of impoverished debtors, who take the benefit of the insolvent act, is lamentably increasing. (11)

I trust it will be allowed, that I have made out my case completely, and established, beyond the power of eloquence to refute, that the country is in a lamentable state, and that it behoves congress, as they regard its welfare, the approbation of their own consciences, and the plaudits of posterity, to institute a most serious investigation into the sources of the evil, and into the means best calculated to apply a remedy. If they fail in the performance of this duty, it is not difficult to divine what sentence impartial history will pronounce on them and their career.

I will close the chapter with a few observations. For agriculture and commerce congress can do nothing, however intense their suffering; as agriculture has the exclusive supply of "all the bread-stuffs—all the animal food—nine-tenths of all the drinks—all the timber, except mahogany—all the pot and pearl-ash—one-third of the sugar, and ninety-nine parts in one hundred of all the tobacco consumed in the United States. Moreover, all the flax, all the hemp, all the wool, all the hides, all the skins, all the furs and all the tallow, furnished by our farmers, find a ready market in the "workshops of our manufacturers." The very heavy duties on imported spirits afford a powerful aid and stimulus to the cultivation of grain.

The interests of commerce have been guarded, from the organization of the government, with the most sedulous attention. No nation ever devised a wiser system for the protection of navigation. The united wisdom of all the chambers of commerce of the United States may be put into requisition to devise any untried measure in the power of congress for the improvement of commerce, which enjoys every advantage that legislation can afford. If anything be done, to rescue the nation from its distress, it must be that great branch of human industry—manufactures. Legislation may seek in vain for other objects in which to exercise its skill.

THE NEW YORK (city) BANKS received the sum of 336,000 dollars, in country bank paper, on the first day of their agreement to accept it, as noticed in our last.

NEW SYSTEM OF BANKING. The New York Evening Post tells us that two banks in the state of Connecticut, are engaged in the following new and ingenious mode of banking:

"They place in the hands of many brokers, in New York, a capital of one or two hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of purchasing the

(10) Farmers in the middle states are going into the cultivation of cotton and tobacco. Many of the tobacco planters in Georgia have relinquished the cultivation of the article, and have raised considerable quantities of grain. Our policy is calculated, more or less, to derange the regular order of industry every where.

(11) There were no less than 874 petitioners for the benefit of the insolvent act, in the city and county of Philadelphia, from December term, 1822, to September term, 1823, a large proportion of them for debts for clothing, necessities of life, &c.

notes of all the other banks in the state of Connecticut that are below par in New York, and then employ an agent to go round with these to the different banks and demand either N. York city bank paper, drafts on New York, or specie. The former they prefer, because it immediately, and without much risk or trouble, enables them to keep their funds good in the place of traffic, and turn their capital often, which is a great desideratum in trade, and is supposed to yield a profit of 15 per cent. per annum."

✎ The names of these Shylock-banks ought to have been given. But the late arrangements of the New York city banks will break up their business—as all the notes of the neighboring banks, deemed good, will be received on deposit as cash.

PERKINS' STEAM ENGINE. The number of the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, for last month, contains Mr. Perkins' own account of his method of applying the new principle to steam engines of the old construction. The account is taken from the specification of his patent, which was open to the inspection of the public. The editor of the London Journal of Arts, states that the mode of applying the principle to a variety of operations in which heating may be requisite, is embraced by a second patent, to be specified this month (Nov.) and that the mechanical construction of the working parts of the engine will be explained in the specification of the third patent, which will be enrolled in December. The same writer mentions that several of the new engines, which have been ordered, were in hands; and, particularly, that an engine, of about 80 horse power, for the purposes of steam navigation, was in considerable forwardness and would be in operation, between London and Margate, before the end of the summer. Mr. Perkins, after giving a particular account of the generator, concludes his specification thus—

"I, therefore, hereby claim exclusive privilege for the following improvements only: *that is to say*, first, for heating water or other fluid or fluids, for the purpose of generating steam for steam engines, in a vessel or vessels, kept, (during such process of heating), full of such water or other fluid or fluids, and under a pressure greater than the expansive force of the steam to be generated from such water or fluids, at the time of its generation.

"Secondly,—For causing such water, or other fluid or fluids, so heated as aforesaid, to escape from under the said pressure and pass at once from the generator to the steam pipe, where it becomes steam or vapour, and in that form may pass thence to the cylinder, or to any other situation connected with a steam engine, without the necessary intervention of any steam chamber or other reservoir of steam.

"Thirdly, For the manner of causing such water or other fluid or fluids to escape as aforesaid, that is to say, by forcing other water or fluid or other fluids, into the generator, until the pressure against the steam valve shall cause it to rise, the valve being so loaded as not to rise except by means of such extra pressure as aforesaid.

"Fourthly, For the general application of such water or other fluid or fluids, so heated as aforesaid, and of the steam or vapour generated thereby; whether such steam or vapour be employed through the pipe without a steam chamber or reservoir to act immediately on the piston, or to be collected in a reservoir or steam chamber, and thence to act on the piston, or only for heating water to generate other steam, or for any other purpose or

purposes whatsoever, provided always that such general application as aforesaid be for the purpose of steam-engines."

**MANUFACTURES.** The Vermont legislature has adopted a resolution, instructing their senators and requesting their representatives in congress, to use every exertion and afford every aid in their power, to any measures which may be adopted by congress for the encouragement and protection of the manufacturing interest of the nation. We perceive that, (says the Washington Republican), on this occasion, our aged and worthy friend, Mr. Keyes, who entertained congress last winter with his soldier-like and pertinent remarks upon the militia and Cumberland road bills, took an active part in support of the object, and, in his usual plain and unvarnished style, addressed to the assembly some observations, an extract of which we present to our readers:

Mr. Speaker—I have on the best coat in the house—it has been to congress two sessions, and thus far through this session of the legislature—it was spun in my own house, and dressed by one of our small establishments. The very hat I have on went to congress. To be sure the dandies didn't like it—but 'tis good enough. We must encourage economy while we encourage manufactures.

**LAW CASE—important.** The National Gazette says, "that, in the case of E. Thompson vs. assignees of Winslow and Channing, in the circuit court of the United States, at Boston, which was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover certain specific notes taken by Winslow and Channing, auctioneers, for goods consigned by plaintiff to them: Judge Story has decided in favor of plaintiff's right to recover—that, where a commission merchant receives notes for the goods of his principal, he has no right to use them, even when he guarantees their payment, but that they are at all times subject to the disposition of the party for whose account they were taken, and that they cannot be withheld on any ground whatever—that a commission merchant is not justifiable in mingling the goods of different consignors and taking a joint note for them; for a note or claim must always be at the command of the owner.

**SINGULAR LAW CASE.** William Britten Dyson was lately tried at London for the murder of Elizabeth Anthony. The prisoner appeared in a suit of black, was exceedingly confused, and distressed to the shedding of tears. The body of the deceased had been found, and it was agreed that she had been drowned. Much testimony was offered of the generally harmless character of the prisoner, and he was, by all, well spoken of. He had wished to marry E. A. and asked her mother's consent; but that was refused. An idea was entertained that the parties had resolved to end their lives by drowning together—but the prisoner would not offer any personal defence, or explanation, when called upon. The testimony having been gone through—

Mr. Justice Best charged the jury at considerable length, and observed that there were three material points for their consideration. If the jury believed that both the prisoner and the deceased went to the water to drown themselves, and that the deceased commanded, or prevailed on, the prisoner to throw her over into the water, then the prisoner was guilty of murder. That was the opinion of himself and his learned brother, (Graham); but the point, (if the jury should so find it), should

be reserved for the consideration of the judges. If the jury thought that the prisoner went to the river to drown himself, and the deceased jumped overboard to save him, and was thus drowned, then the prisoner must be acquitted. On the other hand, if the jury believed that the prisoner had pushed her in against her will, then, of course, he must be found guilty. The learned judge then recapitulated the evidence.

The jury retired for about 20 minutes, and, on their return, the foreman pronounced the verdict "guilty, believing that they both went to the water to drown themselves."

Mr. Justice Best then recorded the verdict. After the lapse of a few minutes, the learned judge said, "you believe, gentlemen, that the prisoner honestly intended to drown himself?"

The foreman: "Certainly."

The prisoner was then taken from the bar. The point will be reserved for the consideration of the judges.

**CHURCHES.** There are, in the New England states alone, 700 congregational churches, (exclusive of Presbyterians), and nearly that number of clergymen.

In the United States the Presbyterians have more than 1,400 churches, 900 ministers, 135 licentiates, 147 candidates, three theological seminaries, and last year had 100,000 communicants.

Episcopalians have 10 bishopricks, 350 clergymen, 700 churches and a theological seminary.

Baptists have more than 2,300 churches and have 3 seminaries.

Methodists have 3 dioceses, 1,160 itinerant clergy, exclusively clerical, and about 3,000 stationary ministers, who attend also to other than ecclesiastical occupations, and more than 2,500 places of worship.

Universalists have 128 preachers and 200 separate societies.

Roman Catholics have a metropolitan see, and 10 bishopricks, containing between 80 and 100 churches, superintended by about 160 clergymen, with numerous colleges, schools and religious houses. In the state of New York, within the last twenty years, this denomination is said to have increased from 3000 to 20,000.

Upon the whole, says Mr. Ingersoll, I do not think that we can reckon less than 8,000 places of worship, and 5,000 ecclesiastics in the United States, besides 12 theological seminaries, and many religious houses.

**TREATY OF GHENT.** From the (*Washington*) *National Journal*. The joint British and American commission appointed under the mediation of the emperor of Russia, for the adjustment of the claims of our citizens for private property, taken and carried out of the waters of the United States by the British after the ratification of the treaty of peace, adjourned on Wednesday last, to the 12th of Jan. next. We understand that they have come to no decision yet as to the average valuation of slaves; and that the list of claims to be furnished by the department of state, which is to be regarded as *definitive* will not be handed in until this previous question shall be settled. Should the commissioners disagree upon the subject of the average, the convention prescribes a reference to the Russian minister near our government, whose decision, in the name of his imperial master, will be conclusive. The first step in the duties of the commission, must necessarily be one of great difficulty, arising from the varie-



ties in the value of different kinds of slaves, and the great difference in the value of the same kinds, between the middle and southern states.

**CLAIMS ON SPAIN.** *From the same.* The commissioners, under the 11th article of the Florida treaty, (as it is commonly called), are expected to assemble at their rooms this day. As their term will expire under the treaty on the 9th of June next, (being three years from the date of their first meeting), and they have still, as we learn, much laborious duty to perform, it is probable their session will be a long and busy one.

**WARREN'S SWORD** *From the Eastern Argus.* The sword, with which the brave and patriotic Warren defended the heights of Bunker hill, and which he had in his hand when he fell, is said to be now in possession of the hon. William Davis, of Plymouth, (Mass.) and is preserved as a precious relic. The evidence of its being the same sword, is derived from captain Cornelius Dunham, of Belfast, in this state, and is given, in the form of an affidavit, of the following substance: A few weeks after the memorable battle of Bunker hill, captain Dunham, being then a seaman and returning home from the West Indies, was taken by the British, near Nantucket, and carried to Halifax. While there, the servant of an English officer came to captain Dunham with a sword, offering to sell it, and produced a certificate from his master, that he was at liberty to sell it. Captain Dunham being pleased with the sword, purchased it. After he had purchased it and paid for it, the servant observed to him that it was the sword taken from Dr. Warren, immediately after he fell at the battle of Bunker hill. This induced captain Dunham to call on the British officer, who appeared to be quite a gentleman, and who readily confirmed the statement the servant had made, saying that he took the sword from the hands of general Warren himself, while lying dead on the battle ground, and that he was in sight of general Warren when he fell.—Captain Dunham soon after carried the sword to Massachusetts, made the fact public at the time, and no one disputed it. He was offered large sums for the sword, but chose rather to keep it. Last year he transferred it to Messrs William Davis and William Jackson, of Plymouth, with an affidavit containing the above account.

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

**Great Britain and Ireland.** It is officially announced that consuls, or agents, have been appointed to Mexico, Colombia, Rio de la Plata, Chili and Peru.

One of the London booksellers, named Osborne, has bought the whole of lord Oxford's library for 13,000*l.* His lordship gave 18,000*l.* for the binding of only the smaller part of it.

A Dublin paper says, 45,965 orangemen have subscribed, before magistrates, to the oath prescribed by the late act of parliament.

**North western expedition**—official statement.—From a London paper of October 18—

Captain Parry arrived this morning at the admiralty, having landed a Whitby, whence his majesty's ships *Fury* and *Hecla* were continuing their way to the river Thames.

The public regret, that capt. Parry has not been able to accomplish the north-west passage, will be amply compensated by the general pleasure which will be felt at the safe return of this gallant officer and his brave companions.

In 1821, the expedition explored Repulse Bay, sir Thomas Roe's Welcome, Middleton's Frozen Strait, and that neighborhood, and finding no passage to the northward and westward, wintered in the southern bay of an island, called Winter Island, in lat. 66, 11, long. 83.

In 1822, the expedition, guided and encouraged by the information they had received during the winter, from a party of Esquimaux, with whom they had established a friendly intercourse, pursued their attempt to the northward, and examined all inlets towards the west, till they arrived at a strait which separates the north west coast of America from what captain Parry considers to be clusters of islands, extending northward towards the scene of his former voyage.

The great object of ascertaining the northern limit of the continent being thus accomplished, captain Parry penetrated two degrees to the westward with considerable expectation of final success; but, in a narrow part of the strait, they found the ice fixed in that peculiar manner which indicates that it is *perpetual and not separated in any season, or under any circumstances.* The expedition was, therefore, obliged to winter in latitude 69, 20, longitude 81, 50.

In the summer of this year, finding the ice still fixed to the shores, in such a manner as precluded all hope of any further progress in the neighborhood in which he was, captain Parry thought it advisable to give up the attempt and return to England.

The expedition has lost, by illness, only Mr. Fyffe, the Greenland master, and three seamen, and one man killed by an accident.

**France.** A Paris paper, of October 13th, says:—"About eight hundred of the laboring classes of Paris have paraded the streets to-day, bearing in triumph the bust of the duke d'Angouleme, crowned with a garland of laurels, and with flags *fleur de lis*. On reaching the place Vendome, they placed a crown, *d'immortelles*, on the head of the statue of Louis XIV. The procession made the air resound with acclamations of "Long live the king! Long live the Bourbons! Long live the duke d'Angouleme!" which were unanimously repeated by the spectators. The bust of his royal highness was also carried to the triumphal arch of L'Etoile, where it was placed, amidst transports of indissoluble enthusiasm."

After the performance of the Te Deum in Paris, for the purpose of celebrating the restoration of Ferdinand to despotic power in Spain, the *archbishop of Paris* delivered a discourse, from which the following passages are selected:—

"Ferdinand VII is free, and the king of France is his liberator. One hundred thousand Frenchmen, assembled by his orders, commanded by a prince of his family, *by him whom his heart loves to name his son.* They marched, invoking the name of the God of St. Louis; the throne is preserved to the grand son of Henry IV. a fine kingdom is preserved from ruin, and reconciled to Europe, and a peace, impossible to obtain by other means, is conquered by a war the most just, the most loyal, and, at the same time, the least bloody that was ever waged. Six months, dearest brethren, six months have sufficed for the performance of so many miracles."

"Thanks to the king whom God has enlightened: whose lips are like an oracle, (says the Holy Ghost); whose mouth errs not in judgments which he pronounces; whose wisdom scatters the wicked, and, after having vanquished them, makes them pass under the arch of triumph—Divina oratio in labiis regis; in judicio non errabit os ejus. Dissipat im-

pious rex sapiens et incurvat super eos, fornicem.\*

"Thanks to the *Christian Hero*, whose faith has sanctioned an expedition already so *legitimate*—whose courageous feeling and holy valor has been the admiration of his soldiers, and who, in the sight of that same Africa, heretofore the theatre of so many exploits and so much constancy, has shown to all Europe that a descendant of St. Louis, who trusts in the Lord, is always *sure of conquering the enemies of God and of kings*, were they more fierce than the Saracens, and more ferocious than the barbarians

"But, above all, dear brethren, thanks to the rock of ages—to God himself; who has instructed the unwise, that he has replaced us in the rank which he has assigned to us among nations, after having made us discard, in a moment of anger, all our iniquities: and that the time has come when we shall receive no other laws than his own."

The Moniteur contains several royal ordinances: 1. Commanding the triumphal arch de l'Etoile to be immediately finished, to commemorate the success of the army in Spain.

2. Count Molitor is made a marshal of France.

3. Generals Molitor, Bordesoulle, Guilleminot, Bourck, Bourmont, and Damas, are raised to the dignity of Peers of France.

4. The duke of Conegliano is named Knight Grand Cross of the royal order of St. Louis.

5. Marshal Lauriston is named Knight Commander of the orders of the king.

The French have made such progress in the manufacture of cashmere shawls, that an article of that kind, which would have cost one hundred and fifty francs in 1819, is now sold for 90 francs. There is also a great fall in the price of silk gowns—what sold at 18 francs an ell four years ago is now selling at 11.

*Spain.* The inquisition had been restored in Valladolid, and it is announced that the fortress of Trocadero is said to have been lost by the treason of a Spanish chief, who administered large quantities of wine to his troops, well mixed with opium.

A letter, from an English gentleman at Cadiz, dated October 2, describes the state of the neighborhood as terrific. After Ferdinand had been to church on his liberation, "all the dwellings of those marked for constitutional principles became the prey of the blood thirsty 'faithful,' the houses of many of our friends were ransacked and pillaged, and every thing which can contribute to freedom, instruction or improvement, instantly burnt or broken to pieces in the streets, amidst 'vivas' and rejoicings; some, even of the highest class, and priests, encouraged the commission of these deeds; Yelaustegui, Orlando and Padre Camario, being the most active." "The effervescence," he adds, "among the lowest class of people, is intense; authorized to satiate their passions, they hunt all those who are constitutionalists, as blood-hounds on the scent, and assassinate them when discovered. The state of the country is dreadful; it surpasses all description in anarchy, confusion and bloodshed."

The following paragraph, from the same letter, must attract notice:

"A divine sentence is in the lips of the king; he transgresseth not in judgment."—Prov. xvi. 10 —"A wise king scattereth the wicked, and passeth the wheel over them"—Prov. xx. 26.

An English journalist prefixes the following query to the translation. Who can doubt the wheels?

"The French do little to prevent these cruelties; but should they depart, universal depopulation and desolation must ensue. *The French, we understand, have already sent fast sailing vessels to Teneriffe, Cuba and South America, to summon them to surrender to the allied arms, and return to unlimited obedience to king Ferdinand.*

The French troops are said to have been received into Cadiz with extravagant demonstrations of joy. Illuminations had taken place at Madrid, &c. and *Te Deums* were sung. The priests might well raise their voices on an occasion like this!

"It was stated at Paris, at the last dates, that a serious misunderstanding is likely to arise between the French authorities in Spain and the regency at Madrid, in reference to the disposal of Riego; but the French cabinet is reported to have determined to leave him to his fate: one member of it, however, warmly protesting against such a course. The capture of this eminent constitutionalist was scarcely credited in Paris, for the first two days after the news arrived, and now, that it is believed, a great sensation is excited. The liberals declare, which is obvious to all men, that he should be treated as a prisoner of war. The Ultras, on the contrary, would forthwith execute him. Riego arrived at Andujar, on the 16th September, accompanied by an English colonel, who was taken prisoner with him."

*Published in Cadiz, the 30th of September, 1823.*

#### PROCLAMATION.

Spaniards—It being the first care of a king to promote the happiness of his subjects, and this being incompatible with the uncertainty which, at present, hangs on the future destiny of the nation, and of the individuals comprising it, I hasten to calm the anxieties and inquietude arising from an apprehension that despotism will be established, or that it will be governed by faction. Identified with the nation, I have, with her, run every hazard of the war to the last; but the imperative law of necessity, compels a termination to it. Under the difficulty arising from these circumstances, my powerful voice alone can chase from the kingdom vengeance and persecution.

[The preamble goes on to state Ferdinand's anxiety to dissipate the horrors which threatened Cadiz, and to put an end to the disasters of war, with which view he had resolved to quit the city on the succeeding day, previously making known his sentiments in the following manifestation]—

I declare, from my own free and spontaneous will, and promise, under the faith and security of my royal word, that, if it should be found necessary to make any alteration in the existing political institutions of the monarchy, I will establish a government which will cause the complete felicity of the nation, guaranteeing the security of the persons, property and civil liberty of the Spanish people.

2. In like manner, I promise, of my own free and spontaneous will, and have resolved to carry into effect, a general act of oblivion, complete and absolute, for all that is past, without any exception; in order that, by so doing, tranquility, confidence and union, so necessary to the common good, may be established among the Spanish people, and which my paternal heart so earnestly yearns after.

3. In like manner, I promise that, whatever change may be made, the public debts and obligations contracted by the nation, and by my government under the present system, shall be acknowledged.

4. I also promise and assure, that all the generals, chiefs, officers, sergeants and corporals, of the army



and navy, who have hitherto attached themselves to the existing system of government, in whatever part of the peninsula, shall preserve their grades, employments, salaries and honors; and, in like manner, all other military functionaries shall preserve theirs, and those civilians and ecclesiastics, who have followed the government and the cortes, who depend on the existing system, and those who, by reason of the reductions which may be made, cannot preserve their employments, shall enjoy, at the least, one-half the salaries which they now have.

5. I declare and assure equally, that, as well as the militia volunteers of Madrid, of Seville and of other places, who may now be in this island, as also whatever other Spaniards may have taken refuge in it, who are not, by reason of their employments, obliged to remain, may, from this moment, freely return to their homes, or transfer themselves to any part of the kingdom they may think proper, under the fullest security of not being molested at any time on account of their anterior political conduct or opinions; and the militia who may be in need of it, will obtain, for their journey, the same assistance as the individuals composing the government army. Spaniards of that class, and strangers, who may wish to quit the kingdom, may do so with equal liberty, and will obtain the necessary passports for the country where it may suit them to go.

"FERNANDO."

*Address of the Spanish regency.*

MADRID, October 5.

*Spaniards!*—Our most ardent wishes are fulfilled. The king is free. Our beloved monarch and the royal family are released from an oppression and slavery the most severe. The desired, the idolized Ferdinand lives! The queen miraculously lives!—They come to occupy, with renovated glory, the throne of Charles the third, of Philip the fifth, and of his grandfather. Eternal glory to the great prince, and to his liberating army, which you have received with enthusiasm, and which you will, this day, load with your tenderest benedictions, for having restored liberty to your king. Ferdinand free! Behold, Spaniards! the great object and the auspicious termination of such great negotiations, such great efforts, such great battles and triumphs, so many sufferings and sighs! The cares of the great monarchs of Europe have not been in vain, nor the paternal solicitude of the venerable and august head of the Bourbon family, nor the noble efforts of the illustrious prince, his adopted son, nor the heroic sacrifices of the magnanimous nation, which is, from this day and henceforth, our friend and sister.

The blood of the Spanish royalists that has been shed is not lost; they have not in vain endured their sufferings to have attained their object.

Ferdinand free!—Monarchs, nations of Europe, and you, Spaniards, behold the price and the recompense of your efforts; behold the memorable event from which will date the new era of repose, of peace, of tranquility for the people, of security for thrones, the total destruction of factions, the liberty and the happiness of loyal and catholic Spain.

Spaniards!—Glory be first to God—to God, who holds in his hand the hearts of kings, who has inspired them with the purpose of entertaining such a glorious enterprise, of which there is no example in the history of ages.

Let us praise and bless the monarchs, and let the princes, the generals, and all the royalist companions in arms of the two nations, who have immortalized themselves in the great struggle of fidelity against rebellion, receive the expression of our gratitude!

In the whole peninsula, in the vast regions of the other Spanish hemisphere, let nothing be heard but hymns of benediction, songs of praise, of reconciliation, and of peace! When our common father comes amongst his children, let him hear, in the paternal mansion, nothing but the voices of reconciliation and peace: let all, like brothers, surround the throne, make the sacrifice of their hatred and their prejudices; let no one dare to trouble this triumphant fête by those deadly cries which would afflict the heart of our good king.

Christians and generous Spaniards! The members of the regency, who have governed you in days of trouble, and whom you so loyally obeyed, speak to you to day for the last time; they are going to replace, in the sacred hands of their king, the deposit that has been intrusted to them; they are going, as faithful subjects, to mingle with you again, in order to declare loyalty and homage to their sovereign. Their joy would be complete, if they could accompany the numberless proofs of your fidelity with the act of universal reconciliation, tho' it were sealed with their blood—if they could see their brethren, who have been led astray, repent and compound and mingle themselves with the faithful—the weak, encouraged by the example of the strong, throw themselves at the feet of their king, Ferdinand, the pious, the mild, (the regency well know this), will readily forget all his sufferings, if, in return, he can see all his children reconciled, and saluting him with sentiments of unaltered fidelity, with the name of father and the ruler of the great Spanish family. His magnanimous heart will answer your acclamations, by calling you his dear children. Then will commence a new and happy era for restored Spain.

*Proclamation of the King of Spain.*

The scandalous excesses which preceded, accompanied and followed the establishment of the democratical constitution of Cadiz, in the month of March, 1820, have been made public and known to all my subjects.

The most criminal treason, the most disgraceful baseness, the most horrible offences against my royal person—these, coupled with violence, were the means employed to change, essentially, the paternal government of my kingdom into a democratical code, the fertile source of disasters and misfortunes.

My subjects, accustomed to live under wise and moderate laws, and such as were conformable to their manners and customs, and which, during so many ages, constituted the welfare of their ancestors, soon gave public and universal proofs of their disapprobation and contempt of the new constitutional system. All classes of the state experienced the mischiefs caused by the new institutions.

Tyrannically governed, by virtue and in the name of the constitution, secretly watched in all their private concerns, it was not possible to restore order or justice; and they could not obey laws established by perfidy and treason, sustained by violence, and the source of the most dreadful disorders, of the most desolating anarchy, and of universal calamity.

The general voice was heard from all sides against the tyrannical constitution—it called for the cessation of a code, null in its origin, illegal in its formation, and unjust in its principle; it called for the maintenance of the sacred religion of their ancestors, for the re-establishment of our fundamental laws, and for the preservation of my legitimate rights; rights which I have received from my ancestors, and which my subjects have solemnly sworn to defend.

This general cry of the nation was not raised in vain.

In all the provinces armed corps were formed, which leagued themselves against the soldiers of the constitution; sometimes they were conquerors, sometimes they were conquered; but they always remained firm to the cause of religion and of the monarchy.

Their enthusiasm, in the defence of objects so sacred, never deserted them under the reverses of war, and, preferring death to the sacrifice of those great benefits, my subjects convinced Europe, by their fidelity and their constancy, that, although Spain nourished in her bosom some unnatural children, the sons of rebellion, the nation, in general, was religious, monarchical, and passionately devoted to its legitimate sovereign.

The whole of Europe, well aware of my captivity, and of that of all the royal family, of the deplorable situation of my loyal and faithful subjects, and of the pernicious doctrines which Spanish agents were disseminating on all sides, resolved to put an end to a state of things which constituted a common reproach, and which menaced with destruction all thrones and ancient institutions, in order to substitute impiety and profligacy.

France, intrusted with so sacred an enterprise, has triumphed, in a few months, over the efforts of all the rebels of the world, collected for the misery of Spain, upon her classic soil of fidelity and loyalty.

My august and well-beloved cousin, the duke of Angoulême, at the head of a valiant army, a conqueror throughout all my territories, has rescued me from the slavery in which I pined, and restored me to my constant and faithful subjects.

Replaced upon the throne of St. Ferdinand by the just and wise hand of Providence, as well as by the generous efforts of my noble allies, and the valiant enterprise of my cousin, the duke d'Angoulême, and his brave army, desirous of applying a remedy to the most pressing necessities of my people, and of manifesting to all my real will, in this, the first moment of my recovered liberty, I have authorized the following decree:

Art. 1. All the acts of the government called constitutional, (of whatever kind and description they may be), a system which oppressed my people from the 7th of March, 1820, until the 1st of October, 1823, are declared null and void, declaring, as I now declare, that, during the whole of that period, I have been deprived of my liberty, obliged to sanction laws and authorize orders, decrees and regulations, which the said government framed and executed against my will.

Art. 2. I approve of every thing which has been decreed and ordered by the provisional junta of government, and by the regency, the one created at Oyarzun, April 9, the other May 26, in the present year, waiting, meanwhile, until sufficiently informed as to the wants of my people, I may be able to bestow those laws and adopt those measures which will be best calculated to secure their real prosperity and welfare, the constant object of my wishes. You may communicate this decree to all the ministers.

(Signed by the royal hand.)

D. VICTOR SARZ.

Port St. Mary, Oct. 1, 1823.

Madrid, Oct. 6. The king, our sovereign, has issued the following decree, dated Xeres, the 4th inst.

"His majesty ordains that, on his journey to the capital, no individual who, during the existence of the system styled constitutional, has been a deputy

to the cortes in the two last legislative sittings, shall present himself or be within five leagues of the route to Madrid.

"This prohibition is also applicable to the ministers, councillors of state, the members of the supreme tribunal of justice, the commandants general, political chiefs, the persons employed in the several departments of the secretaries of state, and the chiefs and officers of the ci devant national volunteer militia, to whom his majesty interdicts forever, (para siempre), entrance to the capital and the royal residence, or approach thereto within a circumference of 15 leagues.

"The will of his majesty is, that this sovereign decision shall not be applicable to the individuals who, since the entrance of the allied army, have obtained from the provisional junta or the regency of the kingdom, new nomination to, or conformation of, the office which they held by his majesty's appointment, previously to the 7th of March, 1820; but the parties here excepted are bound to prove their titles to the condition of this exemption.

"The present decree shall be communicated, without delay, to the commandants general of the provinces, in order that they may immediately take the necessary steps for its prompt execution.

"Communication thereof shall be forthwith made to the captains-general of Seville and Grenada, in order to avoid the least delay."

On the proceedings of Ferdinand, the *British Traveller* says—"Ferdinand is pursuing his career right royally. No weak words of forgiving and forgetting—every sound is denunciation and threat. As he proscribes all the cortes, why does he not proscribe all the persons by whom the cortes were elected—the whole population in Spain? Why has not Spain *one neck*, to enable him to revenge adequately "the horrible insults" offered to his royal person, by restraining the absolute exercises of the royal will? The spectacle of triumphant royalty, the meanness and cruelty of a man whom the cortes treated with too much lenity for his past crimes and constant treachery, this renewed instance of violated oaths and disappointed hopes, will, perhaps, have ultimately an effect on Europe, almost as beneficial as the immediate establishment of liberty in Spain. Those who hereafter attempt the reformation of inveterate political abuses, and the taming of unreclaimed tyrants, will have many things to learn from the conduct and fate of the Spanish cortes. Spain now enjoys the perfection of bad government—a ferocious rabble, directed by a ferocious king, against most of the persons of property, and all the people of intelligence in the country."

The following account of the surrender of Cadiz, from a London paper of October 13, is exceedingly interesting—

We have been made acquainted with some interesting facts which throw light upon the late proceedings at Cadiz and the Trocadero. The date of these facts is, by several days, earlier than the capture of Cadiz; but they serve to abate our astonishment at that unfortunate event. It seems that, even the treachery of those generals who had been intrusted with important commands, had not been so ruinous to the cause of liberty, as the want of energy and talent in those who were unquestionably faithful. The inhabitants of Cadiz, the militia, and the troops of the line, were all well disposed to the constitution—all brave, and perfectly ready to defend it to the death; but the want of sagacity, the negligence and even apathy of their leaders, precluded all chance of success. As



an illustration, at once, of the courage and negligence of the Spaniards, we will relate what passed before and at the taking of the Trocadero. Our account comes from an eye witness. Two days before the surprise of the fort, it was observed that the French were rapidly crossing the canal in two columns, each nearly two thousand strong. The Spaniards betrayed no kind of alarm, but put themselves in readiness to meet the attack. Some English officers who were there advised them to reserve their fire till the French should begin to mount the glacis. The troops of the garrison, consisting of the Madrid militia and the regiment San Martial, implicitly followed this advice—they waited till the French ascended the crest of the glacis; they then poured upon them a fire of grape and musketry, which made them give way; and then, assisted by their English friends, they dashed into the canal after them, and repulsed the two columns with the bayonet, wading up to their necks in water. It might be supposed that, with such defenders, the Trocadero was safe; yet, two nights afterwards, it was taken almost without resistance, under circumstances the most humiliating.

On the night, or rather morning, of its capture, about half past two, a loud shrieking was heard in the streets of Cadiz, and women, with children in their arms, were running about, exclaiming, "that they were sold, betrayed;" that "the French were at the gates." This extraordinary alarm arose from the circumstance of several boats being seen to approach the Isla, close to Puntales, while, by the light of the fire from the batteries and some gun brigs, soldiers were seen disembarking in great numbers. A cry was heard, at the same time, that the Trocadero was taken. An immense mob immediately collected, and beset the government house, where the prime minister, Calatrava, and his colleague, Manzanares, were in deliberation. The ministers soon appeared at the windows, and a spokesman was appointed by the mob, who all remained perfectly silent while he stated the object of their assembling. He said, they did not come to disturb or frighten the ministers: they came solely for justice: they had heard that the Trocadero was taken: they wanted to know whether its capture was owing to treachery, cowardice, or neglect. If it was owing to any of these causes, they demanded the punishment of the offenders. The minister Calatrava answered, that all he knew at present was the fact which they all knew from report, that the Trocadero was taken; but the cause of that deplorable catastrophe he did not know. He would, however, immediately institute an inquiry among the soldiers who were arriving from that garrison, and would, in the morning, acquaint them with the result. For the present he bade them, in the name of the law, to depart to their homes. The mob cheered him, and immediately dispersed.

Calatrava and Manzanares, then began their inquiry among the soldiers who had escaped; and, after an investigation which lasted all night, they collected the following facts:—It appeared that a guard, consisting of a lieutenant and forty men, were stationed in that part of the fortress which was most accessible from the canal. The men, who had been harassed with constant labor for several days, and had not the proper reliefs, became completely exhausted, and, it is believed, fell asleep. About two in the morning, it being exceedingly dark, the French crossed the canal, having their allies, the Spanish Ultras, in their front. The noise, in some degree inseparable from the movement of so large a body of men, just served to arouse a little

the attention of the sleepy garrison, but their alarm subsided when they heard themselves carelessly addressed in the Spanish tongue with the phrase of "don't disturb yourselves; we are all friends." So, re-assured, they laid themselves down, and it was not until after some time that they saw a body of men in the garrison far outnumbering themselves. They took the alarm; the bugle sounded to arms, and presently a body of their friends came up and fired, but being addressed in Spanish by their opponents, who asked them, in affected astonishment, how they could fire on their comrades, they became embarrassed; and, in an instant, the confusion was rendered incurable by the arrival of a large body of French troops. Thus, in the confusion, resistance was impossible, and the French, with scarcely any loss, took possession of the fortress.

When the mob met the next day before Calatrava's house, he told them this story, adding that the lieutenant, through whose negligence this fatal event had happened, had been killed by the first shot; the mob then quietly dispersed. Besides the good disposition of the inhabitants of Cadiz, of the militia of Madrid, which were staunch to a man, and of the regular troops who had given no ground for suspicion, there were other circumstances which, to outward appearances, gave hope that Cadiz would hold out, at least for a month or two. The town was amply supplied with provisions: before the taking of Santi Petri, the passage from Gibraltar to Cadiz was performed with such ease and with so little risk, that the rate of insurance seldom exceeded 2½ and never 3 per cent. Even after the taking of Santi Petri, owing partly to a change in the winds, and chiefly to the extremely bad seamanship of the French, vessels could go in and out of the harbor of Cadiz with scarcely any risk. And yet, with all these advantages, Cadiz has fallen without a blow! To what is this to be ascribed? To no want of courage, as we have shewn, in the people; to no want of courage or of honesty in their government: for braver and honest men than Calatrava, Valdez and Alava, do not exist; but to the utter ignorance of all necessary details of business, to sluggishness of character, to want of forecast, and, what will appear incredible, but which was the consequence of the foregoing defects, their absolute want of information as to the events daily happening in every part of Spain. Add to this, they were, for the most part, the dupes of Ferdinand's affected protestations of liberalism, or, if they suspected him, were afraid to act upon their suspicions.

Ferdinand, who is by no means the dolt that he has been supposed in this country to be, was all along playing a deep and cunning game. After his arrival in Cadiz, he pretended to have changed his opinions on the subject of the constitution, he professed the greatest dislike to the conduct of the French, and affected to fear that the duke d'Angoulême wanted to be king of Spain. The ministers were weak enough to be the dupes of this artifice, though he was every day doing what ought to have excited their suspicions. He never went out, but walked for several hours every day on the terrace at the top of the palace, where he had erected a tower, from which he was constantly looking out with a telescope. Among his amusements he daily let fly a number of paper kites of various colours. Those who were best acquainted with his character, suggested that this was not done for amusement, but by way of signal to the enemy. One day a circumstance happened that seemed to carry conviction on this point. Five batteries had, on the previous evening, been erected—two to the left, and

three to the right of the palace. Ferdinand was seen the next morning to let fly five kites—two to the left, and three to right. The circumstance was mentioned to the ministers: they said they could not interfere with the king's amusement; and it was not till after a long remonstrance they consented, by way of disconcerting the supposed plan of the king, to let fly from the adjoining house, kite after kite, whenever his majesty was amusing himself with that extraordinary pastime. The day after this was done, the king desisted from this mode of amusement or of communication.

The king hugged the duke of Angouleme, and the queen gave him her hand to kiss, when they reached Port St. Mary. These things are too important not to be mentioned!

Riego was condemned to death, but reprieved, as it is said, on account of certain disclosures that he made, which will affect 300 persons, some of whose names are conspicuous in France. It is added that Ballasteros has been arrested in consequence.

The duke of Angouleme, out of delicacy, lest it might be regarded as a triumph, did not enter Cadiz. The French army was about to retire from the neighborhood of the city. A battle was fought near Saragossa between the French and constitutionalists—the latter had two generals killed; one of them was San Miguel, late minister of war. St. Sebastian's, Ceuta and Tariffa, have opened their gates by order of the king. Santona has surrendered—it contained a garrison of 1800 men, with 150 pieces of cannon, 10,000 muskets, and 1000 quintals of powder, &c. Several of the late chiefs of the constitutionalists are said to have made their escape to Gibraltar. The king has dismissed the duke of Infantado from his employments, which has caused some speculation. The prince of peace, Godoy, is dead—he left his fortune, equal to £1,500,000 sterling, to the king.

It now officially appears, that Cadiz was warmly bombarded by the flotilla provided by the French for that purpose. The attack commenced on the 24th of September, when about 200 bombs were thrown from eight o'clock to ten. The attack was made with ardor, and all the batteries of Cadiz, together with twenty gun boats, returned the fire. Only one of the French bombards was struck; and the damage done in Cadiz is said to have been considerable.

The London Sun says the duke d'Angouleme could never have obtained Cadiz by force, if the inmates of the city had been united among themselves, and true to their own honor and the cause of their country. The constitution, the editor adds, expired under this last stab, inflicted upon it, not by the French, but by the hands which had been invested by it with power, and by the men whom it had armed for its defence.

*Portugal.* The prisons and dungeons are filled. It is estimated that 8000 persons have been persecuted at Lisbon alone. Those who have an idea of what a Portuguese prison is, may estimate the sufferings of the victims.

*Russia.* In the year 1822, the produce of the mines in Siberia was, gold 74 pood 5 pounds; in coin, a sum of 4,035,532 roubles in gold—in silver, 1225 pood, or 4,702,000 rubles.

A Russian ukase, of the first of June, prohibits all Christians from entering into the service of the Jews.

*Greece.* An Ancona account says—We have learnt, by letters from Tripolizza, that the Greeks have fought a sanguinary battle between Thebes

and Zeitouny, in which the Turks lost four thousand killed or wounded, and four hundred prisoners. Some days after there was an engagement at Marashia, near Voto, in which the Turks had 400 killed and lost 200 prisoners. In the first of these battles there were 15,000 Turks against 7,500 Greeks. Capts. Cornari and Caracaisco, who were ordered to pursue the enemy, drove them back into Thessaly, and forced them to seek refuge in Larissa.

From the British Press of October 16—Greece is every day consummating her freedom by acts of devoted bravery and the most intrepid heroism: as if she awoke from a night of ages, she has sprung from the earth on which she lay, and, like a giant starting from his slumbers, astonished all Europe by her successful efforts. The fourth expedition of the Moslem against her, has been scattered by gallant bands, in dismay, and the followers of the Crescent wander, in bloody disarray, over the fields the tyranny of ages had depopulated and laid waste. The freedom of Greece is no longer doubtful—it is now certain and assured; no effort the barbarous Ottoman can make, will be able to disturb it; the Greeks are superior to the rabble crowd of their oppressors in every thing that can constitute a military force, and the sceptre of the Turk over classic Greece, is broken in his ruthless hands forever. The last campaign of the Ottoman was intended for utter extermination in the Morea; the pachas were not to attack, but with their united force, so as to make victory, as they thought, certain; and they were then to make the onset with their conjoined hordes, in Livadia, Arcania and Negropont. The cruel, but trembling Moslems, shrunk from a single encounter with the Hellenites, even with superior forces. At a commencement of the campaign, Mehmed, the Seraskier of Roumelia, invaded Attica and Livadia with 27,000 followers, but did not dare to attack Odysseus and Nikitas, though they had only nine to ten thousand men to oppose him. He waited the support of the pachas of Scutari and Larissa, and the co-operation of Jussuf, who, at the head of 14,000 men, was to force Macrinoris, and advance to Missolonghi, from whence, with the aid of the Turkish fleet, he was to pass into the Peloponnesus; while Mehmed, with 40,000 bandits, was to attack the isthmus of Corinth, and march on the Morea, after having ravaged Livadia. The Greeks, on their part, perfectly aware of the designs of their enemies, took instant measures to attack the pachas in detail, and beat them separately.

The brave Bozzaris, was to oppose Jussuf Pacha; Stornaris was charged with arresting the progress of the Pacha of Scutari in the mountains of Agrafa; while Odysseus and Nikitas destroyed Mehmed's corps, before his union with the others: Celocotroni was to protect the isthmus with a corps of reserve, and move wherever his presence became necessary. The important field of San Lucca, which was fatal to the Turks, and where the forces of Mehmed were destroyed by Odysseus and Nikitas, produced revolt among Jussuf's mercenaries, and the Pacha could scarce save himself by flight. Stornaris, on his part, was almost equally successful; not content with retarding the march of the Pacha of Scutari, who had with him 8,000 men, he pressed him continually in front, with the loss of more than 2,000 of his followers, and harassed him incessantly, nor would he have let him pass the mountains of Agrafa, but for a reinforcement of 4,000 Turks, who suddenly came to his aid; thus supported, the united bands arrived at Capenissi,



where the Pacha of Larissa impatiently awaited them with the wreck of the shattered army of Mehmed. The two Pachas, obliged to take the field, and wishing to accelerate their march, in the hope of passing into Livadia, to act with Jussuf's troops, the revolt of which they did not yet know, set out, on the 26th of August, at the head of 18,000 men, their advanced guard of 12,000 being commanded by Djeladik Bey; he arrived and halted at Laspi on the 27th; there he found himself suddenly threatened by a corps of 2,500 Hellenians, occupying an entrenched camp, and who were in full march against him. The Bey remained inactive that day, gaining information as to the strength of the Hellenians, and waited the next day to attack them. Their general, Carair Cachi, was sick, and they were hesitating as to what they should do, when the brave Bozzaris arrived, and his unexpected presence restored all their courage. This gallant chief, having nothing more to fear at Macrinoros, on the first accounts reaching him of the direction taken by the Pacha of Scutari, set out, with 340 Suliores, traversed Etolia and Locris rapidly, and, after a few days, found himself in Thessaly, where he was apprised of the plans of its chiefs to unite with the Greek forces. Having, at last, joined the latter, he learned their resolution not to suffer the forces of the Pacha, however numerous, to penetrate into Livadia; but Bozzaris represented to them the danger of giving battle to an enemy so superior in force, and communicated to them his own project to fall that very night on the Turkish camp: "We can surprise them," said he, "for they do not expect to be attacked; and you know that these barbarians never take any precaution against surprise. I have with me 340 Suliores; and I will, at their head, enter the Turkish camp with no other arms but our pistols and sabres." "Do you," said he to the Hellenians, "present yourselves in four different points, and commence your fire when we are recognized, so as to distract the Turks; and, if you second me, we will seize the Pacha, alive or dead."

The Greeks applauded the daring proposition of the hero, and confided to him the perilous execution. At midnight, Marco Bozzaris demanded a further reinforcement of one hundred chosen men to be united to his Suliores, and having divided the rest of the corps into four detachments, the entire waited the moment of action on the first signal. Bozzaris, in separating from the other chiefs, said: "My friends, if we scatter, you will be sure to find me round the tent of the pacha." In effect, the attack was made; the Turkish camp completely surprised; the pacha was seized in his tent by the hero, who, after surrounding it with his followers, taunted the infidels, and clutched their chief as his prisoner. The hero, however, fell in the arms of victory, mortally wounded by a Moor; but his devoted followers bore him off, and the pacha was slain. The last words of the dying chief were worthy of Leonidas: "My friends," said the expiring hero, "to die for liberty is a pleasure and not a pain. Freedom is never acquired but at great sacrifices: I die content, because I have contributed to the independence of my country. Continue your services to her, and do not quit your arms but amid the destruction of your enemies." This is a record of heroism worthy of any age or clime, however distinguished or glorious. In former days the genius of the poet would have immortalized it to eternal song, and it would have lived forever in the page of history; but even now it does not perish, and Greece will preserve the name of Bozzaris high in the list of her departed heroes. With such defenders,

that delightful land—where almost every spot is precious, by a thousand glorious recollections—never can be enslaved. She must be free; and, what is better, she deserves her liberty, and will win it by the heroism of her own brave sons.

The Turks were gallantly defeated in their attempt to supply the garrison of Corinth with provisions. As soon as the supplies were landed, the Greeks rushed upon them and captured the whole. The plague is making dreadful havoc—12,000 Turkish seamen have died of it; and a letter from Candia, dated 1st of August, says—"Hassan Pacha, lieutenant of Mehemet Ali Pacha of Egypt, sur-named the *terror of the Christians of Crete*, has been carried off by the plague in the fortress of Suda. The Cretans lose in him an atrocious enemy, whom none but the Journal of Smyrna could praise; for it is well known that he never took a Greek prisoner but to inflict the most cruel punishment on him. The stake, the fire, boiling oil—such were the means of extermination employed by him.

"Besides the death of this chief, the Christians have to congratulate themselves on that of Dermish Pacha, governor of Candia, who has, likewise, been carried off by the plague; we also buried two other pachas, victims to the plague, in the last week of the month. The mortality is in proportion to the strength of the garrisons. This scourge was never so destructive to the barbarians as this year, while the districts inhabited by the Christians are exempt from the contagion. There is not a Turkish ship at sea this year that is free from it. However certain persons may praise the Turks and their government, the plague, of which they preserve the nucleus, would be sufficient cause for all Europe to unite against them, and drive them to the extremities of the habitable world."

It is stated that all the differences between Russia and Turkey are settled, through the interference of the British minister.

*Colombia.* The congress has decreed an annual pension of 30,000 dollars to BOLIVAR. They justify this by saying, that, at the time when he commenced the immortal work of liberating his country, and founding the republic of Colombia, he was young and rich; and now that he has the glory of having completed this heroic undertaking, he finds himself, after having consumed the most flourishing years of his life, bereft of the patrimony which he inherited from his ancestors, in consequence of having consecrated his life and fortune to the sacred cause of liberty and independence; that it is the duty of the republic to provide a suitable and decent maintenance for one who has given it being, and from whom it reasonably expects to be exalted to that height of greatness and perfection to which its destinies call it."

It is most likely that the "Washington of the south" will decline to receive this pension. So far his course has been glorious—and this, as an additional example of his disinterestedness, will be of ten thousand times more service to his country, than the pension can be useful to him.

### Woollen Manufactures.

The following circular has been issued by the committee of correspondence, appointed at the late meeting of the manufacturers of woollen goods, in the state of Massachusetts.

*Boston, November 1, 1823.*

SIR—On the 16th of October last, (the second day of the annual fair in this vicinity), a meeting

was held of the manufacturers of woollens in Massachusetts, to consider the subject of petitioning congress to increase the duties on woollens. At this meeting, hon. Jesse Putnam presided, and Mr. J. B. Brown, secretary. The subject was discussed, and a vote passed, that it was the opinion of the meeting that an application ought to be made to the national legislature to revise the tariff, and to increase the duties on foreign woollen goods. A committee of five persons was thereupon chosen to report a petition. In the course of the evening a petition was reported, read, discussed and accepted, by an unanimous vote. This petition, signed by the chairman and attested by the secretary, will be forwarded to congress by one of the representatives of this state. At the same meeting, a committee was appointed to correspond with manufacturers in different parts of the union, in order to induce their co-operation in a measure deemed so highly important to them and the general interest of the country. In pursuance of this vote, the committee beg leave to present to you their views of the subject.

The manufacturers of this state disclaim all pretensions to exclusive privileges, and desire only a reasonable participation in the prosperity of their fellow-citizens. They would advance claims no farther than they are in harmony with the general welfare, and tend to promote the present and future well being of the country. The idle clamor of interested persons may continue; but the unfounded jealousies of other great interests have, it is believed, abated, and the true sentiment of the identity of the agricultural and manufacturing classes, generally, prevails. The depressed condition of the woollen manufactories of this country, at the present time, is well known. Several have been compelled to suspend or change their operations: others are apprehensive of a similar fate; and all are persuaded that a moderate increase of impost on foreign manufactures of wool, will revive and sustain their establishments. While petitioning for such relief, it is our bounden duty to show the necessity and reasonableness of our request.

The following axioms may be considered as established by the concurrent voice of a large majority of the citizens of this country:—The people, possessing, by the bounty of heaven, adequate capital, necessary materials, and requisite skill, are destined to become a manufacturing, as well as a commercial and agricultural nation; employment in the occupation is congenial with the morals, health, intelligence and accumulation of property, of the citizens; the rate of duties on foreign merchandise should be increased in proportion to the growing ability of this country to supply its internal consumption; a tariff should be framed to protect manufactures, as well as to provide for a revenue; existing manufacturing establishments are to be sustained, to render us independent of foreign nations, and they can be protected only by government.

*Protection*, then, is all manufacturers ask; and we believe a moderate increase of duties adequate to this purpose, without prohibiting the importation of woollen goods. We concede that duties, amounting to a prohibition, would be unnecessary and unsafe. A sudden and unnatural increase of manufactures would ensue; a great bounty would thus be given to this branch of national industry, eventually detrimental to the recipients of it, and the demands of the country could not be immediately supplied by them. If placed upon equal footing with foreign competitors, we doubt not that the en-

lightened people of this country will give a preference to the fabrics of their countrymen.

Owing to various causes, we are unable to cope with foreign nations in supplying our markets with woollen goods—Their machinery is more perfect, the wages of labor are less, and wool is more abundant and is cheaper. British cloths are selling at a profit, while American cloths yield little, if any, to the manufacturer. It is the policy and intention of foreign governments further to cripple, and, if practicable, to paralyze the manufacturing establishments of this country. Their eminent statesmen have openly and strenuously recommended making great sacrifices to attain this object. *It is now contemplated, in England, to allow drawback on manufactures of foreign wool, which will be equivalent to twelve and a half per centum on coarse fabrics.*

Raising the duties on foreign woollen goods will tend to increase the growth of wool in this country. An early adoption of this salutary measure would have prevented the destruction of valuable sheep. Efficient interposition, at this time, by congress, will stimulate the agricultural interest to improve and increase their flocks, in which the nation is greatly deficient. While, in England, the native wool composes a large share of the quantity manufactured, the United States depend upon foreign countries for a great proportion of its supply.

We contend that an increase of duties will not be injurious to the great body of the people by manufacturers exacting exorbitant prices for their goods. We believe the permanent interest of all classes of the community are promoted by such moderate gains as will insure industry, prudence and perseverance, and are fully convinced that "the internal competition which takes place soon does away all monopoly, and reduces by degrees the price to the minimum of a reasonable profit on the capital employed." The experience of this country establishes the truth of this position—Notwithstanding the tariff of 1816 imposed prohibitory duties on low cotton, they are now sold at half their former prices, considering the relative value of fabrics; and it is not doubted but the fostering care of government over manufactories of woollen would tend to improve their quality, while it would eventually reduce their price. Government has incurred an obligation to cherish the manufacturing interests of the country, as, during the late war, when great inconvenience was experienced by want of necessary supplies of clothing for the army, strong inducements were held out to their constituents to render the nation independent of foreign countries for clothing. Extensive and numerous establishments were made, in the confident expectation that they would not be suffered to languish for want of the continued protection of government.

We contend, also, that the increase of duties will not impair the *revenue* of the United States. It was predicted, by the opposers of the prohibitory tariff of 1816, that the importations of India cottons would lessen the resources of the treasury to an alarming amount. These predictions have not been fulfilled. The increase of our population, the artificial wants of the inhabitants, and the greater ability to purchase, will, it is presumed, ever continue a demand for the fabrics of other nations; the wise governments of the old world will lend their powerful aid, as hitherto, in enabling their subjects to rival the youthful establishments of this country; and it cannot be denied that "the interests of the revenue are promoted by whatever promotes an increase of national industry and wealth."



In the petition referred to we have requested an addition of *twelve and a half per cent.* on all manufactures of foreign wool, together with a further countervailing duty, should the contemplated drawback on British manufactures be granted by the government of that country, or any increase of import be deemed expedient on the importations of wool into the United States.

We have thus expressed, at length, our ideas on this important subject, and the co operation of manufacturers, in bringing the subject before congress, and presenting it in a candid light to the consideration of our fellow citizens engaged in other pursuits, is earnestly recommended.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSHUA CLAPP,

*Chairman of Committee of Correspondence.*

## Law of Tennessee.

It will be recollected that the judges of the supreme court of Tennessee pronounced relief on endorsement laws unconstitutional and void. To evade the operation of that decision, the following law has been passed, which we publish as a curiosity in legislation. It has met with no small share of opposition.

*An act to amend the several laws regulating proceedings on executions.*

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Tennessee,* That, in all cases in which an execution may have, or shall hereafter come, into the hands of any sheriff, constable or other officer, for collection, and said execution shall have thereon the endorsements required by the first section of the act entitled "an act regulating proceedings on judgments, and for other purposes," passed November 24th, 1819, and by the fourteenth section of an act entitled "an act to establish a bank of the state of Tennessee," passed July 26th, 1820—the sheriff, or other officer, shall proceed on said execution agreeably to the laws now in force and use.

Sec. 2. *Be it enacted,* That, in all cases in which an execution may have, or shall hereafter come, into the hands of any sheriff or other officer, for collection, and said execution shall not have thereon the endorsements referred to in the first section of this act, it shall be the duty of the sheriff or other officer, to summon three respectable and disinterested householders of the neighborhood, wholly unconnected with the parties, either by affinity or consanguinity, who, or a majority of them, shall, on oath, value the property levied on by said officer, and the same shall be offered for sale; but in no case shall the same be sold unless it will bring three fourths of said valuation; and, in all cases where the property does not consist of land or negroes, and cannot be sold as above, the property shall be returned to the defendant, and, upon the truth of the case being returned by the officer, the plaintiff may sue out another execution, notwithstanding the former levy on property as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. *Be it enacted,* That, where any execution, as described in the second section of this act, shall be levied on any slave or slaves, and the same cannot be sold agreeably to the provisions of the second section of this act, at *three fourths* of the valuation, the officer shall retain possession of said slave or slaves until the return day of said execution, unless the defendant will give sufficient security for the forthcoming of said slave or slaves, at any time when called for, prior to the return day of said execution. Until which time, the plaintiff shall be permitted to take said slave or slaves at

three fourths of the valuation thereof; and, upon his failure to do so, the slave or slaves shall be returned to the defendant, and the plaintiff be entitled to another execution as though none had ever issued.

Sec. 4. *Be it enacted,* That, where such execution shall be levied on land or real estate, and the same cannot be sold at three fourths of its valuation, the plaintiff shall have until the return day of said execution, to take said land at three fourths of its valuation, and receive a deed therefor; and, in case the plaintiff shall fail to do so, his debt shall cease, at that time, to be a lien, as to other creditors on said land, and he may sue out an execution as though one had never issued.

Sec. 5. *Be it enacted,* That the plaintiff, his agent or attorney, although he may have sued out an execution, not endorsed in the manner pointed out in the first section of this act, may, whenever he shall issue another execution on the same judgment, make the endorsements, and then such proceedings shall be had, as directed by the first section of this act.

Sec. 6. *Be it enacted,* That, in all cases where an execution shall issue against the body of a defendant, (except upon a judgment founded upon a breach of a prison bounds bond), he may release his body, by surrendering property to the officer sufficient to discharge said execution, and in all such cases the property shall be disposed of in the manner directed in this act. But should the property, so surrendered, be insufficient to satisfy said execution, the plaintiff shall be entitled to another execution against the property of the defendant.

Sec. 7. *Be it enacted,* That, whenever any contract may have been or shall be made for the payment of specie, or the notes of the banks of Virginia, N. Carolina, S. Carolina or Georgia, or any eastern funds, and shall be so particularly expressed on the face of the contract, it shall be the duty of the officer, issuing the execution, on a judgment obtained on such contract, to endorse the same on said execution, and, in all such cases, none of the provisions of this act shall operate or have effect, nor shall they apply to any case in which any banking institution may be defendant or defendants—nor shall any contract entered into after the first day of April next, nor where the cause of action, not founded on contract, shall arise subsequent to that day, be subject to the provisions of this act or any former acts requiring endorsements on executions; and it shall be the duty of every officer, issuing an execution, to endorse thereon whether the contract was entered into prior or subsequent to the first day of April, 1824, or whether the cause of action arose prior or subsequent to that day.

Sec. 8. *Be it enacted,* That every sheriff or other officer, who shall, knowingly, make any sale of property contrary to the provisions of the second, third and fourth sections of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and, on conviction by presentment or indictment, shall forfeit and pay a fine of five hundred dollars and be imprisoned six months, and be liable to the action of the party injured; and no purchase, made under such sale, shall transfer any title whatever to the purchaser, but shall be wholly void both in law and equity, and the title to the property shall remain in the original owner as though no such sale had been made. *Provided,* nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to extend to any judgment which may have been rendered subsequent to the act of 1819, referred to in the first section of this act, and on which no execution has been issued, until two years after the rendition of the same; but such judg-

ments shall, in all respects, be proceeded on as though this act had never been passed.

Sec. 9. *Be it enacted*, 'that this act shall be in force from and after the passage thereof, except so much of the eighth section thereof as provides that every sheriff or other officer, who shall, knowingly, make sale of any property contrary to the provisions of the 2d, 3d and 4th sections of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office and shall forfeit and pay a fine of five hundred dollars and be imprisoned six months and be liable to the action of the party injured, which part of said eighth section shall be in force from and after the first day of December next and not sooner.

### Legislature of Arkansas.

*Extract from the acting governor's message.*

When severed from Missouri, in 1820, every heart was elate in anticipations of our rapid strides to consequence, under the fostering care of the general government. The very fact of our severance by congress, was considered an earnest—a pledge, on their part, of protection and support in the orphanage they had created. Sad has been the disappointment of all those hopes. While thousands are squandered in the extinction of Indian titles to the barren sand banks of Florida, a country to which even the profuse patronage of the government can only impart a small comparative importance, unless they can bestow fertility to its soil: while thousands have been generously bestowed upon Michigan, to extinguish claims to land, which the Creator of all seems to have destined for their exclusive abode; a country, large portions of which are uninhabitable, a fact declared by the government, by their own act of changing the location of the military bounties, and clearly demonstrated by its present population of eight thousand, acquired in about thirty years, aided by the fostering care and munificence of the government; while Missouri, a country inferior to our's in the fertility of her soil and its staple productions, receives all she asks for—nay, more—gratuitously, and before she has time to ask, she finds the army of the United States transported thousands of miles to protect her beaver-trappers in the invasion of Indian hunting grounds, at an expense of unknown thousands: while we, inhabiting a country on which nature has showered her bounties with an unsparring hand—rich in soil and staple productions—a country where the first-rate land would sustain half a million of agriculturalists—a country, from its geographical situation, vastly important to the government—bounded on one side by the Spanish dominions, where the Indians are predominant, and at least 15,000 warriors could be assembled on our frontier in twenty days—surrounded on another by hordes of northern Indians, sent to the territory by the government—we certainly present more vulnerable points to the probable enemies of the government, than any other portion of the great American family. Yet, with such claims, and thus situated, we have respectfully asked, what any impartial man, acquainted with our country, would say should have been conferred at the organization of the territory. We have asked for the settlement of the great valley of the Arkansas, in the undisputed possession of the government, containing three millions of acres, equal in fertility to any in the world. We have asked for a small appropriation to extinguish the Quapaw claim, situate in the heart of our country, rich and valuable beyond calculation, and

covering half our town site at the permanent seat of government. To all our petitions, an inflexible silence has been preserved. The liberality and munificence, so conspicuous in Florida, Michigan and Missouri, has never been extended to our territory; but, in lieu thereof, we have seen the government give their sanction to a treaty, by which the improvements and property of more than four thousand of our respectable and intelligent inhabitants were ceded to the Choctaw Indians. We have also seen vast numbers of our citizens, living on the Arkansas and White rivers, driven, by order of the government from their habitations and possessions, to make room for various tribes of Indians. I believe, gentlemen, such proceedings are without a parallel in the annals of our government.

I would not be understood, gentlemen, in the review I have taken, to charge as derelict any of the public functionaries. The liberal hand with which they have showered favors on other sections of country, less worthy, justifies the conviction, that, when driven from their incredulity by an array of facts, stern and inflexible, the same generous hand will be extended toward us. The course to effect this desirable object, is only by drawing the veil from their eyes, as to our situation and importance, by a continued appeal from the representatives of the people to the justice and liberality of our government.

While we deplore, in common, the dilemma in which a want of equal justice has placed us, we find some sources of consolation, in returning to the Giver of all good our unfeigned adoration for his bounties, in conferring the two great blessings of health and abundance on our land. Let us join in humbly appealing to His infinite goodness and wisdom, so to guide our deliberations, as to confer honor to the Most High, and happiness on the people.

ROBERT CRITTENDEN,

October 7, 1823.

Acting Governor.

### CHRONICLE.

*Lieut. Dashiell*, commander of the U. S. schooner *Augusta*, left on the coast of Africa by captain Spence, for the aid and assistance of the colony, has died at Sierra Leon.

*Small pox.* There were ten deaths by natural small pox, in Philadelphia, last week.

*Singular marriage.* A Mr. Miller, aged 40, was lately married to a Mrs. James, not quite 15, by the rev. Mr. Richardson. All the parties were of Harford county, Maryland. It appears that Mr. Richardson married the above Miller to his first wife, about five years before this last one was born; and she, although not 15 years of age, has now been united in the holy bonds of matrimony no less than three times.

*Cincinnati.* The great steam mill at this place was consumed by fire on the night of the 5th inst. It was first discovered in the wool carding room. The blaze illuminated the whole city. The loss is estimated at one hundred thousand dollars, more than 80,000 of which is sustained by the owner, Mr. Ormsby, of Pittsburg. Six thousand bushels of wheat, 500 barrels packed flour, &c. were consumed. The magnitude of this establishment may be gathered from its dimensions—it was 87 feet long, 62 feet wide, and nine stories high. The engine was of 70 horse power, and gave motion to various branches of manufactures.



# NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES, No. 13—Vol. I.] BALTIMORE, NOVEMBER 29, 1823. [VOL. XXV. WHOLE NO. 637

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Some of the subscribers of the REGISTER, when remitting their dues, (I wish there were more of them!) honor me with their remarks on the "signs of the times," and generously support or liberally reprove the doctrines maintained in this work.—Most of these speak against a congressional caucus, though some are, doubtfully and conditionally, in favor of one. A much respected gentleman says—"You do not disclose your views of the respective candidates for the presidency—but measures are always freely advocated or condemned. From your known sentiments, then, I cannot but flatter myself that you will continue to lend your aid to the support of *internal improvements, protection of domestic manufactures, sound, consistent and uniform republican doctrines, system and accountability and economy* in all the departments of the government—and, lastly, a true national feeling and spirited defence of the national rights," &c.

I can freely promise my friend to do all this as well as I can, and that I stand prepared to give my personal support to any one best qualified to accomplish things so much desired by a great majority of the nation; so really interesting to every citizen; so important to the whole: but I am willing to wait yet a little for the development of some things before the congress of the United States, at the ensuing session—a careful observance of which will give a direction to the votes of scores of thousands of freemen, in a selection of the person for the presidency.

To censure the legislature of Tennessee, on account of their resolutions against caucusing, the *Richmond Enquirer* and *National Intelligencer* published the following as being a part of a law of that state:—"That the jury of the county court, on the Monday of the term preceding the election of members of the assembly, shall nominate persons as candidates, from whom to make the selection."

A letter from an old inhabitant of that state and one of the most respectable of its citizens, to the editor of the REGISTER, says that he never before heard of such a law—and that some of the most distinguished lawyers, with whom he had spoken on the subject, were equally ignorant of the matter until informed through the papers abovementioned. Nay, that one of them had examined the statutes and could not find such an act! It is a mistake. Messrs. Gales and Seaton say that they derived their account of it from a Tennessee paper, the "Sparta Gazette."

**ROBBERY OF THE MAIL.** On Monday last, before the circuit court of the United States, John Emmonheiser, one of the three persons arrested for robbing the mail, near the Falls of Gunpowder, in July last, as detailed in this paper at the time, was put on his trial, on four distinct counts, viz:

The first count charged the prisoner with the robbery of the mail by the use of dangerous weapons, and putting the driver's life in jeopardy. The second count charged the prisoner with the robbery of the mail, containing letters, packages, &c. by putting the driver's life in jeopardy. The third count charged the prisoner with the simple robbery of the mail. The fourth count charged the prisoner

with the robbery of the mail, by putting the life of the mail guard in jeopardy. The jury were absent about one hour, when they returned a verdict of *guilty* of the third count, and *not guilty* of the first, second and fourth counts of the indictment. The verdict thus subjects the prisoner to the punishment of imprisonment only, and for a space of time not exceeding ten years. A similar verdict has been found in the case of Ward.

It will be recollected that the robbers, Emmonheiser, Ward and Moore, were armed—that they presented their pieces at the driver, but did not discharge them: and so, though they knocked the guard down and abused him much, it is considered that his life was not put "in jeopardy." How it was that Hare and Alexander were found guilty and hung, and that those persons have escaped as they have, is not easily supposed; but the circumstance, I trust, will have the effect to induce congress to give a greater degree of precision to the laws for protecting the safety of the mails, that *sure and equal justice* may be done to all, who, whether on the highway or in the post-offices, commit depredations on it. I say "in the post-offices," because this offence is more and more frequently committed, and requires the adoption of strong measures to check and prevent it.

**POLITICAL JUSTICE AND MORAL RIGHT.** Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, are the only states whose representation, in their several legislatures, depends on the long-laughed-at and truly ridiculous, though abominable and unjust, rotten borough-system of England. That is, a certain district of country, or space of land, whether inhabited by whites, blacks or mulattoes, or a mixture of all—or by bucks and does, or bears and wolves, or even frogs and mosquitoes, provided it hath certain qualified bipeds enough in it to fill the place of representatives of the people! are entitled to an equal degree of power in the passage of laws to regulate the affairs of the several commonwealths. It is no matter whether a district is fertile or barren, large or small, ten feet square or an hundred miles—whether it contains five militiamen or fifty thousand, or pays one dollar tax or a million—such is the virtue of the constitution, that the very pine trees and stunted oaks, whortle-berry bushes or chestnut sprouts, are transformed into *something*s that make great men out of very little ones, investing them with the sovereign power of legislation!

One county in Delaware has 22,360 citizens and another only 14,180, and yet they are represented by an equal number of members.

One city in Maryland, which sends *two* members to the house of delegates, has much more effective strength of population and pays nearly as much tax, as ten counties which send forty members.

One county in Virginia, entitled to *two* members, contains a greater number of citizens than nine counties which send *eighteen* members.

One county in North Carolina, with two members, is equal in its number of citizens to seven counties sending *fourteen* members.

And yet we smile at the English system! That has the plea of antiquity, the danger of "reform!"

in its favor—but what have we to plead from our equally ridiculous delegations of power? We prate about liberty and declaim in favor of our just laws—we say that taxation without representation is tyranny! How shall we be judged?—by that which we chatter about, or that which we suffer to be, and sanction by its sufferance

Virginia has made an attempt to do away these wretched principles of her constitution, and failed—because it would have destroyed the “legitimate” authorities who had so long ruled the state. Even in that liberty-loving commonwealth, the Staunton Convention, which had for its object equality in representation, was almost as much hooted at, by the possessors of power, as Hunt or Cobbet were for the notion that Manchester, with 150,000 inhabitants, was better entitled to representation in the British parliament than old Sarum, which sends two members and has no inhabitant at all! In Maryland, the prospect of reform is so distant that the aggrieved have not thought it worth while to attempt it. In Delaware there is no present chance of success. But, notwithstanding these discouragements, a convention was lately held at Raleigh, North Carolina, which agreed upon a “new constitution” for the state, the leading proposed amendments having for their purpose the delegation of legislative power, in proportion to the “federal numbers” of the people of the several counties.

We, in Maryland, shall mark the progress of this proceeding with great interest. If truth and justice prevails in North Carolina, we may hope that their career will not be limited by the confines of that state—but pass the line and be received in Virginia, then cross the Potomac, and only stop in little Delaware, because their work is to be finished in that state, that “*we, the people*,” may govern.

If any man has aught to say why these things should not happen, let him speak, that we may honor him with Louis, the desired, and Ferdinand, the restored—two of the wisest, best and most liberal minded men that ever lived!

**THE CURSE.** The people of one of the southern states have hardly recovered from their agitation at the discovery of a plot among the slaves to effect a general rising and massacre of the whites—the ringleaders of which have been punished with death, &c. and we now hear of fearful apprehensions in another quarter on a similar account. We have noticed what lately happened in Demerara, and it appears that almost every island in the West Indies is in a very unhappy condition. At Barbadoes, it was pretended or believed that the Methodists had caused certain movements among the slaves, who, it is said, intended to burn the town, &c. In consequence, a mob of white people assembled and levelled the Methodist chapel to its foundation, though it was a large and beautiful brick building, and obliged the minister to fly for his life. Much is said of conspiracies in Jamaica, of private meetings of the negroes, affecting to be free-masons, &c. and at a meeting of the inhabitants of Port Royal, among others, were the following bitter reflections against the mother country:

*Resolved*, That any attempts to dispossess us of that property which we acquired under the sanction of British laws, and which was hitherto guaranteed to us by the British faith, is as much a **MEDITATED ROBBERY**, as a design to deprive a landlord, in the mother country, of his rents, of his lands, and the services of his tenantry, and equal to the most atrocious acts of the deluded and abused peasants of Ireland.

☞ It is Britain herself that ought to suffer for the wrongs that she has committed on unfortunate Africa, and the curse entailed on the people of her American colonies, on the continent and in the West Indies—and yet her *honest* and *honorable* writers blame us because we have slaves! This is fairly the principle of a highwayman, who knocks an unprotected passenger down and then bids him to stand!

**PRESIDENTIAL.** A large meeting of the democratic citizens of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, was lately held. Among other proceedings, the following resolutions were passed—

*Resolved*, That we consider it a total surrender of the opinions and will of the people, to abstain from expressing our sentiments, until a *caucus* shall dictate to us what to do in so important a question.

*Resolved*. That, as freemen, we esteem it our right of duty, at this eventful crisis in the affairs of the world, to assemble together, and, in an unequivocal manner, to express our sentiments on the subject of the approaching presidential election, and to designate the individual we may deem best calculated to rule the destinies of the republic, in peace and in war.

*Resolved*, That in *general Andrew Jackson* we recognize the able statesman and approved patriot; the early and efficient supporter of the rights of his country during our revolutionary struggle, and the distinguished hero, who, by the important and decisive victory over the boasted legions of England, during the late war, at New Orleans, added a lustre to the American name, and conferred benefits on his country, which give him superior claims upon the gratitude of his fellow citizens.

A similar meeting has been held at Pittsburg—present about 200 persons, who resolved that gen. *Jackson* ought to be supported for the presidency, and entered their protest against a congressional *caucus*. Twelve gentlemen were appointed to prepare and publish an address to the people, and three others named as delegates to meet a convention, to be held at Huntington, for the purpose of forming an electoral ticket favorable to the election of the general.

The “*New York Patriot*” gives a return of the names of the gentlemen elected members of the next general assembly of that state, and designates those who are *known* to be in favor of passing a law forthwith to give the choice of electors of president to the people—these amount to *ninety three*. The whole number of members, of both branches, is 128—so that there can be only *thirty five* against it. But the opinion of some of these is not ascertained. It is most probable that the right of choice will be restored to the people without opposition. Indeed, since the question has been made, it would require no small degree of courage to oppose it, notwithstanding the daring attempts of some great men to put down the proposition, and the assurance of others in asserting that no change would be made in the manner of electing electors.

The *New York “American”* and “*Patriot*” each give a list of the gentlemen recently elected to the legislature, with their personal preferences, as ascertained. The former says “we repeat what we originally asserted, that not *thirty* members of the assembly, out of 128, prefer Mr. Crawford, or dare risk their popularity by openly declaring such preference to their constituents.” Another paper says there are only twenty four members in favor of that gentleman: but who is the favorite of the people is not so positively asserted.



A great festival was held at Philadelphia on the 25th to celebrate the election of Mr. Shulze, as governor of Pennsylvania. About 500 persons partook of the dinner. The names of Jackson, Calhoun and Clay were received with much applause. Mr. Adams was not mentioned. A sentiment in favor of Mr. Crawford received marked disapprobation, and was rejected. *So we go!*

The legislature of Vermont, at its late sitting, dismissed a bill that had been introduced to change the mode of electing electors of president, by referring the choice to the people to whom it belongs!

What—refuse to trust the freemen of that state with the management of their own concerns? But it does not appear that they had agitated the subject, and the fault is as much in their own apathy as the act of their assembly.

*More of it!* A majority of the members of congress last elected in North Carolina, are put down as the friends of Mr. Crawford—but it is said in the "Raleigh Star," that the "anti-Crawford candidate," for the speaker's chair in the house of commons, had a majority of nine votes, and, it is added, that the election turned on this question! Sure the "moon has approached the earth nearer than she was wont."

KENTUCKY. To the extracts from the message of gov. Adair to the legislature of this state, I have appended a brief notice of the proceedings that took place in the house of representatives, when it was proposed to thank him for that message. This motion is one of a singular character; and, without regard to the merits of the message, I must hope that it will not prevail—for it might go to establish "a custom more honored in a breach than the observance." It is by their acts that the legislature should sanction the opinions of the executive, if approved of. The majority of the house, it is understood, accord with the governor in his objections to certain decisions of the supreme court of that commonwealth, and of the supreme court of the United States.

I have long thought, and frequently said, that some plan should be adopted, as it were, to try the opinions of the judges of the supreme court, because I cannot believe that it is composed of infallible men, or that the rights of ten millions of people should be vested in the discretion of five or six men, who are essentially appointed to office for life, and virtually irresponsible, from the almost impossibility that attends the substantiation of facts necessary to prosecute a successful impeachment of them—but, while constituted as they are, their decisions must be respected, though a moral force may be rightfully exerted to shew the errors of such decisions. Book law, too, may be in opposition to natural law; and the law should change with essential alterations in the condition of things. What appeared right, and was so accepted by all men, fifty years ago, may be wrong now; and it is the business of the people to ascertain and establish what is most beneficial to themselves. There must be a power in every country from whose judgment there cannot safely be any appeal—that power, in the United States, belongs to its sovereign citizens! but they have seemingly delegated it to the supreme court. If more fully or firmly than they designed that it should be, (as, in my opinion, they have), they have a right to recall it by amendments to the constitution—not by a juggle, as proposed by holding a caucus to make a president, or by force of arms, as some seem almost willing to resort to in Kentucky.

It has been resolved in the house of representatives, by a vote of more than six to one, that no further issues of paper shall be made by the Commonwealth's bank. This proceeding, with the burning system, if persevered in, will soon purify the currency. About one sixth of all the notes issued have been already burnt.

MORALITY OF MANUFACTURERS. Many persons apprehend that large manufacturing establishments are the great seats of vice and immorality. Whatever may be the case in Europe, they are not so in the United States, nor will they be, until our population is much more dense than it is, and our immense tracts of vacant lands are occupied: then, if the people shall also have lost the rights and privileges which they at present enjoy, perhaps the manufacturers may become as corrupt as the population of some of our cities is now.

An able correspondent of the New York "Statesman" gives the following account of a visit to the Matteawan Factory, near the Fish-kill mountains, when the proprietor, Mr. Schenck, gave him the following narrative:

"Before I commenced the erection of these works, said Mr. S. and established in this place the branch of cotton manufacture, the process of which you have been just examining, the man who built, and now owns that neat little tenement, had no place to shelter himself and his numerous family, but the wretched hovel which you may observe at a few rods distance from his present abode. At that time, continued my informant, his only occupation was that of fishing; or rambling in the mountains in pursuit of such game as chance might throw in his way. Of the little he obtained by this occasional and precarious mode of subsistence, a large proportion was expended in the purchase of rum; in the use of which he indulged to such an extent as to brutalize his faculties, and render him a pest to society, as well as a curse to his family; which he kept in a state of the most deplorable and squalid poverty. Of his children three or four were daughters, of various ages, from seven or eight to fourteen years; these, said Mr. S. on commencing my establishment, I took into the factory; where, from that period to the present time, they have always had constant and regular employment. The proceeds of their first week's labor, amounting to six or seven dollars, when paid and taken home to their parents, was an amount which, it is probable, they never before at any one time possessed. The almost immediate effect on the mind of the father appears to have been a conviction that his children, instead of being a burthen which he despaired of supporting, and, therefore, never before made an effort to accomplish, would, on the contrary, by the steady employment now provided for them, be able, by their industry, not only to sustain themselves, but also contribute to the maintenance and support of the other members of the family. From that moment, it would appear, as if he had determined to reform his vicious habits, and to emerge from that state of degradation and wretchedness into which he had plunged himself and family. He has done so, said Mr. S. and, instead of being a pest, he has become a useful member of society; instead of being a curse to his family, and occupying with them that wretched hovel yonder, fit only for swine to wallow in, he has, by his own exertions, aided by the industry and good conduct of his children, lately purchased the soil, and erected the comfortable cottage, which, said Mr. S. smiling, appears so powerfully to attract your notice."

I have also to relate a case that came under my own personal observation. Some years since, I designed to write for the REGISTER an account of the improvements on the *Brandywine*, and for that purpose leisurely walked five miles up its banks, accompanied by two gentlemen of refined minds and extensive observation. It was in the month of May or early in June, and one of the most delightful days that I ever passed in my life. The scenery is among the most lively, picturesque and romantic, I suppose, in the world, and the improvements have cost millions. I well knew the country when it all was as covered with huge rocks, with here and there only a solitary house or mill squeezed into a small space of cleared land—now there is a continual succession of mills and elegant houses and comfortable cottages, with pretty extensive fields and gardens, wrested from the late rock covered wild, and what remains of the primitive state of the country, always causes one to stop and reflect on the labor bestowed and money expended to bring the major part of it to its present improved condition. Copious notes were made of the things that I saw, but the delay of some of the manufacturers to furnish particulars, prevented the intended publication, and my notes are since lost or mislaid.

The people who inhabited the borders of this stream, and especially those on the north side of it, were as wild and as rude as the country itself. A good many of them thought that "learning was a dangerous thing" and, in general, they were poor and miserable. They were proverbial for their dissoluteness and profligacy. But they have changed in their manners and habits, almost as much as the shores of their beautiful stream have been changed—and comfortable buildings have taken place of wretched huts, that every moment seemed ready to fall down on the heads of their owners, through old age and from the want of repair.

These general remarks seemed necessary to lead to the particular thing which I wish to mention. On the Sunday morning after my walk, I visited one of the school houses which the manufacturers have built, and at which they require the attendance of the children employed by them. There were about ninety present, male and female, all dressed in clean clothes, and some of them, especially the girls, very neatly; and they looked hearty and happy. The business of the morning was opened with a prayer, and a hymn was then sung in a very agreeable style, with much more harmony than could have been expected. The head teacher of the day then struck his desk with his hand, and the classes were instantly formed. The Lancasterian system was used, and the monitors were at their posts, at the head of their little squads, in a moment. Not a word was heard, unless it related to the matters of instruction going on. I passed through the school. Some little ones were learning their alphabet, others spelling, reading, writing, cyphering, &c. Several, who then read or wrote pretty well, were pointed out to me as having been at early destitute of the knowledge of a letter some few months before—others, who read and wrote as well as children of their age generally do, had received all the rudiments of their education at this school! My attention was particularly directed to one boy, an overgrown rough looking youth of thirteen or fourteen. He was the monitor of a small class spelling in two syllables. I stood behind him, and thought that I had never seen one labor more in mauling rails, than he did to find out some of his letters and give their pronunciation. This boy had been twice driven from one of the fac-

tories, or taken away by his parents, because it had been required of him to attend the school on Sunday mornings. His father and mother thought it a great hardship that their son should be forced to learn to read, hear prayers, sing hymns and listen occasionally to short sermons. About five weeks before the time now alluded to, his father had brought him back, that his earnings might assist in the support of the family, and agreed that he should be compelled to attend the school. The boy suddenly fell in love with his book, and studied it at every leisure moment that he had—from being one of the worst, he became one of the best and most obedient lads in the mill; he now seemed as proud of the monitor's badge on his breast as a nobleman could be of his star, and the gentleman with whom he worked, boldly prophesied that he would become a valuable man, if he lived. After the classes had been several times changed by a stroke on the desk, without any word of command, the school was closed by prayer, and the children departed from it with as much order and propriety as ever a society of Quakers retired from a meeting. When I looked at the school and recollected what the poor people of the neighborhood were twenty five or thirty years before—though not used "to the melting mood," I could hardly refrain from shedding tears. And the gentlemen who had lived a long time in those parts, assured me, that, though the population had been so much increased, there was much less of vice and immorality than had heretofore prevailed, and that petty depredations on orchards, &c. were more rare than they had ever known them to be. In short, that the state of society had improved, as well as the face of the country—about which I could not entertain a doubt, for I read the history of it in the people's eyes.

UTICA, N. Y. The Erie canal will speedily convert the beautiful village of Utica into a busy, bustling city. In 1820, the whole population was 2,972 persons; it is now 4,017. It contains 735 buildings, 102 of which are brick or stone—97 buildings were erected in the year past; the streets have been paved, the side walks flagged, &c. The village is well supplied with mechanics, manufacturers and dealers, and seems to have also a sufficient stock of merchants, doctors and lawyers. Between the 11th and 18th of the present month, 122 canal boats arrived at Utica, loaded with 7,550 bbls flour, salt, provisions and ashes; quantities of wheat, flaxseed, whiskey, lard, butter, cheese, &c. &c.; also, 3,500 lbs. fresh salmon, for the New York market, and 24 tons of oysters and clams, from New York! We may soon expect the establishment of oyster-houses at Buffalo—and, perhaps, at Detroit, so near will they get to the sea!

STACKHOUSE. Mr. John Clarke, editor of the "Washington Wing," a neat paper published at Bridgetown, N. J. has issued proposals for printing "*Stackhouse's complete body of speculative and practical divinity*," in three volumes, 8vo, of 550 pages each, done up in boards, for eight dollars per copy.

MEXICO, &c. We wait, with some impatience, to be assured of the fact, whether France, at the instigation of the "holy alliance," has really despatched vessels to Mexico, Colombia, La Plata, Chili and Peru, to command the people of those countries to return to unlimited obedience to Spain. Perhaps the report is not true; for the British government has lately appointed consuls and vice consuls to reside in the several states named, an act which, we



should suppose, partially recognizes their independence.

**WEST INDIA TRADE.** The master of a vessel from Bath, Maine, with 150 M feet of boards, was lately compelled to pay, at Kingston, Jam the enormous sum of \$264 92 for fees of entry and clearance, \$770 duty, and \$141 66 for tonnage—together, \$1 176 58. Here is *British* "freedom of trade"—a practical proof of their adherence to the "let-us-alone policy!"

**THE GREEKS.** A subscription is opened at the Insurance office, No. 52, Wall street, New York, for the assistance of the Greeks, and donations, in cash or otherwise, will be forwarded, forthwith, by Messrs Charles Wilkes, John Pintard, John G. Cos tor, Jonathan Goodhue and William Bayard—a most respectable committee.

**THE SANDWICH ISLANDS** have an estimated population of 100,000 souls. They are visited by many whale ships and others, and carry on a brisk trade in provisions, fuel, &c. The king has lately learned to read, and, with many of his people, is said to be a convert to Christianity.

**GENERAL JACKSON.** The author of the annexed communication to the editors of the "National Intelligencer," must have drawn his pen over one of *Puckwood's* famous strops, that he might give it at once a *smooth* edge and a *sharp* one:

"From the following remarks of the editor of the *Richmond Enquirer*, I fear some great political calamity awaits our country:

"General Jackson," he says "is elected to the senate by a majority of ten votes. He was the only man in Tennessee who could turn John Williams out—he has done it. The country may yet rue the change."

The editor here forgets himself to be the great champion of state rights, and should have been the last to have animadverted on the sovereign authority of any state in the exercise of her constitutional privileges. Whatever danger the country may be subject to, from the predictions of the editor of the *Enquirer*, the state of Tennessee will remain tranquil and quiet, in the selection she has made, under a consciousness that her destinies cannot be committed to safer hands than those which have invariably toiled, under privations and dangers, in protecting and vindicating the honor and interest of the union, from the days of our revolution to the present time. Z."

**HOLLAND.** Nearly thirty thousand men are, at present, employed on the great canal from Texel to Amsterdam. The marshy earth which is found towards the bottom of the canal, is taken out with bag-nets, and fills more than a thousand boats each day. The canal will be twenty-five feet in depth, so that the largest East and West Indiamen may pass direct to Amsterdam, without unloading part of their cargoes at the Texel. The canal will be more than sixty English miles long, and will cost, without including the great flood gates, more than 90,000,000 guilders.

**MOUNTAINS.** The memoirs of the academy of Turin, contains details of the ascent of two Italians to the top of Mont Rosa, which M. Saussure, after many fruitless attempts to reach it, declared to be inaccessible. The result is, that Mont Rosa, has been ascertained to be the highest mountain in Eu-

rope, its summit being 15,600 feet above the level of the sea. Formerly Mont Blanc, rising 14,793 feet, was considered the highest.

**CANADA.** During the year 1822, the emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland to the port of Quebec, amounted to 10,465. This year they have fallen short about 300 of that number. The government of the mother country has granted one thousand pounds sterling in aid of the emigrant's society of Quebec, to be appropriated to the relief of the numerous objects of distress that come under its notice.

**DENUNCIATION.** The French revolution abounded, and the American revolution was not without, the denunciation, by relatives, of each other, as enemies and traitors. Now the virtue of these denunciations consists in the strength of his party who makes them. If made by one in the minority, as seldom happens, it would indicate a conscientious sacrifice of feeling and exposure to danger. If by one of the majority, it would be a safe denunciation, and might originate in a barbarous disposition. History will appreciate the motives of these acts as they occur, and humanity will weep the illusion that represents them as heroic. The following is the complaint of Ethan Allen, of Vermont, of the nature of those to which we have alluded.

*Charleston Courier.*

**ETHAN ALLEN'S COMPLAINT.**

*Bennington county, ss.*

Arlington, 9th January, 1779.

To the honorable the court of confiscation, comes colonel Ethan Allen, in the name of the freemen of this state, and complaint makes that Levi Allen, (his brother), late of Salisbury, in Connecticut, is of tory principles, and holds in fee sundry tracts and parcels of land in this state. The said Levi has been detected in endeavoring to supply the enemy on Long Island, and in attempting to circulate counterfeit continental currency, and is guilty of holding treasonable correspondence with the enemy, under cover of doing favors to me, when a prisoner at New York and on Long Island; and in talking and using influence in favor of the enemy, associating with inimical persons to this country, and with them monopolising the necessities of life; in endeavoring to lessen the credit of the continental currency, and, in particular, hath exerted himself in the most fallacious manner to injure the property and character of some of the most zealous friends to the independency of the United States and of this state likewise: all which inimical conduct is against the peace and dignity of the freemen of this state. I, therefore, pray the honorable court to take the matter under their serious consideration, and make confiscation of the estate of the said Levi, before mentioned, according to the laws and customs of this state, in such case made and provided.

ETHAN ALLEN.

**BARON STEUBEN.** After general Arnold treacherously deserted his post at West Point, the baron never failed to manifest his indignation and abhorrence of his name and character, and while inspecting colonel Sheldon's regiment of light horse, the name of Arnold struck his ear. The soldier was ordered to the front; he was a fine looking fellow; his horse and equipments in excellent order.— "Change your name, brother soldier; you are too respectable to bear the name of a traitor." "What name shall I take, general?" "Take any other name; mine is at your service." Most cheerfully was the

offer accepted, and his name was entered on the roll as Steuben. He or his children now enjoy land given to him, in the town of Steuben, by the baron.

"This brave soldier met him after the war. 'I am well settled, general,' said he, 'and have a wife and son; I have called my son after you, sir.' 'I thank you, my friend; what name have you given the boy?' 'I called him Baron; what else could I call him?'" [N. Y. Mirror.

**LONG HAIRIED AFRICANS.** Hugh Campbell, of the English navy, has addressed a letter to the editor of the London Courier, dated September 29, 1823, on the subject of intelligence lately published in the British newspapers, that a horde of savages, with *long flowing hair*, had made a mischievous incursion into Caffre land, and there spread havoc and destruction among the Caffrees and settlers. As the fact, respecting these long haired savages, has been doubted, Mr. Campbell says that, in 1802 and 1803, there were more long haired natives on the island of Fernando Po, (an island to the northward of the equator), than those with the common curled hair of Africans. He also states that, while in a bay, near Cape Lobos, a tribe of upwards of one hundred long (flowing) haired natives presented themselves. These also were evidently of European extraction, the color of their skins being nearly similar to that of the Choctaw Indians. From the above facts, Mr. Campbell thinks it not improbable that, in the long lapse of time, since the passage to India by the Cape was known to Europeans, and the thousands of shipwrecks that are known to have occurred on the southern coast of Africa, that similar hordes to those of Fernando Po and Cape Lobos, may have sprung up on many parts of the southern coast.

**CLAPPING OF JURIES, &c.**—In the city of New York, a Mr. Traverse was recently bound to appear before the court, and answer, &c. under the following allegation:—"During the trial of Thomas Ward, charged with manslaughter for killing Mr. Robinson, Mr. Traverse gave vent to his passion by clapping his hands, and other demonstrations of joy, upon the acquittal of Mr. Ward by the jury." The court, after a severe reprimand to Mr. Traverse upon the impropriety of his conduct, and the fatal tendency such conduct would have upon public justice, remarked, if a person had a right to applaud the verdict of a jury, they would have a right to condemn, and their decision, which ought to be free from all restraint, might be induced by fear or favor, and the important privilege of jury by jury be totally lost. The court put Mr. Traverse under a recognizance of \$1,000, to keep the peace and be of good behavior for one year.

**BRITISH CHANCERY DECISION.** Some time since lord Byron obtained from the lord chancellor a writ of injunction to restrain Mr. Dugdale from the publication of the poem of *Don Juan*, the property of the noble author. An application has recently been made, on the part of Mr. Dugdale, to have the injunction dissolved, so that he may continue to publish the aforesaid poem, on the ground of the profanity and extreme immorality of certain passages contained in it—which, according to the argument, deprive the author of any right to have his property protected in a court of equity. The indecent parts of the poem were accordingly read in court, and it was decided that the rule in equity followed the rule in law—that, where a publication

was, in its design, so odious or offensive, that a court of law would give the author no damages against one who should invade his literary property, there the court of equity would not interfere to prevent its invasion. The injunction, therefore, was dissolved, until the issue shall be decided at common law, whether lord Byron be entitled to damages or not—and, if he be entitled, then the injunction is to be revived, and the defendant to account for the intermediate profits, subsequent to the dissolution of the injunction.

Thus, it seems, the immorality of a book, sanctions its theft and circulation. And that, between the author and the publisher, people have no security against the promulgation of grossly indecent and licentious writings. [Charleston Courier.

**THE FLORIDA TREATY.** It has been intimated that Ferdinand, of Spain, having recovered his "*full powers*" as a king, might revoke the Florida treaty. The following article, from the *United States Gazette*, places the subject in a proper point of view—but "the long and the short of the matter is this," we obtained the jurisdiction of the country honestly, and will keep the possession, "peaceably if we can, violently if we must"—*but keep it*; that it never again may be rendered a nursery for the murder of our people, by unprincipled foreigners.

"The New York Evening Post is mistaken in supposing that the Florida treaty was negotiated under the constitutional system of Spain. It was concluded before the change, and under the absolute government which preceded it, accompanied with even the personal interposition and approbation of the French minister at Washington, through instructions from his court. The negotiation was, at one period, during an occasional indisposition of the Spanish plenipotentiary, conducted by the representative of France. It was not, indeed, ratified till the establishment of the cortes had taken place, but this could not alter the obligation of the treaty, in form or substance. The honor of king Ferdinand to ratify, unconditionally, was pledged in the full power of Don Onis, who signed it; and all the delay and opposition which supervened, before the ratification was finally given, was in bad faith. About this treaty no difficulty can occur, and the less, because it had the full approbation of the king of France, the tutor and champion of his cousin of Spain.

"The proclamation of the king of Spain, annulling the acts of government during the prevalence of the cortes, is a flagrant breach of the law of nations, worthy of such a dissolute character. All the acts of a government, established *in fact*, are valid, both in and out of the territory, even after a restoration or revolution. In England, it is even held, that treason against an usurper may be punished under his *legitimate* successor, or, if that be not appropriate language, his successor of the former line. All the rights that accrued to, and all the obligations incurred by, the Spanish nation, under the abdicated government, are now alive and available, whether for or against it. With respect to the subjects of Spain, injustice may be done to them through such a breach of principle, which cannot be corrected; but it is not to be supposed that foreigners will submit to the annulling, declared by Ferdinand, of the rights which they have to claim, or the compensation due to them for the injuries they have sustained, in the interval of the suspension of arbitrary power, and the prevalence of a constitution to which he swore fidelity."



**TREATIES WITH SPAIN.** MESSRS. DAWKINS and COX are appointed commissioners, on the part of Great Britain, to adjust, with Spanish commissioners, the British and Spanish claims, arising under the convention concluded at Madrid, March 12, 1823. This treaty was concluded under the constitutional regime of Spain, and the recent appointment of commissioners, by England, to carry it into execution, shows that the British government did not anticipate the abrogation of the treaty in any issue of the affairs of Spain. The treaty between the United States and Spain for the cession of the Floridas, was made in 1821, and under the same authority as the British, and if one is annulled the other must be also. The king, unquestionably, has power to renew them, or to declare them exceptions to the general rule; and the ministers of both nations will unquestionably require him so to do, if necessary. Mr. Nelson, our minister, was at *Minorca* at the last date, and it is expected, on hearing the restoration of the king, will be landed at Valencia, or some adjacent port, and proceed direct to *Madrid*, and be there about the time of the king's arrival in his capital.—*Boston Cent.*

**A FRENCH HOAX.** We have received, from a friend, (says the *National Intelligencer*), a lithographic copy of a paper which is circulating in France, purporting to be a "diplomatic article extracted from the English newspaper, and said to have been sent to Mr. Canning by one of his secret agents, who got it from a *valet de chambre*, who found it in the pockets of his catholic majesty." It is in the shape of a letter from the king of France to the king of Spain, during the siege of Cadiz, recommending to him a faithful and thorough adherence to the principles of *legitimacy*. It is a keen and cutting piece of irony on the doctrines of the holy alliance, and a bitter strain of sarcasm on the measures of the French government in particular. It would take more time than we can afford to translate the whole of it—but the following extract will serve to gratify the reader's curiosity as a sample of the whole:

"It is to persons of our rank the last degree of abasement to make promises to their subjects and keep their word with them, as was well said by Louis XIV, our ancestor, of glorious memory, who knew how to act the king. Under him, the French never murmured, whatever burthens he imposed upon them. To whatever suffering he reduced them, not one of them whispered a word whilst he lived. For his wars, his mistresses, and to build his palaces, he took their last sous: that is really to reign. Charles II, of England, did nearly the same. Like us, re-established after twenty years exile, and the death of his father, he openly declared that he had rather submit to a foreign king, the enemy of his nation, than to be responsible to it, or consult it upon the affairs of state—sentiments elevated and worthy of his blood, of his name, of his rank I, who write you this, cousin, I should have been the greatest king in Europe, if I had been willing only to have a good understanding with my people. Nothing was so easy. Heaven preserve me from such meanness! I obey congresses, princes, cabinets, and I receive from them orders often embarrassing, always very insolent—I obey, nevertheless; but that which my people wish, and which I promise them, I count for nothing, so fierce is my spirit and such my pride of my race. Let us preserve, my cousin, this noble haughtiness towards our subjects. Let us cherish dearly our old prerogatives: let us govern according to the example of our pre-

decessors, without lending an ear, but to our valets, our mistresses, our favorites, our priests. That is the honor of the crown. Whatever may happen, perish the nations rather than the divine right."

## Grand Canal of New York.

The following brief account of this mighty work, from the pen of De Witt Clinton, may be accepted as a lucid summary of the most interesting particulars that belong to that patriotic undertaking—lately called "*Clinton's big ditch!*" Copy of a letter from De Witt Clinton to James Riley, of Van Wert county, Ohio.

*Albany, 6th Sept. 1823.*

SIR—I have received your letter of the 17th of August. I am happy to hear of your welfare and comfortable establishment, and hasten to answer the important inquiries contained in your communication.

The Western Canal, 362 miles in extent, will be finished this year, except about thirty miles at its western extremity, from Lockport to Buffalo, which will be completed next year. The Northern Canal, extending from Lake Champlain to the Hudson, and uniting with the western about eight miles north of Albany, will also be finished the present season.

Any map of this state, recently published, will designate the route of the canal, and its connexion with the lakes and rivers of the region through which it passes.

There are 81 locks in the whole distance; 26 from Albany to Schenectady; 25 from Schenectady to Utica; 25 from Utica to Rochester; and 5 from Rochester to Buffalo. In this I do not count guard locks, of five to a set, of double and combined locks at Lockport.

Vessels, 75 feet long and 13 wide may, navigate the canal and pass the locks with facility, and will not draw more than 12 or 15 inches of water when loaded. The canal is 40 feet wide and 4 feet deep.

Twenty five tons are considered a full load for one horse, and twenty five miles a day's work. If above 25, and under 50 tons, two horses are used, and the distance 25 to 30 miles per day.

The boats which have been built expressly for the canal, will carry from 30 to 40 tons; and, I presume, that vessels may be used conveying 100 tons. The transportation of a ton of flour from Buffalo to Albany, by the canal, will not cost more than 10 dollars, freight and toll included. By land it would cost \$100.

The tolls are for salt and gypsum, 50 cents per ton, for 100 miles; for produce, 150, and for merchandise, 300 cents.

The revenue from tolls last year, was upwards of \$64,000; this year it will, probably, be \$100,000.

All vessels may navigate the canal, whether belonging to citizens of this state, or not, on paying the transient duties.

I am, with high respect, your most obedient servant,  
DE WITT CLINTON.

## "Circulating Medium."

We learn by the "*Southern Patriot*," that the following memorial has been left at the different insurance offices in Charleston, for the signature of such merchants and others as deem the proposed measure important "for the preservation of a sound currency." It is inserted in the *Register* for the information of all interested—not because the editor approves of the project.

To the honorable the speaker and members of the house of representatives of the congress of the United States.

Your memorialists respectfully represent: That, at the last session of congress, a petition, signed by the several banking institutions, insurance companies, and many of the merchants and other citizens of Charleston, South Carolina, praying for the repeal of the 14th section of the act incorporating the bank of the United States, by which the bills of this bank, without reference to the place where issued, are made every where receivable in all payments to the government, was presented to your predecessors, and, by them, referred to a committee of their own body, who, in the house of representatives, reported favorably on the expediency of granting the prayer of this petition. But, in consequence of the shortness of the session, added to the great mass of business then before congress, we are informed that it was out of its power to determine on the propriety of adopting, by a legislative enactment, the views of its committee.

Your memorialists beg leave to bring this subject to the consideration of congress, and earnestly press upon its attention the probable benefits which would result to the sound circulating medium of the country, if the proposed repeal of the 14th section of the act in question should take place.

This section, under a delusive intendment that the bank of the United States should perform the office of equalizing exchange throughout the United States, has done more to derange the currency of the country than any other cause which is connected with its financial relations. It is, indeed, susceptible of demonstration that exchange has been, in fact, more fluctuating and unequal, between the different sections of the union, in consequence of its operation, and that, in combination with this evil, the section in question has tended to produce a deficient and steadily decreasing circulating medium, at least in the southern and western portions of the United States. The nature and character of this species of calamity, so afflicting to the prosperity of a civilized community, is no where better illustrated than by the gentleman who presides over your treasury, in his report to congress in 1820, "on the state of the currency of the union."

Your memorialists will not occupy your time in urging those arguments, by which the foregoing propositions may be amply sustained, as these arguments will, without doubt, be presented to your view, (should the subject undergo a discussion in congress), by those whose experience and researches fully enable them to discharge this interesting duty to the country.

Your memorialists cannot, however, refrain from fortifying their present application by referring you to the report of the secretary of the treasury, transmitted at the second session of the sixteenth congress, in which this officer urges the expediency of repealing the fourteenth section of the act incorporating the Bank of the United States, and of thus relieving the country generally of grievous burthens to which it is fatally and unavoidably incident. To the enlightened views of this recommendation the experience of each year, is adding fresh and emphatic testimony.

Your memorialists, therefore, respectfully entreat, that whatever may be the result of your final decision on the prayer of their petition, involving as it does the most important and delicate relations of finance and currency, you will at least relieve the anxieties indulged in this section of the country by a careful investigation of the subject, as your me-

morialists believe that a conviction of the wisdom of the proposed repeal will be strengthened in proportion to an enlarged examination of the reasons by which it is to be justified.

Whether the bank of the United States will make a greater or less profit by the repeal, is not within the legitimate range of this inquiry, or the motives which ought to dictate it, for such a consideration would be insignificant and worthless in comparison with the advantages to the country of a circulating medium, abundantly ample for its wants and sufficiently sound for its credit. This section once repealed, the different branches of the bank of the United States would co-operate in producing that prosperous state of things by a free and unembarrassed issue of their notes, which would gradually result in establishing amity and concord between them and the different state and local banks in their neighborhood, by which the country would be exempt from the exhibition of the violation of the faith of contracts, rendered more deplorable by the acrimony of those hostilities it necessarily begets.

Your memorialists beg leave respectfully to present these views, and, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

### Legislature of North Carolina.

*Extracts from governor Holmes's message of November 19, 1823.*

[After noticing some strictly local matters as to certain internal improvements, saying that the flats in the Cape Fear have been considerably removed, and that, in some parts, twelve inches of water have been gained, and stating that the Roanoke navigation company had extended the canal at the Great Falls to Weldon's orchard, &c. and recommending an increased attention to an improvement of the old roads, and the opening of new ones, he says]

"The liberal aid proffered by the last legislature to such agricultural societies as were, or might be formed in different parts of the state, has, it is hoped, produced the dawn of a new era in the improvement of our agriculture. It is encouraging to learn that, in many counties, societies have been instituted; but it is a strong proof of the difficulty of correcting long established habits and methods of culture, that many counties have not availed themselves of the proffered encouragement, and is the best argument that can be offered for the continuance of legislative patronage. Such is the rooted strength of old customs and modes of farming, particularly amongst us, that we must expect improvement to be gradual; and should legislative wisdom deem it expedient to keep the subject alive for some years, we shall, I think, witness a gradual march in improvement. Were each successive legislature to throw in its mite only, in the way that it may deem most expedient, it would doubtless be productive of great good. The American Farmer, an invaluable agricultural paper, published in Baltimore, by Mr. J. S. Skinner, has spread a great deal of useful information among our planters, and has done much good. If the legislature would present each agricultural society in the state with a few copies of this work, it would be of great service to them in their meetings, and at other times when they wish to examine them. I trust it will not be deemed chimerical to recommend the purchase of a small farm near our university, to be put under the care of a scientific and practical farmer, who should, besides a small salary, given as an additional inducement for one qualified to offer, be allowed the produce of the



farm, which should be cultivated in the highest order. On this farm experiments should be made under the direction of the professor of chemistry, in manuring, as to kind, quality and manner of applying, and in the various methods of cultivating different articles of common growth, and such as might be deemed important to introduce from abroad. The person having charge of the farm should understand the mechanism and use of the most improved implements of husbandry, and also be well informed in the different departments of domestic economy. It is unnecessary to be more minute, as my design is only to sketch an outline of the plan which some reflection has suggested to my mind. Let the students of the university, of the two higher classes, accompanied by the professor of chemistry, visit this little farm at such times as might be fixed upon by the faculty of the university, and there see and learn the usefulness and beauty of husbandry. What a stock of useful knowledge would this enable our young men to carry with them into the bosom of society! The utility and practicability of this plan derives much support from the assurance which we may feel, that the able and indefatigable faculty of our university would cheerfully co-operate in the attainment of the important objects in view.

The last general assembly distinguished itself by the passage of the law abolishing imprisonment for debt. Should that humane law be permitted to remain in force, a few year's experience will demonstrate that it will not operate any inconvenience to the community, but will curtail the extension of credit and the numerous law suits consequent thereon. Our country will no longer present the odious spectacle of public prisons filled with the *unfortunate*, many of them to gratify an unhallowed feeling of revenge in a creditor, and the people will be drawn from ruinous speculations and injudicious credit, to habits of industry and economy. I sincerely hope that this relic of barbarity—this stain upon free institutions—is now blotted from our code forever; and that the *unfortunate*, who should rather claim our compassion and charity, shall no longer be torn from helpless families, and confined with criminals in loathsome prisons. Our criminal code appears to me to require amendment. It was recommended to the legislature by my worthy and lamented predecessor, a few sessions past, to strike from the law respecting perjury, the punishment of cropping. With the advance of civilization, under our free and enlightened government, it is certainly proper that we should, from time to time, examine our laws and adapt them to the moral condition of the people. A law that suited men one hundred years ago, would not suit them now; and, in the lapse of a century from this time, our posterity will, no doubt, be astonished to find our code marred with this barbarous punishment, when they shall have adopted one, equally calculated to answer the end of the law, whilst the door of reformation is not closed on its unhappy victim. But what can induce a man, degraded and depraved, to amend his life, with a mark of infamy on his head that must follow him wherever he goes, and exclude him forever from society? The punishment of crimes is intended to deter persons from the commission of them; but every wise law will certainly aim at a reformation of the person punished, or, at least, will not prevent it. It is submitted to your wisdom whether the punishment for counterfeiting would not be a sufficient penalty to the perjury law, excluding the whipping, and retaining the disqualification to give evidence. I would further recom-

mend to your serious deliberation, whether it would not be expedient to abolish entirely the punishment of whipping; and whether the punishment of theft, under any circumstances, should be equal to that of murder.

Since my appointment to the executive, I have witnessed, with much concern, the frequency of imprisonment for common offences of assault and battery. I am certainly an enemy to a loose and inefficient police; but I cannot conceive that the power vested in our courts, of imprisoning, in every case of assault and battery, is at all necessary for the security of the peace and good order of society. Shall we throw a fellow-citizen, possessing all the honest and honorable feelings of our nature, into a dungeon with persons charged with, or convicted of, ignominious crimes? I respectfully suggest to your honorable body, whether it would not be expedient to abolish imprisonment for this offence, except where there clearly appears to be an intention to kill, or the person offending is unable to pay a fine, or the assault is made on a woman.

### Legislature of Georgia.

*Extracts from the governor's message of the 5th of November, 1823.*

Under an act of the last legislature, directing that the dividends upon the bank stock, heretofore set apart for the endowment of county academies, as well as all other monies in the treasury, which have arisen from the sale of confiscated reverted property and escheated estates, should be divided among the several counties in the state, until each county should have received the sum of two thousand dollars, including the amount already received in cash or confiscated property, at one eighth of the amount given for the same, I have caused an estimate to be made of the sums subject to distribution under this act, and of the amounts heretofore received by several of the counties, and finding that the whole sum, subject to distribution at the time, would not give more than about five hundred dollars to those that had received nothing, and make up that sum to those that had received less than five hundred dollars, I have drawn accordingly in their favor, as far as applications have been made for such sums as they were respectively entitled to under this rule of distribution.

The sum of twelve thousand dollars, denominated the poor school fund, directed, by an act of the last session, to be distributed among the different counties, in proportion to the number of poor children which should be returned, in conformity to the second section of the said act, has not been touched, in consequence of the returns of the number of children not having been made to the executive, as required by said act; for without, no just distribution could be made. A schedule of such returns as have been received is herewith transmitted, showing the number in the counties which have made returns.

Among other matters of general importance, the situation of our banks and the soundness of our circulating medium, as connected with the revenue and general interest of the state, will doubtless receive your attention. I know that this is a subject upon which a considerable portion of the community are peculiarly sensitive, and many are averse to legislative scrutiny into the management and standing of those institutions, under an impression that such scrutiny will awaken suspicion and impair the confidence of the community in the paper currency of the state. If these banks have been managed with

ability, if their capital has not been impaired from injudicious loans or the exercise of too much favoritism, they have nothing to fear from a fair investigation into their concerns. At any rate, the state is too deeply interested in the welfare of those institutions, to look with apathy upon the slightest indication of an event so ruinous to her revenue, as a depreciated currency. The low price at which the stock of the two principal banks may be purchased, are such indications as will, it is conceived, warrant your setting on foot a rigorous examination into the causes of such a state of things as has evidently created considerable distrust; and, when discovered, it rests with you to apply the corrective. I am clearly of opinion that much good would result from requiring the different banks, in which the state owns stock, both principals and branches, to report every six months to the executive, the whole of their proceedings, giving the names of their debtors and the amount due by each, to be laid before the legislature at their annual sessions, which would enable them the better to discover and detect bad management, and the more effectually to apply the remedy.

One of the principal objects of the legislature, in chartering the bank of Darien, it is believed, was to encourage and facilitate commercial operations between the western and south-western parts of the state with Darien. It is feared that the intentions of the legislature in that respect have not been carried into effect, or its object much advanced.

Whilst upon this subject, I hope to be indulged in making a few general remarks. That banking institutions are advantageous to those engaged in commercial enterprizes, when resorted to with caution, is a proposition that can admit of but little doubt: but that they are ruinous in their consequences, when introduced into the interior of any country, all must acknowledge who have witnessed their effects. Hence I view it as a measure deeply to be deplored, that the legislature, in the creation of the several banks of the state, had not expressly restricted them to those places where the surplus products of the state are carried to market. It may be said they loan only to those who ask for accommodations, and that the borrowers are the best judges of their wants, and should be left to a free exercise of their wills in the management of their private concerns. The correctness of this reasoning, to a certain extent, cannot be questioned; but when we view the prostration of private credit, and the desolation of families, which have been produced in some of our sister states by the injudicious issue of paper money, thrown into circulation in every quarter of the country, we can but view it as a most alarming evil, and one which the legislature should seek to obviate—Happily for the state which we inhabit, such have not been our sufferings here, though the time may come when the establishment of branch banks in the interior of the country, will be viewed as the greatest curse that could have been inflicted on any people. Indeed, the opinion even now almost universally prevails, that the pecuniary embarrassments of the citizens is greater, in proportion, as you approach the vicinity of a bank. If this be true, it certainly shews that they are pernicious to the people; and if the right has not already passed from your hands, it would be a wise precaution to remove the evil e'er the anticipated consequences assume a more serious character.

Independent of these considerations, which I deem to be the opinions of a great majority of the state, others might be urged against the policy in question. Capital may be wielded so as to advance the

great interests, and it may be wielded so as to prostrate the dearest rights of the community. Who is prepared to say that the period may not arrive when those moneyed institutions will throw the weight of their powerful but subtle influence into the scale of an aspiring faction, hostile to the true interests of the country; thus sapping the foundation of the representative system, by corrupting the purity of the elective franchise. This has been urged with great cogency against the United States bank by those who are hostile to it; and, if applicable to that institution, it is equally as much so to those which exist by the state authority.

The condition of our treasury at this time is certainly flattering. You will perceive that there is now in the treasury upwards of four hundred thousand dollars yielding no increase; which sum will be greatly increased by the sale of the lands now in the market, and by the collection of other debts due the state. How shall this money be vested, and in what way shall the annual interest yielded be appropriated? are questions entitled to your serious deliberation. Some of the states have banking institutions or loan offices, the capital owned exclusively by the state, which yield a handsome revenue. The plan heretofore pursued in making investments of the funds of the state in bank stock, is certainly liable to many objections, and experience has proven that it is a precarious source of revenue. The individual stockholders of the bank, it is presumed, would prefer to be unshackled in the management of those establishments by state directors and legislative inquiries; and it might possibly be to the advantage, both of the state and those who are interested as individuals, if the shares held by the state could be sold at any thing like a par value; or if the amount paid in by the state could be amicably withdrawn, it would place at the disposal of the state, capital sufficiently large to authorize the formation of a system of revenue, safe, permanent and profitable. I do not hesitate to give it as the conviction of my mind, that a state, engaged or interested in any way in loaning her funds, or carrying on a system of banking, should be exclusively interested, and have the sole management of the business. The operations should be at the seat of government alone, and the money drawn from the treasury under such restrictions as would secure a strict accountability. The revenue which would, in all probability, arise to the state from such an institution, would, in the course of a few years, be sufficient, if not entirely, measurably to relieve the citizens from taxation, enable the state to progress advantageously in internal improvement, and perfect its system of public education, all of which are objects highly interesting, and promising lasting benefits to the state.

The privilege of choosing those who rule over us is one of the most estimable rights of a free people, and the surest guarantee of their liberties. It would be a matter well worthy of legislative consideration, to inquire whether this privilege of the citizens of Georgia has not, in one instance, been expressly taken from them, and, in another, unrighteously withheld. Permit me respectfully to suggest the propriety of an alteration of the constitution of the state of Georgia, so as to give the election of governor directly to the people; and also the passage of a law to carry into effect that part of the first section of the second article of the constitution of the U. States which relates to the appointment of electors of president and vice-president of the U. States. That the alteration in the first is loudly demanded by the voice of the state, is a fact that admits of but little



doubt; and that there should be an expression of the legislative will upon the article of the constitution referred to, seems to my mind to be absolutely required by the words themselves. And it is a most singular circumstance, that heretofore a simple resolution for bringing on the election, should have been deemed a compliance with a requisition of that instrument in a case of such vital importance. In legislating upon this subject, it is not reasonable to suppose that the legislature would undertake to vest themselves with a right, which, from the nature and genius of our government, more properly belongs to the people. Upon this subject the constitution of the United States is not as definite as might have been, and it is from this that I draw the inference, that, in this as well as in every other election of sufficient importance to excite a general feeling, and when there exists the least doubt as to the power of appointment, the right is unquestionably with the people, and it is little short of usurpation to deprive them of its exercise.

With sincere gratitude for the repeated manifestations of confidence with which my fellow-citizens have been pleased to honor me, I console myself under the belief, that whatever frailty of human judgment may be discovered in my political acts, that it will be believed, by all impartial judges, that my object has been the public good.

That He, who rules the destiny of states and councils, may guide and direct yours, is the fervent desire of

JOHN CLARK.

[The paragraphs omitted are of a strictly local nature.]

#### INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOV. TROUP.

Fellow citizens,—I come to the administration of your affairs with unfeigned diffidence of my own ability to manage them to your advantage. The indulgence which you have shewn me on every past occasion is my inducement to undertake it, and my incentive to persevere. At every step of my progress, there will be errors to extenuate—weaknesses to overlook. Nevertheless, I come into office free and unfettered, without passions to gratify, or pledges to redeem;—and what is deemed to be right, under the constitution and the laws, will be done.

I have nothing to promise but good intention—save only, that I will endeavor that the laws be executed, the public functionaries, so far as depends on me, held to a strict accountability, and the state, according to its means, defended against its enemies.

The season of peace, gentlemen, in which we find ourselves, is the season for the cultivation of the arts of peace; and what is wanting in the works of Providence, designed for the purposes of man, 'tis for the industry of man to improve; and to improve what God has bountifully given, is gratitude to God. In the measures, therefore, which you may deem proper to extend or facilitate the great work of internal improvement, you may, at all times, rely on my hearty and zealous co-operation. With regard to the other measures, embracing the leading interests of our country, that in them we will move in harmony and in concert. I have the best assurance in the patriotism and intelligence with which I am surrounded.

Fellow citizens—Let us cease our strifes—Let our divisions be at an end. The march of science is so steady—the progress of illumination, so irresistible in this great and growing country, that the generation to come may look back upon our foibles with pity and compassion. Let us discard our selfish-

ness, therefore, and let our motto be—GOD AND OUR COUNTRY.

[Several of the Georgia newspapers say that the late contest for governor was not connected with the presidential question, as has been reported.]

### Legislature of Kentucky.

*Extracts from governor Adair's message of November 4, 1823.*

We meet together, at this period, under an afflicting dispensation of Providence, which has left many of us to mourn the loss of our near and dear relations, and all of us to lament for our country, the loss of some of her most promising, useful and valuable citizens. It becomes us, however, with pious resignation, on the one hand, and filial gratitude on the other, to be thankful for the plenty and peace we enjoy, the late restoration of health, and the abundant crops with which our fields abound.

[After speaking of the revenue, and saying that the surplus, on the 10th Oct. 1823, was only from two to three thousand dollars, he referred to the penitentiary establishment, and remarks:]

The great and most important object of the legislature, in organizing the penitentiary and changing the punishment for crimes, was the hope of effecting reformation in the culprit. To do this, much has been expected from solitary confinement and hard labor, combined. They are good, so far as they go; but they certainly need, greatly need, the further aid of moral instruction. A large proportion of the convicts are not only illiterate, but, what is worse, they have no sense, no knowledge of the value and importance of correct morals. We have not a female confined in the penitentiary; and, to the honor of that class of our population, it may, with truth, be said (and it reflects no less honor on the state), that female convictions, since the organization of the system, have been very rare. To what cause are we to ascribe this great difference in the human character, if not to the stronger sense of moral feelings in the females than the males? Punishment or suffering alone does not often lead to a reform. It is in human nature to resist punishment, which the culprit too often deems unnecessary and unjust. Is it too much to hope then, from the legislature, an appropriation, sufficient to enable some pious, respectable clergyman to devote his sabbaths to the benevolent purpose of instructing this unfortunate and degraded class of men?

Our university still continues to flourish in an eminent degree. The law department promises much, not only in the diffusion of the necessary science of law, but in the promotion of the science of government in its various relations. The medical department has met with a success which, it is believed, has no parallel. The late visitation upon our community has illustrated but too fully the correctness of the policy in promoting this institution. It would be desirable that the faculty would, by some means, organize themselves with the physicians throughout the state, so as to be able to collect the earliest possible information of the diseases which visit us under such incessant changes, and discovering the most successful means of encountering them, to diffuse the knowledge thus acquired as speedily as possible, and thereby render the science of the institution as universal and efficient as practicable.

Our Southern college, at Bowlinggreen, and Centre college, at Danville, are both in successful operation. The deaf and dumb asylum, at the latter place, has been opened under most favorable au-

pices, and promises much in illustrating the merits of those unfortunate persons, whom nature or accident has deprived of the ordinary means of acquiring knowledge.

On the subject of the bank of the Commonwealth, the legislature will, I presume, pursue steadily the course pointed out in the charter, and which has been acted on by two preceding legislatures. To issue more paper would be risking too much, and I am fully of opinion, the debtors cannot meet heavier calls. Let this course be adhered to, and the bank will wind up itself as soon as the people of the state will be prepared to do without it. Permit me, whilst on this subject, to remark, that the bank of the Commonwealth was organized, and the endorsement and replevin laws passed, for different purposes, and intended to operate on separate and distinct classes of debtors. They were not essentially dependent on each other. The bank was intended to relieve a very numerous class of debtors, whose debts were small, and, where both creditor and debtor were citizens of the state, and whose debts, though small individually, amounted, in the aggregate, to the enormous sum of upwards of 2,000,000 dollars, all of which were under judgment and execution, and the property ready to be sacrificed, in most cases, for little more than the officer's fees. It cannot be doubted by any, that such an amount of property, exposed by the officers at the same time, or in a short period, would not have brought a tenth, perhaps, not a twentieth of its value. This numerous, and I will venture to say, this class of honest debtors, have been relieved by loans from the bank; their creditors have been satisfied; and thus, allowed sufficient time to raise the money by adopting the very sage advice which we have all read in our almanacs since the days of poor Job, and may yet read from most public documents and newspapers, of *industry and economy*, an advice always good in itself, but when given to a man whose whole property, the labor of many years, is in the hands of an officer, and about to be torn from him, for one-tenth of its value, in a few days, a week or month, it is then little better than insult. The class of debtors for whose benefit the replevin law was passed, were those whose debts were so large that the limited loans of the bank could not reach; to give them time, was all that the legislature could do for them. To what extent they may have been enabled to avail themselves of the time they have already had, will be better known to the collected wisdom of the legislature, than to myself. One thing, I believe, is certain, that many of them cannot yet pay their debts in specie. I have given this plain narrative of the history of our relief laws, and notwithstanding the abuse which has been heaped upon them by the designing and ignorant. I have not a doubt, but that, from the then situation of the country, they were essentially necessary, and better calculated to do moral justice between creditor and debtor, than any other course in the power of the legislature.

The supreme court of the United States have decided the case involving the validity of our occupying claimant laws, on which so much, both in principal and property, depended, and in which we very properly took so great an interest, and, notwithstanding the provision in the compact with Virginia, that, in the event of a dispute concerning the meaning or execution of the instrument, that the same should be referred to a tribunal therein provided for, and, notwithstanding Virginia had long acquiesced in our interpretation and execu-

tion of its stipulations, and that when we made the proposition, she refused to constitute the tribunal and make the reference, yet that court took cognizance of the compact between the states, as they would have done of a contract between private persons, and, by misunderstanding its meaning, (which has been fully proved by our distinguished and patriotic counsel, and also further illustrated in the same view by an eminent citizen), and by disregarding what had been esteemed the well settled distinction between right and remedy, declared the whole of our occupying claimant laws contrary to the compact and void. And the court of appeals of our own state, following somewhat, (for they do not perfectly agree), this disregard of the ancient distinction between right and remedy, have lately given a decision by which they declare our replevin, and (consequently it is believed), property laws, unconstitutional and void, *whenever they may be so asserted by the creditor*. The decision was given in the case of a contract made prior to the passage of the law. Whether, in consequence of the provision in these laws in relation to the endorsement on executions, they will not give the same decision in cases of contracts, subsequently made, is a subject of conjecture. These decisions have produced much excitement and alarm throughout the state. The courts rely, for the support of their decisions, on that clause of the constitution of the United States, which declares that "*no state shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts*." From these words our court draws the conclusion that the remedial laws, existing at the time of the contract, are made part of the contract and cannot be changed by any future legislature.

It is the great and leading principle in our federal as well as state constitution, that the people shall govern. To secure this important right more effectually, the members of our legislature are elected for short periods, for the sole purpose that the people may, by means of these elections, effect a remedy for existing evils, amend, change or repeal all laws that are found oppressive or injurious to the community. I am not an advocate for legislative infallibility. I would not, therefore, clothe them with the power of doing much evil, and, by the same principle, take from the people the right as well as the power to apply the proper remedy. It is settled that congress, as well as the state legislature, have the power to grant charters of incorporation. It is also well known that there are three leading interests in the United States, the mercantile, the agricultural, and the manufacturing. Suppose then, that one of these interests, (the mercantile or manufacturing), should, by any means, obtain a majority in each house of congress, and thus obtain a charter of incorporation, granting them privileges injurious to the other two pursuits, which would run for forty or fifty years, and for which they would pay a bonus; will any rational man say, there is no power in the government to relieve the community from such a grievance? It too often happens that men, employed, for a length of time, in courts of law, either as judges or inferior actors, become, in feeling and conscience, completely legalized. Man is very much the creature of habit. Such an one would probably tell you, the contract was a fair one, the bonus had been paid, and the law was in favor of the corporation. But would any honest, moral man, hesitate a moment in voting the repeal of such a law? I will mention one other view in which the principle contended for by the courts, if submitted to, may become dangerous to



the government as well to the best interests of the people. Ours is a government founded on moral principles; its strongest support is in the affections of the people; any judicial act that tends to alienate the minds; and consequently, the affections, of large portions of the citizens, for instance, as in the present case, a whole state, by unbending and overturning the course of legislation and adjudication, acted on for years past, must, in the same degree, weaken the power and render less secure the stability of the government.

I need not be told that the general government is authorized to use physical force to put down insurrection and enforce the execution of its laws; I know it, but I know too, with equal certainty, that the day, when the government shall be compelled to resort to the bayonet to compel a state to submit to its laws, will not long precede an event of all others to be deprecated. I refer to these strong points to shew to what extent this principle may be carried. As to the immediate effects, the incalculable litigation and distress it may produce, within this state, I leave it with the legislature who are better able to judge than myself. But the immediate effect and consequences of those decisions on the property and pecuniary relations of the community, is not the view in which most is to be apprehended. The principles they would establish and effects they would produce, sink much deeper and would produce infinitely more permanent evils. They strike at the sovereignty of the state, and the right of the people to govern themselves. It is in this view that they have been contemplated and justly excited the apprehensions of the most intelligent and sober minded members of the community, and in this view the subject is committed to your most solemn consideration. In your wisdom the remedy is expected to be devised. It is with pride, as well as pleasure, I am enabled to say, (and say it without flattery), that there is a due proportion of the talents of the state in the present legislature.

I may fairly hope then, that, on this highly important subject, as well as all others that may come before you, you will act with that cool, dispassionate, manly deliberation which will always be found the surest, as well as the shortest, road to a correct decision. Whatever course the legislature may adopt in supporting and protecting the just rights of the state, and protecting the citizens from the evils to be dreaded from this new doctrine, and, to say the least of it, this doubtful construction given to the constitution of the United States, will, I have little doubt, be approved by your constituents, and go far to quiet their apprehensions on this important subject.

Other subjects, that may occur during the session, will be communicated in due time. It will give me pleasure to co operate with you on all measures calculated to promote the public interest.

I am, gentlemen, with due respect, yours,  
JOHN ADAIR.

#### PROCEEDINGS,

*In the house of representatives of Kentucky, November 6, 1823.*

Mr. *Worthington* called up his resolution of thanks to the governor for his message, offered on yesterday, and commenced his remarks by a eulogy on the governor's message, applauding its patriotism and energy.

Mr. *Emmerson* said, as a division would be caused which he deprecated, he hoped that the resolution would be withdrawn. Mr. *Worthington* refused to

withdraw it. Mr. *Marshall* would not approve of all the sentiments in the message, and repeated the wish that the resolution should be withdrawn. Mr. *Worthington* replied. Mr. *Hawes* moved that it should lie on the table until the 1st of June—when

Mr. *Rowan* observed he would have preferred that the resolution had not been introduced; but, having been proposed to the house, he should vote for it. He alluded to the *revolutionary services* of the governor, and urged that he was entitled to thanks for warning us of *judicial encroachments*, by which the boon of liberty we have acquired, is endangered. He replied to Mr. *Marshall*, and said, he should not have admired the message, had the governor humbly recommended a second petition to the supreme court, like a degraded province of Rome, for a rehearing before a tribunal from which we had been repelled. He proceeded, at some length, to advocate the resolution, and appealed to the manly spirit and candor contained in the message.

Mr. *Emmerson* spoke again. He was opposed to the decision of the court of appeals, but wished a consideration of the resolution delayed until nearly the close of the session. Mr. *Pope* thought it improper to adopt resolutions of this kind. He believed it would better shew the opinion of the house to adopt *practical* measures on the subjects mentioned by the governor. He approved the message in general, but was averse to this course of proceeding.

Mr. *Turner* objected to the resolution because it was unusual, and because there was something monarchical in this mode of proceeding in complimenting and praising public officers. To give a vote of thanks would be much more appropriate at the end of his term of office. But he did not approve the message, because it pronounced one half of the people of the commonwealth to be "designing or ignorant." Both he and his constituents were opposed to the policy of establishing the commonwealth's bank; and he could not thank the governor for pronouncing them, and a large portion of this house, "ignorant and designing men." He said he was proud we had such an enlightened and able tribunal as the supreme court of the United States—a tribunal that was *elevated above local feeling*, although he regretted their decision in relation to the occupying claimant laws; but *he would not, therefore, unhinge the government*. He alluded to the expression which intimates that, when the national government shall undertake to enforce its laws by the bayonet, a dissolution of the union is not far off; and said he would have preferred the omission of such a sentiment. *It was too strong for him, and was a subject which ought not to be alluded to.*

Mr. *G. Slaughter* mentioned his personal friendship for the governor, but, if pressed, should vote against the resolution. Mr. *Wickliffe* said that they were not sent there to thank public officers for doing their duty. He spoke of the passage referred to by Mr. *Turner*, and asked whether there was any danger of an insurrection in Kentucky? Admit that the supreme court had erred, he saw no reason to thank the governor for telling the legislature of it—and said, we are now to determine whether we will dispense with the judiciary altogether, and amalgamate all the departments of government into one, &c.

Mr. *Rowan* thought the passage in the governor's message, relative to the *designing and ignorant*, had been misunderstood and misapplied. Neither the gentlemen from Madison nor from Fayette, he

presumed, had employed themselves in abusing the laws passed by the constitutional majority, to which it is the duty of all good citizens to submit until they are repealed. He was sure no man in this house, and but a small portion of the community, have been employed in that business. He proceeded to comment on the message, and explain the different parts that he considered had been misrepresented, and to advocate the propriety and vigilance displayed. He was not more averse to a federal government or a federal judiciary than any other government or department; but was opposed to the course of any officers of the government who sap the foundation of civil liberty. He denied that we had the same laws, in case the occupying claimant laws are lost, as Virginia had when in a similar condition with Kentucky. She had an occupying claimant law more extensive than that of Kentucky. The principle of the decision was, in his opinion, the essence of slavery; for what is slavery but compulsion to spend the labor of our life for others? Yet the governor was censured because he had alluded to this important subject. Our court of appeals had come in, and finished what the supreme court had left. The latter has taken away from us the power to legislate over our soil, and the former the power over the remedies for the regulation and enforcement of contracts. The subject, also, has been alluded to by the governor, and for this he is censured. He did not apprehend any necessity for resorting to physical force for a remedy, although *that course, to escape from tyranny, is not without a precedent in the history of our forefathers.* Every remedy, in his opinion, *may now be obtained by moral means.* He defended that part of the message which relates to the penitentiary. He eulogized those parts of the message which relate to the female character, the university and colleges, and, particularly, the plans suggested for a combination of the medical faculty and skill throughout the country, for the purpose of meeting the first approaches of disease.

Mr. Woodson rose to make but a single remark. He inculcated strongly the necessity of cultivating good feelings in the discussion of important principles. He thought this resolution unnecessary and ill-advised, and, for the purpose of giving time for more reflection, and, if possible, *to get rid of this unnecessary and useless discussion,* moved an adjournment—which carried.

In the course of this day's proceedings, Mr. Marshall laid on the table the following joint resolutions:

This general assembly, considering its powers, privileges and duties, similar and co-extensive with those of former legislatures, who, composed of the senators and representatives of the people, are charged with the care and superintendence of their interests; considering that its predecessors of the year 1821, deeming the first decision of the supreme court of the United States, in the case of Green and Biddle, an event deeply implicating the constitutional powers and privileges of the legislature of this state, by declaring its acts, known as the occupying claimant laws, a violation of the constitution, and, therefore, null and void, deputed two of our ablest counsellors and most respectable citizens, to represent the feelings, and support the rights of themselves and their constituents, by remonstrance and otherwise, and if practicable to procure a change of the injurious determination of the court; considering that, although the effort was made with ability, it notwithstanding failed; considering that the final opinion of the court, not less exceptiona-

ble, is even more irreconcilable and alarming than the first, since the court, having retreated from the constitution of Kentucky, have fortified themselves with that of the United States, whence all hope of self relief is placed beyond our reach, were we even disposed to change our own constitution; considering that, by this succession of untoward occurrences, Kentucky has been thrown into a situation of serious embarrassment; and that now, reduced to the alternative of submission or resistance, she will only consider the options which the latter presents to her choice, in its various modes of redress; and considering, that the mildest course, which combines with the probability of success, is the most eligible; and that, as there has not been any direct address from this body to the court, this legislature is determined to foresee no difficulty in obtaining, from a full court, a rehearing and reversal of their determination. Therefore,

*Resolved,* That the general assembly of Kentucky will adopt an address, in its own constitutional character, to the supreme court of the United States, in full session, which shall contain a remonstrance against the construction made of the compact between Virginia and Kentucky, and especially of its third article; setting forth the point of misconception, as it is believed, by the court, the construction which this legislature makes of the same article, the injurious consequences resulting from the present determination, and a petition for its total and definitive reversal, upon an explicit abandonment of the grounds heretofore taken by the court.

Thus giving to our sister states and the world, an example of the predilection and tenacity with which this legislature adheres to the benign principles of the federal constitution which so happily reconcile the patriotism, pride and dignity of free states, with even reiterated applications to the national supreme tribunal of justice, for redress of a grievance. Wherefore,

*Resolved,* That a joint committee be appointed, on the part of the senate and of the house of representatives, to prepare and report a remonstrance and petition agreeably to the foregoing resolution.

¶ We have an account of the proceedings of the 7th and 8th Nov. but no further notice of the resolutions is given in them.

## Treaties of and with the U. States.

We are indebted for the following very useful article to the (Washington) "National Journal."

Treaties entered into between the United States, and foreign nations, from the year 1778, to the present time; showing the objects of those treaties, their dates, the dates of their ratification, and by whom negotiated.

### TREATIES WITH FRANCE.

Of *amity and commerce*, of the 6th February, 1778; negotiated at *Paris*, by C. A. Gerard, B. Franklin, Silas Dean, and Arthur Lee. Ratified by congress on the 4th of May, 1778. Annulled by act of July 7, 1798.

2. Of *alliance*, of the 6th of February, 1778; negotiated at *Paris*, by C. A. Gerard, B. Franklin, Silas Dean, and Arthur Lee. Ratified by congress on the 4th of May, 1778. Annulled by act of July 7, 1798.

3. Contract concerning the *loan and repayment of money*, of the 16th of July, 1782; framed at *Versailles*, by Gravier de Vergennes and B. Franklin. Ratified by congress on the 22d of January, 1783. Obsolete.



4. Convention concerning *consuls and vice consuls*, of the 14th of November, 1778; negotiated at *Versailles*, by I. C. de Montmorin and Thomas Jefferson. Annulled by act of July 7, 1798.

5. Convention for *terminating differences*, of the 30th of September, 1800; negotiated at *Paris*, by Oliver Ellsworth, William Richardson Davis, William Vans Murray, and Joseph Bonaparte, Charles Pierre Claret Fleusieu and Pierre Louis Roderer. Provisionally ratified on the 17th of February, 1801; and finally declared to have been ratified on the 21st of December, 1801. Expired.

6. *Ceding Louisiana*, of the 30th of April, 1803, negotiated at *Paris*, by Robert R. Livingston, James Monroe, and Barbe Marbois. Ratified on the 21st of October, 1803.

7. Convention for the *payment of sixty millions of francs* to France for the cession of Louisiana, of the 30th of April, 1803; negotiated at *Paris*, by Robert R. Livingston, James Monroe, and Barbe Marbois. Ratified on the 21st of October, 1803.

8. Convention to *secure the payment of the sum due by France to the citizens of the United States*, of the 30th of April, 1803; negotiated at *Paris*, by Robert R. Livingston, James Monroe, and Barbe Marbois. Ratified on the 21st of Oct. 1803.

9. Convention of *navigation and commerce* with France; negotiated by John Quincy Adams and Baron de Neuville, at Washington, 24th of June, 1822. Ratified, 12th February, 1823.

#### TREATIES WITH THE STATES GENERAL OF THE UNITED NETHERLANDS.

1. Of *amity and commerce*, of the 8th of October, 1782; negotiated at the *Hague*, by John Adams, George Van Randwyck, B. V. D. Santheuvel, P. V. Bleiswyck, W. C. H. Van Lynden, D. I. Van Heeckeren, Joan Van Kuffeler, F. G. Van Dedem, and H. Tjassens. Ratified by congress, 23d of Jan. 1783.

2. Convention concerning *vessels recaptured*, of the 8th of October, 1782; negotiated at the *Hague*, by John Adams, George Van Randwyck, B. V. D. Santheuvel, P. V. Bleiswyck, W. C. H. Van Lynden, D. I. Van Heeckeren, Joan Van Kuffeler, F. G. Van Dedem, and H. Tjassens. Ratified by congress on the 23d day of January, 1783.

#### TREATIES WITH SWEDEN.

1. Of *amity and commerce*, of the 3d of April, 1773; negotiated at *Paris*, by Gustavus Philip de Creutz and Benjamin Franklin. Ratified by congress on the 29th of July, 1783. By a separate article to this treaty, it was to have full effect only for fifteen years, counting from the day of the ratification. It consequently expired on the 29th of July, 1798.

2. Treaty with Sweden, negotiated at *Stockholm*, by Jonathan Russell, count de Engerstrom, and count Adolpho George de Morner, 4th September, 1816. Ratified, 27th May, 1818. By the king of Sweden, 24th July, 1818.

#### TREATIES WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

1. Provisional articles of *peace*, of the 30th of November, 1762; negotiated at *Paris*, by Richard Oswald, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Jay and Henry Laurens. Sanctioned by congress, on the 14th of April, 1783.

2. Armistice, declaring a *cessation of hostilities*, of the 20th of January, 1783; negotiated at *Versailles*, by Alleyne Fitz Herbert, John Adams and Benjamin Franklin. Sanctioned by congress on the 11th of April, 1783.

3. *Definitive treaty of peace*, of the 3d of September, 1783; negotiated at *Paris*, by David Hartly, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin and John Jay. Ratified by congress on the 24th of Jan. 1784.

4. Treaty of *amity, commerce and navigation*, of the 19th of November, 1794; negotiated at *London*, by William Windham, (baron Grenville), and John Jay. The senate of the United States, on the 24th of June, 1795, advised the president to ratify this treaty, on condition that there should be added thereto an article, whereby it should be agreed to suspend the operation of a part of the 12th article. Such an article having been added, the treaty was duly ratified by the president of the United States and his Britannic majesty, and the ratifications were exchanged at *London*, on the 28th day of October, 1795. The *first explanatory article* of this treaty was ratified on the 9th of May, 1796. The *second explanatory article* was ratified on the 5th of June, 1798. The former of these explanatory articles was negotiated at *Philadelphia*, on the 4th of May, 1796, by P. Bond and Timothy Pickering; and the latter at *London*, on the 15th of March, 1798, by lord Grenville and Rufus King.

5. Convention relative to the *execution of the 6th article* of the treaty of the 19th of November, 1794, (No. 4.) of the 8th January, 1802; negotiated at *London*, by Robert Banks Jenkinson, (lord Hawkesbury), and Rufus King. Ratified on the 26th of April, 1802.

6. Of *peace and amity*, of the 24th of December, 1814; negotiated at *Ghent*, by James lord Gambier, Henry Goulburn and William Adams, and John Quincy Adams, James A. Bayard, Henry Clay, Jonathan Russell and Albert Gallatin. Ratified on the 17th of February, 1815.

7. Convention to regulate the *commerce* between the United States and his Britannic majesty; negotiated at *London*, 3d July, 1815, by John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, Albert Gallatin, Frederick John Robinson, Henry Goulburn and William Adams. Ratified, 22d December, 1815.

8. Convention with Great Britain; negotiated at *London*, 20th October, 1818, by Albert Gallatin, Richard Rush, Frederick John Robinson, Henry Goulburn. Ratified 30th January, 1819. By the prince regent, 2d Nov. 1818.

9. Convention between the United States and Great Britain, under the mediation of the emperor of Russia, respecting *slaves and other private property*, carried away by the British at the close of the late war. Signed at St. Petersburg, the 30th, June, [12th July], 1822, by Charles Robert count Nesselrode, John count Capodistrias, Henry Middleton and Charles Bagot. Ratified 11th January, 1823.

#### TREATIES WITH PRUSSIA.

1. Of *amity and commerce*. This treaty bears no special date, but was signed by the negotiators as follows: by B. Franklin, at *Passay*, on the 9th July, 1785; by Thomas Jefferson, at *Paris*, on the 29th of July, 1785; by John Adams, at *London*, on the 5th of August, 1785; and by F. G. de Thulemeier, at the *Hague*, on the 10th of September, 1785. By the 27th article it was limited to ten years, and expired in 1796: it was supplied by No. 2. Ratified by congress on the 17th of May, 1786.

2. Of *amity and commerce*, of the 11th of July, 1799; negotiated at *Berlin*, by John Quincy Adams, Charles William, count of Funckenstein, Philip Charles, of Alvensleben, and Christian Henry Corce. Ratifications exchanged at *Berlin*, on the 22d of June, 1800. By the 27th article, it was limited to ten years, and expired on the 22d of June, 1810.

#### TREATIES WITH SPAIN.

1. Of *friendship, limits and navigation*, of the 27th of October, 1795; negotiated at *San Lorenzo* el

Real, by Thomas Pinckney and the Prince of Peace. Ratified on the 3d of March, 1796.

2. Convention of indemnification with Spain, negotiated at *Madrid*, 11th August, 1812, by Pedro Cevallos, and Charles Pinckney. Ratifications of the two governments exchanged at Washington, by John Quincy Adams, secretary of state, and Louis Don Onis, 21st December, 1818. Ratified 22d December, 1818.

#### TREATY WITH MOROCCO.

1. Of *peace and friendship*, of the 28th of June, 1786; negotiated at *Morocco*, by Thomas Barclay, under an appointment from John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, ministers plenipotentiary of the United States, at London and Paris. Ratified by congress on the 18th of July, 1787.

#### TREATIES WITH ALGIERS.

1. Of *peace and amity*, of the 5th of September, 1795; negotiated at *Algiers*, by Joseph Donaldson, junior, under an appointment from David Humphreys, commissioner plenipotentiary, &c. Ratified on the second of March, 1796. Annulled, by war.

2. Treaty of *peace and amity*, concluded between the United States of America, and his highness Omar Bashaw, dey of Algiers, by Stephen De catur and William Shaler, on the part of the United States, 30th June, 1815. Ratified 26th December, 1815.

3. Treaty of *peace and amity* between the United States of America, and the dey and regency of Algiers, by William Shaler and Isaac Chauncey, on the part of the United States. Negotiated 22nd and 23rd December, 1816. Ratified, 11th February, 1822.

#### TREATIES WITH TRIPOLI.

1. Of *peace and friendship*, of the 4th of November, 1796; negotiated by Joel Barlow, under an appointment from David Humphreys, commissioner plenipotentiary. Ratified on the 10th of June, 1797. Annulled, by war.

2. Of *peace and amity*, of the 4th of June, 1805; negotiated at *Tripoli*, by Tobias Lear. Ratified on the 17th of April, 1806.

#### TREATY WITH TUNIS.

1. Of *peace and friendship*, of the 26th of March, 1799; negotiated by Joseph S. Famin, charge d'affaires, &c. and, as to certain alterations, by William Eaton and James Leander Cathcart. Ratified on the 10th of January, 1800.

### CHRONICLE.

*Rufus Putnam*, a brigadier general by brevet at the close of the revolutionary war, and one of the first, if not the first, settler in Ohio, lately died at Marietta, aged 90 years.

*Murder.* The people of New York were much shocked at the exposure of the body of a man, found lying in the street, and nearly naked, by the watchmen, on the night of the 21st inst. who had been barbarously murdered. It was ascertained to be that of a certain James Murray, who had just arrived from Boston, with about 450 dollars, the fruits of his hard earnings in a foundry at that place. It was discovered that, being a stranger, he had been enticed to lodge at a sailors' boarding house, kept by one John Johnson. A search was made, the presumptive proofs of the guilt of Johnson were of the strongest character, he was arrested, and the next day, unable to obtain one moment's repose, eased his mind by confessing one of the most cold,

cruel and deliberate murders that we recollect to have heard of. While Murray was asleep, he struck him on the head with a hatchet, and instantly killed him.

*Pittsburg.* A large frame house took fire in this city a few nights since, and, terrible to relate, a young lady and two children, 6 or 8 years old, perished in the flames!

*Counterfeiters.* A nest of manufacturers of dollars and doubloons, has been broken up in Canada, and seven or eight of them, with all their tools and implements, captured. They had many plates on different banks to counterfeit their notes.

*At New Orleans*, three licenses for gaming houses were granted the present year at \$3000 each—aggregate 15,000—12,000 to the hospital and 3000 to the college. The number of licenses are limited to six.

*The Schuylkill Navigation company* have completed their additional loan of \$250,000, which, it is supposed, will enable them to accomplish all their projected improvements. Mr. Guard took 43,000 dollars of the sum.

*New Jersey.* A bill to incorporate the Messrs. Haights, of New York, and others, for the purpose of manufacturing ingrain carpeting and other goods, at the Little Falls, with a capital of \$200,000, to be increased to \$400,000, has passed both houses of the legislature of New Jersey, where they avow it is their intention to remove their whole establishment.

*Deer hunt*—A party of gentlemen from Albemarle county, Va. about twenty in number, returned, a few days ago, from a hunting excursion on the west side of the Blue Ridge. They killed and brought home eighteen deer.

*Live Stock*—200 geese arrived at Greenburgh, Alabama, about the 20th ult. which had travelled, on foot, from Rutherford county, Tennessee, a distance of three hundred miles, being driven for sale.

*Rats* are said to be so numerous in Jamaica that they consume one twentieth part of the sugar cane raised in the island, with great quantities of corn, &c. Thirty thousand have been caught and killed on one plantation in a single year! Traps, poison, terriers, &c. are used to destroy them, but their numbers appear undiminished.

*Whale fishery.* The editor of the Nantucket Inquirer states the following remarkable facts relative to the extent of the whale fishery from that port.

At this moment there are employed in the southern whale fishery, from the port of *Nantucket alone*, nearly twice as many ships as are engaged in that fishery from all the ports of England and France—and that most of the whaling ships belonging to both these countries, are commanded by persons from Nantucket and New Bedford, who have been drawn from their homes by foreign allurements.

The first whale ship fitted out at New Haven, called the *Henry*, returned to that port on the 17th instant, from the Pacific, with a full cargo (2,000 bbls) of sperm and whale oil. She was absent two years and 11 months, and arrived with all the crew that she took out.

*Mr. Mathews.* The London Magazine, for Sept. describes the performance of Mathews, the comedian, at one of the London theatres, and observes—

"The only benefit we have gained by Mathews's trip to America is, that he has been forced into the drama, the legitimate drama—and to the taste of Yankees do we owe one of the best pieces of acting on the stage, we mean *Morbleau*, in Monsieur Tonson."



# NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES. No. 14—Vol. I.] BALTIMORE, DECEMBER 6, 1823. [Vol. XXV. WHOLE No. 638.

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

CONGRESS. The first session of the 18th congress, was opened at Washington on Monday last—a quorum of both houses being present. An account of the proceedings, with the message of the president, is inserted under the proper heads.

Mr. Clay was elected speaker of the house of representatives at the first ballot, Mr. Taylor, of New-York, who was much spoken of as a candidate, having declined a poll. Mr. C. had 139 votes, and Mr. Barbour, late speaker, 42. It is with sincere pleasure we thus ascertain that the various reports about the state of Mr. C's health have, at least, been exaggerated; and the nation will rejoice to see him in a place, the arduous and important duties of which no one can better, and few, indeed, so well perform as he.

"The 'Washington Republican' has greatly excited the 'National Intelligencer,' by intimating that the vote given to Mr. Barbour shewed the strength of one of the candidates for the presidency in the house; the latter says it is 'absurd,' 'preposterous,' 'ridiculous,' 'insulting,' 'exaggerated,' 'impudent' and 'totally unfounded,' and so forth, all in about two dozen lines! This would almost make one believe that the 'Washington Republican' is right in its suggestion, seeing that the latter is so angry about it! Mr. B. is a very worthy gentleman and an enlightened man—but, no doubt, failed in his opposition to Mr. Clay from other than presidential considerations, as operating on those who voted for or against him. At least, I hope so—for it would not be at all consistent with my ideas of right, if such considerations had had decisive influence, on either side, in a case like this.

THE MESSAGE of the president of the United States, delivered on Tuesday last, is remarkable for the amplitude and simplicity of its details—and suggests many subjects that will engage the serious attention of the representatives of the people—if they shall not be too much occupied with electioneering to attend to them. Instead of pointing out these things, or attempting to explain what the president means—the readers of this work are referred to the message itself, in belief that the document may be understood without the aid of editorial interpretations. I would only invite a careful perusal of it.

There is one part of the message, however, that will attract particular attention. It is where the president suggests the possibility that the 'allied powers' may attempt an extension of their 'political system' to Mexico and the South American states—which, he declares, ought to be regarded 'as dangerous to our peace and safety.' Every thinking American will accord in this opinion—but the expression of it, on an occasion like the present, convinces us that there must be some special reason for putting it forth. It has been universally believed that the members of the 'holy alliance' entertained the design of reducing all governments to their own standard of right, as Procrustes stretched or chopped off the limbs of persons that they might fit the measure of his bed; and we recollect, also, that a work was published at Verona, dedicated by permission to the emperor of Austria, in which it was recommended, as necessary to the repose of Europe,

that even England should be compelled to fall into their system—(see last vol. of the Register, page 33)—but we hardly thought that they had proceeded so far as we are now disposed to believe that they have done. Be this as it may, the present is not a time to trifle or tamper with our means of defence. They should be cherished, as we love ourselves and our children. An increased power in them may not be necessary just now, but their efficiency should be kept up and increased.

MARYLAND. Leave has been granted in the senate of this state to bring in a bill to change the mode of electing electors of president and vice president of the United States. It is understood that it will be proposed to make such election by a general ticket. It will be recollected, as lately shewn in this paper, that Maryland, at the three contested elections for president, in 1796, 1800 and 1812, gave only four effective votes, though Delaware, at the same elections, gave ten.

I am mortified to be informed, that a main or material part of the late excellent speech of the governor of Vermont, to the legislature of that state, is not among the extracts inserted in the Register of the 25th of October last. The defect shall be supplied when an entire copy is obtained—which, to the best of my recollection, I have not yet seen, through some of those singular and unaccountable accidents which sometimes happen.

THE PRUSSIAN MINISTER, baron Frederick Greunin, died, at Washington, on Monday last, aged 53, of successive fits of the apoplexy. He was much esteemed by those who had the best opportunities of knowing his worth.

THE MAIL ROBBERS. Aminhisor and Ward were, on Monday last, sentenced, by the circuit court of the United States, to ten years imprisonment each, the utmost limit of the punishment prescribed by law, on the finding of the jury. What strongly operated in favor of those persons was, that the pistols and musket, with which they were armed, were loaded when found; hence, it was presumed, that they meant to use them more to intimidate than injure the driver or the guard of the mail, though the latter discharged his blunderbuss and one pistol, and wounded two of them.

FOREIGN NEWS. We have late intelligence from Great Britain, France and Spain. In the first, the people are very busily employed, and apparently more prosperous than at any former period. There are no more meetings or mobs, or 'Manchester massacres.' All the known world being tributary to her manufacturing industry and scientific power, there is an abundance of money in Britain—it may be had in almost any quantity, at four per cent. on proper security. In France, the ultras are busy in going to balls, theatres and churches, in honor of the splendid victories of the duke of Angoulême in Spain. And, in Spain, a greater degree of private misery and personal privation, perhaps, prevails than ever before was known. The government, if any regular government there yet is, is without a

cent of money and without credit—the king, by expressing his determination to disavow the loans obtained by the cortes, has given the *coup de grace* to the broken and agonized pecuniary reputation of the kingdom, and raised up a conspiracy of all the capitalists of Europe against him. It appears also pretty clear, that the spirit of the constitution-  
alists is not altogether destroyed, and as if agreed that a large French army must be maintained in the country to preserve the *freedom of the king*, who, nevertheless, is reported to have almost quarrelled with the duke of Angouleme, his royal cousin, because he recommended moderate measures—little suited to the base dispositions of the perjured Ferdinand and the infamous persons who surround him. He had not yet reached Madrid, having stopped nine days at Seville to offer up his devotions at the shrine of *Saint Ferdinand*, &c.

**SOUTH AMERICA, &c.** It is stated that the emperor of Russia has recalled his accredited agents from Brazil, and is exerting himself, through his ministers, to get up an expedition in Spain against the *republic of Colombia*, to consist of 12,000 men, nominally Spaniards, but fitted out at the expense of France, with French artillery, &c. to be preceded by a detachment of *priests*, as pioneers in the work of despotism. It is added that Great Britain will not interfere in any quarrel or renewal of the war between Spain or Portugal and their late colonies; but also said, that she will not permit any other power to take part in it.

**SOUTH AMERICAN CONSULS.** *From a London paper of October 23.* The following is an accurate list of such of those appointments as have transpired:—

*Mexico.* Consul general, Mr. O'Gorman, Vera Cruz—Consul, Mr. Charles Mackenzie, Acapulco—Consul, Mr. Ponsonby Staples—Commissioners, Mr. Lionel Harves and Mr. Ward, (son of Mr. Ward, of ordrance).

*Colombia.* Consul general, (Bogota), Mr. James Henderson, author of "The History of Brazil" La Guayra, Mr. Thomas Tupper. Maracaibo, Mr. Robert Sutherland. Carthagena, Mr. Watts. Panama, Mr. Macgregor—Commissioners, colonel Hamilton and colonel Patrick Campbell. Buenos Ayres—Consul general, Mr. Parish. Chili—Consul general, Mr. Nugent. Lima—Consul general, Mr. Roweroff.

The objects of the commissioners are of a temporary nature. It is expected that, after they have made their reports on the condition of the countries to which they are sent, the same gentlemen will be appointed as ministers to those governments.

The commissioners and consuls for Mexico left the town last week; those for Colombia departed yesterday.

**CUBA.** There is a strong report that Ferdinand, of Spain, has ceded the island of Cuba to France, in return for the generous exertions of the latter in reducing his own *subjects to submission*. It is believed that the people will not admit of any transfer; and, if they are united, favored as they are by location and climate, it will be no easy matter to force a foreign yoke upon them; nor can it be supposed that Great Britain, who profits so much by the trade of this valuable possession, will permit its passage into any other hands than her own. If not now, it must soon be, the key of the greatest and most valuable commerce that any point on the habitable globe can furnish.

**VERMONT.** There are in the state of Vermont, 27 cotton and woollen factories—13 paper mills—236 fulling mills—250 carding machines—380 grain mills—380 physicians—224 lawyers—235 churches—1575 school houses and about 150 distilleries.

**NEW YORK.** The following is a summary statement of the annual expenditures and receipts of the city of New York.

EXPENDITURES.	
Alms house, penitentiary, &c.	\$35,000
Watch	56,000
Fire department	9,500
Lamps	25,000
Interest on public debt	80,000
Salaries	31,000
Repairs	19,000
Board of health	2,500
Roads	2,000
Common schools and charities	12,000
Police office	5,000
Criminal courts	12,000
Justices courts	1,500
Working the convicts	3,000
Printing and stationary	2,500
Contingent expenses	10,000
Coroner's fees	1,500
Annual election	1,000
Opening Beckman and Dover streets	17,200
Market, near Essex and Grand streets	7,000
Repairing Dock and Slips	20,000
Balance due on new dredging machine	3,805 47
Do. on new watch house to be built	950
New mud scow	600
Bonds payable to banks	53,500
	<hr/> 452,645 47
Balance that will remain 31st December, 1823	4,909 34

\$457,554 81

These expenditures, it is contemplated, will be met by the following

RECEIPTS.	
For rents, including ferries	\$45,000 00
Street manure	3,200
Mayoralty fees	1,500
Vendue sales	10,000
Alien passengers	1,000
Tavern and excise licenses	18,000
Docks and slips	30,000
Arreages on streets	12,000
Bonds due the corporation	3,770
Taxes	330,000
	<hr/> 454,470 00
Balance, 31st December, 1822	3,084 81

\$457,554 81

**TENNESSEE.** We have the report of the bank committee to the legislature of this state. It details the present condition of these institutions. The old state, or Knoxville bank, owes debts, due and demandable, to the amount of \$730,340; and has specie and other available funds to the amount of \$548,225; and it holds of bills and notes discounted, &c. the sum of 1,263,269: the Nashville bank owes, as above, 823,442, and has specie and available funds to the amount of 405,442. The bills and notes discounted and property belonging to the institution, are valued at 1,524,752. So that the calling in of 16 per cent. by one bank, and of 29 per cent. by the other, would enable both to discharge all their debts.



**FLORIDA.** The commissioners have rejected the great grant of the duke of Alagon. This was expected, if it should be presented to them.

**GREAT CROPS.** It is stated in a manner that compels us to believe it, that Mr. John F. Fargo, of Monroe county, N. Y. has really raised one hundred and forty-three bushels of corn on one acre of land, the present season; and that Mr. N. Owings, of Baltimore county, had 26,040 sheaves of wheat on twenty acres; 2250 of which he had thrashed, and they yielded 87 bushels, or an aggregate estimate 1006 for the whole, equal to more than 50 bushels per acre. The wheat weighs 62 pounds per bushel.

**THE CURSE.** *New Orleans, November 1.* The following important document appeared yesterday, from the mayor of this city, viz:

**"500 DOLLARS REWARD.**

"A writing, of great concern, has been directed to the mayor of this city. The person who wrote it is requested to call at the mayor's office, for a reward of five hundred dollars, provided he will give proof of what he has stated. Secrecy will be observed respecting his name.

J. ROFFIGNAC, Mayor.

*"New Orleans, Oct. 31, 1823.*

The public happiness demands that every measure should be adopted by the public authorities, to get the truth of the communication above alluded to, and the mayor, in the disbursement of the reward offered, would purchase, perhaps, the lives of many of his fellow citizens, at a cheap rate.

*Lou. Advertiser.*

**Nov. 3.** The city council, at their sitting on Saturday, on motion of Mr. Davezac, appointed a committee, to draft a memorial to the executive of the union, requesting that a regular force, of two hundred men, should be permanently stationed in the city of New Orleans. The committee consist of Messrs. Davezac, Christy and Allard.—*ibid.*

**VACCINATION.** Additional evidence of the powerful effects of vaccination will be found in the following case—besides the interest it may excite in the medical world:

A Mr. —, of Pembroke, New York, in whose vicinity the small pox was prevailing, unfortunately became infected with that disorder—but the delicate state of his wife's health prevented a disclosure of the fact to her, though she was induced to submit to vaccination, which she underwent with perfect success—but was about the same time delivered of an infant, which died in three days after its birth, of the small pox. [*Batavia Advocate.*]

**A GOOD TOAST.** The following characteristic toast was given at the late Brighton agricultural dinner, by Thomas G. Fessenden, esq. editor of the New England Farmer.

"The battle of the Cowpens—May Americans always beat in cow pens, calf pens, sheep pens, pig pens, Author's pens, and all other pens."

**ROYAL MATTERS.** The birth-day of his royal highness, the duke of Bordeaux, was lately celebrated at Paris. His royal highness, being three years old, wore the arms presented him by Monsieur. He drank the health of the company, in wine, and then escorted Mademoiselle of Orleans, aged 11, to the ball room, prepared in the apartments of his royal highness, the duke, who is "two feet and a chew of tobacco" high. This almost equals the

making of grand Lamasin Thibet—and, certainly, is of the same school of superstition and folly.

**STATISTICS.** The table of the 39 states composing the German confederation, drawn up according to the latest data, taken from the archives of the Diet, makes the population to be 30,178,311 souls; the revenue 219,933,627 florins; the number of votes in the Diet 70; of which Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, Hanover, Saxony and Wurtemberg, have four each; Baden, Hesse Cassel, Hesse Darmstadt, Holstein and Luxemburg, three each; Brunswick, Nassau and Mecklenburgh Schwerin, two each; and the other 25 states, one vote each.

It may be added, that the total population of the confederation is divided nearly into 17,000,000 of Catholics, 13,000,000 of Protestants and 200,000 Jews, inhabiting a country of 11,869 German square miles; which forms 1-13th of the territory of Europe. The army of the confederation is, in time of peace, 301,780 men, and, in time of war, 452,670. In the above statement of the population, only those countries are included which actually form a part of the confederation, and not the other dominions which some of the members possess—such as Hungary and the Italian states of Austria, the kingdom of the Netherlands, whose sovereign is a member, as grand duke of Luxemburg only, &c.

*Brussels paper.*

Since the introduction of vaccination into Denmark (21 years) 476,926 persons, according to the records of the committee, have been vaccinated.

The population of Iceland, on the 1st Jan. 1822, amounted to 48,386. In the year 1822 were born 869 males, and 855 females—total 1724. Died in that year, 418 males, and 423 females—total 841; leaving a surplus of 883, and making the population of Iceland, on the 1st Jan. 1823, 49,269.

**THE HIMALAYA RIDGE.** A long paper in the Asiatic researches, volume 15th, by Messrs. Hodgson and Herbert, gives the height of a number of the snowy peaks of the Himalaya ridge of mountains, from a survey—from which it appears that the highest of these peaks has an elevation of 25,589 feet, or four English miles and three quarters. This is three quarters of a mile greater than the height of Chimborazo, the most elevated of the Andes.

**INTERESTING ITEMS,** extracted from a late Philosophical discourse, delivered at Philadelphia by Mr. Ingersoll:

There are half a million of scholars at the public schools throughout the United States, and more than three thousand students at the colleges which confer degrees.

There are twelve hundred students at the medical schools, five hundred at the theological seminaries, and more than a thousand students of law.

There are about ten thousand physicians, and upwards of six thousand lawyers.

There are about nine thousand places of worship, and about five thousand clergymen.

About four thousand and four hundred patents have been taken out for new and useful inventions, discoveries and improvements in the arts.

Between two and three millions of dollars worth of books are annually published in the U. States.

A thousand newspapers are published. There are more than one hundred steam boats, comprising more than fourteen thousand tons, navigating the Mississippi.

The vessels of the United States, by sea, perform their voyages, on an average, in one third less time than the English.

There are five thousand post offices, and eighty thousand miles of post roads, and twelve thousand miles of turnpike roads.

There are three thousand legislators. There are two hundred printed volumes of law reports.

The proportion of believers in the non-contagion of the yellow fever, among the physicians, is as 567 to 28, who believe in contagion.

**BANK WAR.** *New Haven, November 25.* The N. York banks having engaged with the country banks in "the unprofitable contest of trying which can do the other the most harm," hostilities, in our quarter, we are informed, commenced by a draft on them, from the Eagle bank of this city, for 40,000 dollars, which was duly honored, and the specie shipped, transported and safely deposited in the Eagle vaults. But the money was scarcely stowed away, when the New York agent, a very modest, sleek, grave looking gentleman, appeared with 75,000 dollars in Eagle bills, determined to return the first blow with interest. He was offered the specie or a draft on New York, at his election. He took the \$40,000 back again, and, the expense of freight being considered, he very wisely took a draft for the balance. Now comes the Eagle's turn again—and they have deposited, in the bank of New York, one hundred thousand dollars, for which their agent there is instructed to demand the specie. Thus "the combat thickens." But "it is an ill wind that blows nobody good." However unprofitable the contest may be to the banks, our packet owners are likely to thrive by it:—Twenty dollars for bringing the \$40,000 up, and twenty dollars for carrying it back again, is forty dollars—so we shall be sure to have some money in circulation as long as they carry on war.

It since appears that \$100,000 have arrived from New York, and we may soon expect to hear of their going back again. A little *courtesy* among the solvent and honest banks would prevent such things. Paper, passing for money, may thus be transferred, and the money itself be demanded and carried backward and forward almost without end, if the affray be *prudently* managed, even until nearly the capital of the contending powers is spent in the cost of transportation.

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

*From London papers to the 23d of October.*

**Great Britain and Ireland.** It is now computed that wheat is one-third under an average crop; the quality is, generally speaking, *not good*, owing to the long continuance of the *wet*, and the early appearance of the frost. Ireland has suffered more, in respect to grain, than England.

Parliament was expected to meet before Christmas, in consequence of important despatches received from sir William A'Court at Seville, relative to the situation of Spain, and the violent proceedings of its government.

The Traveller, of the 21st Oct. says—"Overtures have been already made, by the new government at Madrid, for another Spanish loan—but, it is confidently stated, that the leading moneyed interests, both in London and Paris, will unite in resisting every offer, until the loans already contracted shall be ratified by the king of Spain—and guaranteed by Austria, Russia and France!

It is stated in the Globe, that reinforcements of troops were about to be sent to the British West

India Islands. There is sufficient reason for this in the present disturbed state of these colonies, without supposing any other object in view.

Owing to the abundance of capital, and the difficulty of employing it in commercial transactions, the bank of England has announced its intentions of loaning £2,000,000, on the security of lands, at four per cent. interest.

The great range of buildings, called Booth's warehouses, in Liverpool, thirteen stories high, were consumed by fire on the 22d October. The estimate of the loss is £120,000 sterling—probably more; for it is said, that, among the articles of value, 200,000 bushels of wheat and 1000 bales of cotton were destroyed.

The earl of Bridgewater died in England on the 21st ult. aged 71.

A dreadful explosion took place in a colliery at Whitehaven, England, by which thirty-two persons were killed—viz fourteen men, sixteen boys and two girls: seventeen horses were also killed. The explosion was occasioned by accumulation of fire damp. The colliers had been strictly enjoined to use the "Davy Safety Lamp;" but, in this instance, the injunctions had been disregarded.

The receipts at the York musical festival, amounted to £15,000, (over 66,000 dollars). Expenses 8,000—the balance given to four charities.

Stocks—Oct. 22. Three per cents. reduced, 82½; four per cents. 100½; American 6's, 93 to 101; three per cents. 71; five per cents. 98 to 99; U. S. bank shares £22.

**France.** There resides, at present, near Versailles, a retired subaltern officer, who accompanied Napoleon in most of his wars, and who is the father of nine children, all born in different countries. The first was born in Milan, Italy; the second in Switzerland, third in Egypt, fourth in France, fifth in Germany, sixth in Naples, seventh in Spain, eighth in Prussia, and the ninth in the Island of Elba. They are all able to converse in the language of the country in which they were respectively born, and all residing under the paternal roof; they render the house something like a tower of Babel.

**Holland.** The king, by a decree, has abolished the Roman Catholic societies in Utrecht and Brussels, for having been formed without the consent of government, and being dangerous to the public tranquillity.

**Spain.** A catalogue of the proscribed is said to be made out at Madrid, and to contain the names of 15,000 persons! Many of the persecuted are the most distinguished persons in Spain.

We find the following in the Philadelphia Aurora:—"Lord Nugent, on his way to Spain, touched at Vigo; he found the place in possession of Morillo and the French; and was surprised to receive a letter from that person, couched in the most civil terms, begging the honor of an interview, and expressing a desire to know what the people of England thought of the Spanish contest. Lord Nugent, with that disdain which is natural to every manly and honest mind, at the contemplation of baseness and treachery, refused the interview in the following note:—

"The name of Morillo is only known in England as that of a man who was the persecutor of liberty in America, and a traitor to its cause in Spain. Never, with my own will, shall I be under the same roof with Morillo."

Gen. San Miguel was not killed, as heretofore stated, but severely wounded and taken prisoner by the French. He is a valuable man, and may "yet live to fight another day."



There are many vague rumours which would rather shew that the fate of Spain may not be settled so easily as was supposed—if we knew what reliance to place upon them.

Ferdinand's proclamation, annulling all the acts of the constitutional government, including those regarding loans, creates much excitement among the European capitalists. If he perseveres in his plan, they will make a *common cause* against him; and well they may—for, with this precedent established, they would never be safe. It is said that the British government has resolved to compel Ferdinand to preserve the faith of the nation.

A Madrid article, of Oct. 10, says that Lopez Banos had yet 6000 men embodied in Estremadura, and that Mina held his position in Catalonia. Great discontents are spoken of. The king was at Seville. He has ordered a dissolution of the army. The troops under Ballasteros, quartered at Cabra, have exhibited a "mischievous spirit."

It is supposed that the French will keep up a strong force in Spain—"to preserve the people against themselves"—and this is recommended in some of the *British papers*! It is stated that many of the leading Spanish patriots have arrived at Gibraltar, and some of them have fled to England.

It is intimated that Ballasteros and Morillo will be sacrificed by the king as *tuteurs*! This is well. Mina is reported to have possession of the famous rebel chief, the regent d'Erola, and to have promised to make him a head shorter, if Riego is hurt. He has generally kept his word.

The miserable thing Ferdinand has almost quarrelled with the duke of Angoulême. The "holy alliance" will be much perplexed with this wretched, cruel and cowardly blow.

Madrid, Oct. 13. The following is a decree of his majesty, dated Lebriga, the 6th, and published on the 10th inst. in the supreme council:—

"In casting my eyes on the Most High, who had deigned to deliver me from so many dangers, and to lead me back, as it were by the hand, among my faithful subjects, I experience a feeling of horror when I recollect all the sacrifices, all the crimes, which the impious have dared to commit against the Sovereign Creator of the universe

"The ministers of religion have been persecuted and sacrificed—the venerable successor of St. Peter has been insulted—the temples of the Lord profaned and destroyed—the holy gospel trodden under foot—lastly, the inestimable inheritance which Jesus Christ left us, the right of his holy supper, to assure us of his love, and of our eternal felicity, the sacred hosts have been trampled under foot. My soul cannot be at rest till united to my beloved subjects; we shall offer to God pious sacrifices that he may deign to purify, by his grace, the soil of Spain from so many stains. In order that objects of such importance should be attained, I have resolved that, in all places in my dominion, the tribunals, the juntas, and all public bodies, shall implore the clemency of the Almighty in favor of the nation, and that the archbishops, bishops and capitular vicars of vacant sees, the priors of orders, and all those who exercise ecclesiastical jurisdiction, shall prepare missions, which shall exert themselves to destroy erroneous, pernicious, and heretical doctrines, and shut up in the monasteries, of which the rules are the most rigid, those ecclesiastics who have been the agents of an impious faction

"Sealed by my royal hand."

Turkey and Greece. The Greeks have been defeated in an expedition which they undertook against Caristo, in the island of Negropont. They

were compelled to re-embark precipitately, and many of them were killed and wounded; but it is agreed that the Turks have been completely frustrated in all their designs on the Morea for the present season. The Greek fleets, at sea, amount to about 100 vessels, including fire ships, and they have about 150 *misticas*, manned by marines, ready to land or board, as occasion requires. It was supposed that the captain pacha, despairing of effecting any thing further the present campaign, had retired to the Dardanelles.

Africa. The capt. of the brig Alexander, which arrived at Holmes' Hole, on Saturday, the 22d ult. informs that, during the last year, not one vessel, engaged in the slave trade, appeared on the coast of Africa south of the equator, while, heretofore, he has never seen less than ten or twelve vessels, engaged in that disgraceful traffic.

A French brig, with 350 slaves, has been captured by the British frigate Forte, and sent in for adjudication. Two Spanish schooners, with 260 slaves, have been captured by the Owen Glendower.

The governor of Sierra Leone lately proceeded to Cape Coast, to superintend the operations to resist the Ashantees, who, in considerable numbers, were advancing to destroy the colony.

Colombia. It is positively stated that Porto Cavello, (the last and only place that was held by the royalists in Colombia), was taken by assault, at one o'clock on the morning of the 6th ultimo, led on by generals Paez and Bermudez. It is added that all the garrison was put to the sword, indiscriminately. That is, those who *resisted*—for vessels had been sent for to transport the prisoners to Cuba. The Spanish general Calzada and colonel Carrara were killed at the commencement of the attack.

Mexico. A letter from Havana, to the editors of the Baltimore "*American*," dated Nov. 13, says—"The political situation of affairs here is such as will prevent me from indulging in speculations on the turn they may take; or even of giving you a statement of what actually takes place. \* \* \* Things are not on so liberal a footing, as you may imagine, in America.

I enclose you a copy of the *Mexican declaration of war against Spain*, which will have an important bearing on the shipping interest of the United States, but more particularly on that of Baltimore.

Then follow some speculative matters on subjects purely commercial, and the writer adds, "I have lent a volume of Niles' Register to an agent of the Mexican government, to translate from it our state constitutions. *There is no doubt they intend to erect a federative republic*. The translation is nearly completed, and will be forwarded to Mexico by the first safe conveyance."

The enormous sum of *twenty seven millions* of dollars, is said to have been raised by the Mexican government, from property belonging to European Spaniards, confiscated agreeably to the late act of the congress.

The American schooner Fame, captain Haley, arrived at Havana on the 10th November, in 21 days from Alvarado, having on board the two Spanish commissioners, D. Santiago Irisarri and D. Jose Ramon de Oses.

*Declaration of war by Mexico against Spain.*

The unexpected commencement of hostilities by the governor of the castle of San Juan de Ulua against the town of Vera Cruz, has compelled the supreme executive power to adopt measures consequent on an aggression, unprovoked by its inhabitants, and warranted by no political considerations.

1st—It is ordered that all political and mercantile relations with the Spanish nation cease.

2dly—That, using the lenity dictated by the philanthropic principles of the Mexican nation, it is ordered that all Spanish vessels immediately leave the ports of Mexico, without proceeding, as the government might, to embargo or confiscate.

3dly—That the same conduct be pursued with all Spanish merchantmen, that may arrive in these ports from Europe in the space of four months, a time sufficient to allow this resolution to be known on that continent, and of forty days from Havana or any other Spanish port of North America.

4thly—That all vessels arriving after the expiration of those periods, will be treated according to the laws of war, (if before it be not terminated), as will be, from this moment, all armed vessels.

5thly—That, after the period of four months, the productions of the Spanish soil will not be admitted to an entry under any flag whatever.

By order of H. S. H.

FRANCISCO JOSE BERNAL.

Mexico, 1st October, 1823.

*Later news—London papers to the 1st Nov.*

Riego has been tried and condemned to death—because he voted in the cortes for the deposition of the king, [at Seville], and the appointment of a regency: he had been treated with excessive cruelty in prison—rather like a mad dog than a human being. It is stated that 30,000 French troops are to remain in Spain—10,000 in Cadiz, 5,000 at Madrid, and 15,000 behind the Ebro. It is intended to disband the whole of the present Spanish army. Many constitutionalists were flying from Madrid—passports for foreign countries are refused. It is stated that the duke of Angouleme had decidedly remonstrated against some of Ferdinand's decrees, with a threat of withdrawing his troops. The ancient cortes of the kingdom are to be convoked. *The inquisition is re established*—the general of the Capuchins is appointed grand inquisitor. Mina has yet refused to surrender up Barcelona to the French, and Torrijos still defers Carthagea—this officer is called a "second edition of Mina." The Empecinado was yet in arms. Galicia, and several of the provinces, are in a "state of fermentation," and dreadful events are expected from the misery and desperation of the people.

Among numerous decrees issued by Ferdinand, since his arrival at Seville, are the following:—For a funeral service to be performed in all the churches in the kingdom, "for the repose of the souls of those who have died since the 7th of March, 1820, in the support of God's cause and mine!" For the formation of a junta to select such books "as are proper to form men who may be worthy supporters of the altar, the throne and the country!" Whew!

The king of Portugal wants a loan of ten millions of dollars—and has prohibited the entry of all foreign newspapers! This kingdom is in a very unsettled state. He, and his wife and his son, each hold a sort of a separate court.

The liberty of the press has been suspended at Geneva for one year, by the local authorities thereof.

The bank of England and the banks at Bristol, were discounting at four per cent. A regiment of Highlanders, under command of sir Charles Gordon, was about to embark for Demarara. A frigate has sailed with the consuls for Mexico. Several vessels of war were about to proceed to the West Indies.

It appears that the people of the island of Samos have refused to receive the proper officer appointed by the senate as their chief magistrate, and hence

the latter has ordered the blockade of that island by the Greeks! Colocotroni appeared in the senate and loudly threatened the members—they had him seized and put into a dungeon. He is said to have acquired thirteen millions, (of what is not stated), by his spoils of the enemy at Tripolizza and Napoli di Romania.

## President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1823.

This day, at 2 o'clock, the president of the United States transmitted to both houses of congress, by the hands of his private secretary, the following message:

*Fellow citizens of the senate  
and house of representatives:*

Many important subjects will claim your attention during the present session, of which I shall endeavor to give, in aid of your deliberations, a just idea in this communication. I undertake this duty with diffidence, from the vast extent of the interests on which I have to treat, and of their great importance to every portion of our union. I enter on it with zeal, from a thorough conviction that there never was a period, since the establishment of our revolution, when, regarding the condition of the civilized world, and its bearing on us, there was greater necessity for devotion in the public servants to their respective duties, or for virtue, patriotism and union in our constituents.

Meeting in you a new congress, I deem it proper to present this view of public affairs in greater detail than might otherwise be necessary. I do it, however, with peculiar satisfaction, from a knowledge that, in this respect, I shall comply more fully with the sound principles of our government. The people being with us exclusively the sovereign, it is indispensable that full information be laid before them on all important subjects, to enable them to exercise that high power with complete effect. If kept in the dark, they must be incompetent to it. We are all liable to error, and those who are engaged in the management of public affairs are more subject to excitement, and to be led astray by their particular interests and passions, than the great body of our constituents, who, being at home in the pursuit of their ordinary avocations, are calm but deeply interested spectators of events, and of the conduct of those who are parties to them. To the people, every department of the government and every individual in each, are responsible; and the more full their information, the better they can judge of the wisdom of the policy pursued, and of the conduct of each in regard to it. From their dispassionate judgment much aid may always be obtained, while their approbation will form the greatest incentive, and most gratifying reward, for virtuous actions, and the dread of their censure the best security against the abuse of their confidence. Their interests, in all vital questions, are the same; and the bond, by sentiment as well as by interest, will be proportionably strengthened as they are better informed of the real state of public affairs, especially in difficult conjunctures. It is by such knowledge that local prejudices and jealousies are surmounted, and that a national policy, extending its fostering care and protection to all the great interests of our union, is formed and steadily adhered to.

A precise knowledge of our relations with foreign powers, as respects our negotiations and transactions with each, is thought to be particularly necessary. Equally necessary is it, that we should form



a just estimate of our resources, revenue and progress in every kind of improvement connected with the national prosperity and public defence. It is by rendering justice to other nations that we may expect it from them. It is by our ability to resent injuries and redress wrongs that we may avoid them.

The commissioners under the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, having disagreed in their opinions respecting that portion of the boundary between the territories of the United States and of Great Britain, the establishment of which had been submitted to them, have made their respective reports, in compliance with that article, that the same might be referred to the decision of a friendly power. It being manifest, however, that it would be difficult, if not impossible, for any power to perform that office, without great delay and much inconvenience to itself, a proposal has been made by this government, and acceded to by that of Great Britain, to endeavor to establish that boundary by amicable negotiation. It appearing, from long experience, that no satisfactory arrangement could be formed of the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British colonies in this hemisphere, by legislative acts, while each party pursued its own course, without agreement or concert with the other, a proposal has been made to the British government to regulate this commerce by treaty, as it has been to arrange, in like manner, the just claim of the citizens of the United States, inhabiting the states and territories bordering on the lakes and rivers which empty into the St. Lawrence, to the navigation of that river to the ocean. For these and other objects of high importance to the interests of both parties, a negotiation has been opened with the British government, which, it is hoped, will have a satisfactory result.

The commissioners, under the sixth and seventh articles of the treaty of Ghent, having successfully closed their labors in relation to the sixth, have proceeded to the discharge of those relating to the seventh. Their progress in the extensive survey required for the performance of their duties, justifies the presumption that it will be completed in the ensuing year.

The negotiation which had long been depending with the French government on several important subjects, and particularly for a just indemnity for losses sustained in the late wars by citizens of the United States, under unjustifiable seizures and confiscations of their property, has not, as yet, had the desired effect. As this claim rests on the same principle with others, which have been admitted by the French government, it is not perceived on what just ground it can be rejected. A minister will be immediately appointed to proceed to France and resume the negotiation on this and other subjects which may arise between the two nations.

At the proposal of the Russian imperial government, made through the minister of the emperor residing here, a full power and instructions have been transmitted to the minister of the United States at St. Petersburg, to arrange, by amicable negotiation, the respective rights and interests of the two nations on the northwest coast of this continent. A similar proposal had been made by his imperial majesty to the government of Great Britain, which has likewise been acceded to. The government of the United States has been desirous, by this friendly proceeding, of manifesting the great value which they have invariably attached to the friendship of the emperor, and their solicitude to cultivate the best understanding with his government. In the discussions to which this interest has

given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been judged proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers.

Since the close of the last session of congress, the commissioners and arbitrators for ascertaining and determining the amount of indemnification which may be due to citizens of the United States, under the decision of his imperial majesty the emperor of Russia, in conformity to the convention concluded at St. Petersburg, on the twelfth of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, have assembled in this city and organized themselves as a board for the performance of the duties assigned to them by that treaty. The commission constituted under the eleventh article of the treaty of the twenty-second of February, eighteen hundred and nineteen, between the United States and Spain, is also in session here; and, as the term of three years, limited by the treaty, for the execution of the trust, will expire before the period of the next regular meeting of congress, the attention of the legislature will be drawn to the measures which may be necessary to accomplish the objects for which the commission was instituted.

In compliance with a resolution of the house of representatives, adopted at their last session, instructions have been given to all the ministers of the United States, accredited to the powers of Europe and America, to propose the proscription of the African slave trade, by classing it under the denomination, and inflicting on its perpetrators the punishment of piracy. Should this proposal be acceded to, it is not doubted that this odious and criminal practice will be promptly and entirely suppressed. It is earnestly hoped that it will be acceded to, from the firm belief that it is the most effectual expedient that can be adopted for the purpose.

At the commencement of the recent war between France and Spain, it was declared by the French government, that it would grant no commissions to privateers, and that neither the commerce of Spain herself, nor of neutral nations, should be molested by the naval force of France, except in the breach of a lawful blockade. This declaration, which appears to have been faithfully carried into effect, concurring with principles proclaimed and cherished by the U. States from the first establishment of their independence, suggested the hope that the time had arrived when the proposal for adopting it, as a permanent and invariable rule, in all future maritime wars, might meet the favorable consideration of the great European powers. Instructions have accordingly been given to our ministers with France, Russia and Great Britain, to make those proposals to their respective governments; and, when the friends of humanity reflect on the essential amelioration to the condition of the human race which would result from the abolition of private war on the sea, and on the great facility by which it might be accomplished, requiring only the consent of a few sovereigns, an earnest hope is indulged that these overtures will meet with an attention animated by the spirit in which they were made, and that they will ultimately be successful.

The ministers who were appointed to the republics of Colombia and Buenos Ayres during the last session of congress, proceeded, shortly afterwards,

to their destinations. Of their arrival there, official intelligence has not yet been received. The minister appointed to the republic of Chili will sail in a few days. An early appointment will also be made to Mexico. A minister has been received from Colombia, and the other governments have been informed that ministers, or diplomatic agents of inferior grade, would be received from each, accordingly as they might prefer the one or the other.

The minister appointed to Spain proceeded soon after his appointment for Cadiz, the residence of the sovereign to whom he was accredited. In approaching that port, the frigate which conveyed him was warned off by the commander of the French squadron, by which it was blockaded, and not permitted to enter, although apprised by the captain of the frigate, of the public character of the person whom he had on board, the landing of whom was the sole object of his proposed entry. This act, being considered an infringement of the rights of ambassadors and of nations, will form a just cause of complaint, to the government of France, against the officer by whom it was committed.

The actual condition of the public finances more than realizes the favorable anticipations that were entertained of it at the opening of the last session of congress. On the first of January there was a balance in the treasury of four millions two hundred and thirty seven thousand four hundred and twenty seven dollars and fifty-five cents. From that time to the 30th September, the receipts amounted to upwards of sixteen millions one hundred thousand dollars, and the expenditures to eleven millions four hundred thousand dollars. During the fourth quarter of the year, it is estimated that the receipts will, at least, equal the expenditures, and that there will remain in the treasury on the first of January next, a surplus of nearly nine millions of dollars.

On the 1st of January, 1825, a large amount of the war debt, and a part of the revolutionary debt, become redeemable. Additional portions of the former will continue to become redeemable, annually, until the year 1835. It is believed, however, that, if the United States remain at peace, the whole of that debt may be redeemed, by the ordinary revenue of those years during that period, under the provision of the act of March 3d, 1817, creating the sinking fund; and, in that case, the only part of the debt that will remain, after the year 1835, will be the seven millions of five per cent. stock subscribed to the bank of the United States, and the three per cent. revolutionary debt, amounting to thirteen millions two hundred and ninety six thousand and ninety nine dollars and six cents, both of which are redeemable at the pleasure of the government.

The state of the army in its organization and discipline, has been gradually improving for several years, and has now attained a high degree of perfection. The military disbursements have been regularly made, and the accounts regularly and promptly rendered for settlement. The supplies, of various descriptions, have been of good quality and regularly issued at all of the posts. A system of economy and accountability has been introduced into every branch of the service, which admits of little additional improvement. This desirable state has been attained by the act reorganizing the staff of the army, passed on the 14th of April, 1813.

The moneys appropriated for fortifications have been regularly and economically applied, and all the works advanced as rapidly as the amount appropriated would admit. Three important works

Fort Washington, Fort Delaware, and the Fort at the Rigolets, in Louisiana.

The board of engineers, and the topographical corps, have been in constant and active service, in surveying the coast and projecting the works necessary for its defence.

The military academy has attained a degree of perfection in its discipline and instruction, equal, as is believed, to any institution of its kind in any country.

The money appropriated for the use of the ordnance department, has been regularly and economically applied. The fabrication of arms at the national armories, and by contract with the department, has been gradually improving in quality and cheapness. It is believed that their quality is now such as to admit of but little improvement.

The completion of the fortifications renders it necessary that there should be a suitable appropriation for the purpose of fabricating the cannon and carriages necessary for those works.

Under the appropriation of five thousand dollars for exploring the western waters for the location of a site for a Western Armory, a commission was constituted, consisting of col. McTee, col. Lee and capt. Talcott, who have been engaged in exploring the country. They have not yet reported the result of their labors, but it is believed that they will be prepared to do it, at an early part of the session of congress.

During the month of June last, gen. Ashley and his party, who were trading under a license from the government, were attacked by the Ricarees, while peaceably trading with the Indians, at their request. Several of the party were killed and wounded and their property taken or destroyed.

Colonel Leavenworth, who commanded Fort Atkinson, at the Council Bluffs, the most western post, apprehending that the hostile spirit of the Ricarees would extend to other tribes in that quarter, and that thereby the lives of the traders on the Missouri, and the peace of the frontier, would be endangered, took immediate measures to check the evil.

With a detachment of the regiment stationed at the Bluffs, he successfully attacked the Ricaree village, and it is hoped that such an impression has been made on them, as well as on the other tribes on the Missouri, as will prevent a recurrence of future hostility.

The report of the secretary of war, which is herewith transmitted, will exhibit, in greater detail, the condition of the department, in its various branches, and the progress which has been made in its administration, during the three first quarters of the year.

I transmit a return of the militia of the several states, according to the last reports which have been made by the proper officers in each, to the department of war. By reference to this return it will be seen that it is not complete, although great exertions have been made to make it so. As the defence, and even the liberties of the country must depend, in times of imminent danger, on the militia, it is of the highest importance that it be well organized, armed and disciplined throughout the union. The report of the secretary of war shews the progress made during the three first quarters of the present year, by the application of the fund appropriated for arming the militia. Much difficulty is found in distributing the arms according to the act of congress providing for it, from the failure of the proper departments in many of the states to make regular returns. The act of May the twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, provides that the system



of tactics and regulations of the various corps of the regular army shall be extended to the militia. This act has been very imperfectly executed, from the want of uniformity in the organization of the militia, proceeding from the defects of the system itself, and especially in its application to the main arm of the public defence. It is thought that this important subject, in all its branches, merits the attention of congress.

The report of the secretary of the navy, which is now communicated, furnishes an account of the administration of that department for the three first quarters of the present year with the progress made in augmenting the navy and the manner in which the vessels in commission have been employed.

The usual force has been maintained in the Mediterranean sea, the Pacific ocean, and along the Atlantic coast, and has afforded the necessary protection to our commerce in those seas.

In the West Indies and the Gulf of Mexico our naval force has been augmented, by the addition of several small vessels, provided for by the "act authorizing an additional naval force for the suppression of piracy," passed by congress at their last session. That armament has been eminently successful in the accomplishment of its object. The piracies, by which our commerce in the neighborhood of the island of Cuba had been afflicted, have been repressed, and the confidence of our merchants in a great measure restored.

The patriotic zeal and enterprise of com. Porter, to whom the command of the expedition was confided, has been fully seconded by the officers and men under his command. And in reflecting, with high satisfaction, on the honorable manner in which they have sustained the reputation of their country and its navy, the sentiment is alloyed only by a concern, that, in the fulfilment of that arduous service, the diseases, incident to the season and to the climate in which it was discharged, have deprived the nation of many useful lives, and among them several officers of great promise.

In the month of August, a very malignant fever made its appearance at Thompson's Island, which threatened the destruction of our station there.—Many perished, and the commanding officer was severely attacked. Uncertain as to his fate, and knowing that most of the medical officers had been rendered incapable of discharging their duties, it was thought expedient to send to that post an officer of rank and experience, with several skilful surgeons, to ascertain the origin of the fever and the probability of its recurrence there in future seasons; to furnish every assistance to those who were suffering, and, if practicable, to avoid the necessity of abandoning so important a station. Com. Rodgers, with a promptitude which did him honor, cheerfully accepted that trust, and has discharged it in the manner anticipated from his skill and patriotism. Before his arrival, commodore Porter, with the greater part of the squadron, had removed from the island, and returned to the United States, in consequence of the prevailing sickness. Much useful information has, however, been obtained, as to the state of the island, and great relief afforded to those who had been necessarily left there.

Although our expedition, co operating with an invigorated administration of the government of the Island of Cuba, and with the corresponding active exertions of a British naval force in the same seas, have almost entirely destroyed the unlicensed piracies from that island, the success of our exertions has not been equally effectual to suppress the

same crime, under other pretences and colors, in the neighboring island of Porto Rico. They have been committed there under the abusive issue of Spanish commissions. At an early period of the present year, remonstrances were made to the governor of that island, by an agent who was sent for the purpose, against those outrages on the peaceful commerce of the United States, of which many had occurred. That officer, professing his own want of authority to make satisfaction for our just complaints, answered only by a reference of them to the government of Spain. The minister of the United States to that court was specially instructed to urge the necessity of the immediate and effectual interposition of that government, directing restitution and indemnity for wrongs already committed, and interdicting the repetition of them. The minister, as has been seen, was debarred access to the Spanish government, and, in the mean time, several new cases of flagrant outrage have occurred, and citizens of the United States, in the island of Porto Rico, have suffered, and others have been threatened with assassination, for asserting their unquestionable rights, even before the lawful tribunals of the country.

The usual orders have been given to all our public ships, to seize American vessels engaged in the slave trade, and bring them in for adjudication; and I have the gratification to state, that not one so employed has been discovered, and there is good reason to believe that our flag is now seldom, if at all, disgraced by that traffic.

It is a source of great satisfaction that we are always enabled to recur to the conduct of our navy with pride and commendation. As a means of national defence, it enjoys the public confidence, and is steadily assuming additional importance. It is submitted whether a more efficient and equally economical organization of it, might not, in several respects, be effected. It is supposed that higher grades than now exist by law would be useful. They would afford well merited rewards to those who have long and faithfully served their country; present the best incentives to good conduct, and the best means of insuring a proper discipline; destroy the inequality in that respect between the military and naval services, and relieve our officers from many inconveniences and mortifications, which occur when our vessels meet those of other nations—ours being the only service in which such grades do not exist.

A report of the post master general, which accompanies this communication, will shew the present state of the post office department, and its general operations for some years past.

There is established, by law, eighty-eight thousand six hundred miles of post roads, on which the mail is now transported eighty five thousand seven hundred miles, and contracts have been made for its transportation on all the established routes, with one or two exceptions. There are five thousand two hundred and forty post offices in the union, and as many post masters. The gross amount of postage which accrued from the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty two, to the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty three, was one million one hundred and fourteen thousand three hundred and forty-five dollars, twelve cents. During the same period, the expenditures of the post office department amounted to one million one hundred and sixty-nine thousand eight hundred and eighty-five dollars and fifty-one cents; and consisted of the following items: Compensation to postmasters, three hundred and fifty-

three thousand nine hundred and ninety-five dollars and eighty-eight cents; incidental expenses, thirty thousand eight hundred and sixty-six dollars and thirty-seven cents; transportation of the mail, seven hundred and eighty-four thousand six hundred dollars and eight cents; payments into the treasury, four hundred and twenty-three dollars and eight cents. On the first of July last, there was due to the department, from postmasters, one hundred and thirty-five thousand two hundred and forty-five dollars and twenty-eight cents; from late postmasters and contractors, two hundred and fifty-six thousand seven hundred and forty-nine dollars and thirty-one cents; making a total amount of balances due to the department of three hundred and ninety-one thousand nine hundred and ninety-four dollars and fifty-nine cents. These balances embrace all delinquencies of postmasters and contractors, which have taken place since the organization of the department. There was due by the department, to contractors, on the first day of July last, twenty-six thousand five hundred and forty-eight dollars and sixty-four cents.

The transportation of the mail, within five years past, has been greatly extended, and the expenditures of the department proportionably increased. Although the postage, which has accrued within the last three years, has fallen short of the expenditures two hundred and sixty-two thousand eight hundred and twenty-one dollars and forty-six cents, it appears that collections have been made from the outstanding balances to meet the principal part of the current demands,

It is estimated that not more than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the above balances can be collected, and that a considerable part of this sum can only be realized by a resort to legal process. Some improvement in the receipts for postage is expected. A prompt attention to the collection of moneys received by postmasters, it is believed, will enable the department to continue its operations without aid from the treasury, unless the expenditure shall be increased by the establishment of new mail routes.

A revision of some parts of the post office law may be necessary; and it is submitted, whether it would not be proper to provide for the appointment of postmasters, where the compensation exceeds a certain amount, by nomination to the senate, as other officers of the general government are appointed.

Having communicated my views to congress, at the commencement of the last session, respecting the encouragement which ought to be given to our manufactures, and the principle on which it should be founded, I have only to add that those views remain unchanged, and that the present state of those countries, with which we have the most immediate political relations and greatest commercial intercourse, tends to confirm them. Under this impression I recommend a review of the tariff for the purpose of affording such additional protection to those articles which we are prepared to manufacture, or which are more immediately connected with the defence and independence of the country.

The actual state of the public accounts furnishes additional evidence of the efficiency of the present system of accountability, in relation to the public expenditure. Of the moneys drawn from the treasury since the fourth of March, eighteen hundred and seventeen, the sum remaining unaccounted for on the thirtieth of September last, is more than a million and a half of dollars less than on the thir-

tieth of September preceding; and, during the same period, a reduction of nearly a million of dollars has been made in the amount of the unsettled accounts for moneys advanced previously to the fourth of March, eighteen hundred and seventeen. It will be obvious that, in proportion as the mass of accounts of the latter description is diminished, by settlement, the difficulty of settling the residue is increased, from the consideration that, in many instances, it can be obtained only by legal process. For more precise details on this subject, I refer to a report from the first comptroller of the treasury.

The sum which was appropriated at the last session, for the repair of the Cumberland road, has been applied with good effect to that object. A final report has not yet been received from the agent who was appointed to superintend it. As soon as it is received, it shall be communicated to congress.

Many patriotic and enlightened citizens, who have made the subject an object of particular investigation, have suggested an improvement of still greater importance. They are of opinion that the waters of the Chesapeake and Ohio may be connected together by one continued canal, and at an expense far short of the value and importance of the object to be obtained. If this could be accomplished, it is impossible to calculate the beneficial consequences which would result from it. A great portion of the produce of the very fertile country through which it would pass, would find a market through that channel. Troops might be moved with great facility in war, with cannon and every kind of munition, and in either direction. Connecting the Atlantic with the western country, in a line passing through the seat of the national government, it would contribute essentially to strengthen the bond of union itself. Believing, as I do, that congress possess the right to appropriate money for such a national object, (the jurisdiction remaining to the states through which the canal would pass), I submit it to your consideration whether it may not be advisable to authorize, by an adequate appropriation, the employment of a suitable number of the officers of the corps of engineers, to examine the unexplored ground, during the next season, and to report their opinion thereon. It will likewise be proper to extend their examination to the several routes through which the waters of the Ohio may be connected, by canals, with those of Lake Erie.

As the Cumberland road will require annual repairs, and congress have not thought it expedient to recommend to the states an amendment to the constitution, for the purpose of vesting in the United States a power to adopt and execute a system of internal improvement, it is also submitted to your consideration, whether it may not be expedient to authorize the executive to enter into an arrangement with the several states through which the road passes, to establish tolls, each within its limits, for the purpose of defraying the expense of future repairs, and of providing, also, by suitable penalties, for its protection against future injuries.

The act of congress of the seventh of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, appropriated the sum of twenty-two thousand seven hundred dollars for the purpose of erecting two piers, as a shelter for vessels from ice, near Cape Henlopen, Delaware bay. To effect the object of the act, the officers of the board of engineers, with commodore Bainbridge, were directed to prepare



plans and estimates of piers sufficient to answer the purpose intended by the act. It appears by their report, which accompanies the documents from the war department, that the appropriation is not adequate to the purpose intended—and as the piers would be of great service, both to the navigation of the Delaware Bay and the protection of vessels on the adjacent parts of the coast, I submit, for the consideration of congress, whether additional and sufficient appropriations should not be made.

The board of engineers were also directed to examine and survey the entrance of the harbor of the port of Chesapeake, in Pennsylvania, in order to make an estimate of the expense of removing the obstructions to the entrance, with a plan of the best mode of effecting the same under the appropriation for that purpose, by act of congress, passed third of March last. The report of the board accompanies the papers from the war department, and is submitted for the consideration of congress.

A strong hope has been long entertained, founded on the heroic struggle of the Greeks, that they would succeed in their contest, and resume their equal station among the nations of the earth. It is believed that the whole civilized world takes a deep interest in their welfare. Although no power has declared in their favor, yet none, according to our information, has taken part against them. Their cause and their name have protected them from dangers, which might, ere this, have overwhelmed any other people. The ordinary calculations of interest, and of acquisition, with a view to aggrandizement, which mingle so much in the transactions of nations, seem to have had no effect in regard to them. From the facts which have come to our knowledge, there is good cause to believe that their enemy has lost, forever, all dominion over them—that Greece will become again an independent nation. That she may obtain that rank is the object of our most ardent wishes.

It was stated, at the commencement of the last session, that a great effort was then making in Spain and Portugal to improve the condition of the people of those countries—and that it appeared to be conducted with extraordinary moderation. It need scarcely be remarked that the result has been, so far, very different from what was then anticipated. Of events in that quarter of the globe with which we have so much intercourse, and from which we derive our origin, we have always been anxious and interested spectators. The citizens of the United States cherish sentiments the most friendly in favor of the liberty and happiness of their fellow men on that side of the Atlantic. In the wars of the European powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do. It is only when our rights are invaded, or seriously menaced, that we resent injuries, or make preparation for our defence. With the movements in this hemisphere, we are, of necessity, more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers is essentially different, in this respect, from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments. And to the defence of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted. We owe it, therefore, to candour, and to the amicable

relations existing between the U. States and those powers, to declare, that we should consider any attempt, on their part, to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere, as dangerous to our peace and safety. With existing colonies or dependencies of any European power, we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling, in any other manner, their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States. In the war between those new governments and Spain, we declared our neutrality at the time of their recognition, and to this we have adhered, and shall continue to adhere, provided no change shall occur, which, in the judgment of the competent authorities of this government, shall make a corresponding change on the part of the United States indispensable to their security.

The late events in Spain and Portugal shew that Europe is still unsettled. Of this important fact, no stronger proof can be adduced, than that the allied powers should have thought it proper, on any principles satisfactory to themselves, to have interposed, by force, in the internal concerns of Spain. To what extent such interposition may be carried, on the same principle, is a question in which all independent powers, whose governments differ from theirs, are interested; even those most remote, and surely none more so than the United States. Our policy, in regard to Europe, which was adopted at an early stage of the wars which have so long agitated that quarter of the globe, nevertheless, remains the same, which is, not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers; to consider the government *de facto* as the legitimate government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it, and to preserve those relations by a frank, firm and manly policy, meeting in all instances the just claims of every power; submitting to injuries from none. But in regard to these continents, circumstances are eminently and conspicuously different. It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can any one believe that our southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition, in any form, with indifference. If we look to the comparative strength and resources of Spain and those new governments, and their distance from each other, it must be obvious that she can never subdue them. It is still the true policy of the United States to leave the parties to themselves, in the hope that other powers will pursue the same course.

If we compare the present condition of our union with its actual state at the close of our revolution, the history of the world furnishes no example of a progress in improvement, in all the important circumstances which constitute the happiness of a nation, which bears any resemblance to it. At the first epoch our population did not exceed three millions. By the last census it amounted to about ten millions, and, what is more extraordinary, it is almost altogether native, for the emigration from other countries has been inconsiderable. At the first epoch, half the territory, within our acknowledged limits, was uninhabited and a wilderness. Since then, new territory has been acquired, of vast ex-

tent, comprising within it many rivers, particularly the Mississippi, the navigation of which to the ocean was of the highest importance to the original states. Over this territory our population has expanded in every direction, and new states have been established, almost equal, in number, to those which formed the first bond of our union. This expansion of our population and accession of new states to our union, have had the happiest effect on all its highest interests. That it has eminently augmented our resources and added to our strength and respectability, as a power, is admitted by all. But it is not in these important circumstances only, that this happy effect is felt. It is manifest, that, by enlarging the basis of our system and increasing the number of states, the system itself has been greatly strengthened in both its branches. Consolidation and disunion have thereby been rendered equally impracticable. Each government, confiding in its own strength, has less to apprehend from the other; and, in consequence, each enjoying a greater freedom of action, is rendered more efficient for all the purposes for which it was instituted. It is unnecessary to treat, here, of the vast improvement made in the system itself, by the adoption of this constitution, and of its happy effect in elevating the character and in protecting the rights of the nation, as well as of individuals. To what then do we owe these blessings? It is known to all, that we derive them from the excellence of our institutions. Ought we not then to adopt every measure, which may be necessary to perpetuate them?

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, December 2, 1823.

## New-Jersey Canal.

[FROM THE NEW JERSEY EAGLE.]

[Mr. Clinton, at the request of the New-Jersey canal commissioners, after having visited the route of the Morris canal, furnished them with the following communication.]

After a few preliminary observations, Mr. Clinton proceeds:—

"In company with the chief engineer of New-York, and the senior commissioner and engineer of New-Jersey, I have visited and reviewed the whole route of the projected canal, and I shall now communicate to your respectable board my views on this interesting subject, which shall, for the sake of perspicuity, be condensed under four distinct heads.

1. The physical practicability of the canal.
2. The financial practicability.
3. The inducements to the measure.
4. The organ or agent of its accomplishment.

And, 1st.—*As to physical practicability.* Whenever water can be obtained in sufficient quantity on the summit level of a canal, there is no invincible physical impediment to its execution. Give an engineer plenty of water and he can make any canal. It then becomes a question of expense, not of feasibility. In the present case there is at least three times as much water on the summit level as will be requisite. Hopatcong lake, itself, furnishes a superabundance; and, if necessary, a lake of considerable dimensions, called Green Pond, can be introduced as an auxiliary. This whole region is uncommonly well watered, and, without any interference with hydraulic establishments, supplies can be obtained along the whole course of the canal. The great height of the summit level may be considered an objection against the undertaking, but altitude is like distance, it creates no insurmountable obsta-

cle. It only augments the expense. Through the instrumentality of locks this elevation may be surmounted; but, from considerations of economy, and with a view to the rapid passage of boats, it has been proposed to substitute inclined planes to a certain extent; and this measure cannot fail of success. To remove, however, all doubt with respect to its efficacy, preliminary experiments can be instituted.

On questions of this nature, we must rely on the counsels of experience and science, and the opinions of professional men. Mr. Beach, the engineer of New-Jersey, has been employed as an engineer on the Erie canal, and he is intelligent, experienced and deserving of high confidence. Judge Wright is a principal engineer on the Erie canal, and there is no man in this country whose opinion is entitled to more respect. In conducting that great work to its present prosperous condition, his agency has been of primary importance, and I have no hesitation in saying, that, in all points relative to the construction of canals, I would place implicit confidence in his judgment. I have read the official reports of these gentlemen, which are decidedly friendly to the object, and which meet my approbation; and when we combine with this aspect of the subject, the corroborating opinion of gen. Swift, formerly the chief of the corps of engineers of the United States, of gen. Bernard, and col. Fotten, eminent members of that institution, and of professor Fenwick, of Columbia college, gentlemen distinguished for profound science, for accurate judgment, and for extensive information, there can be no room for doubt. The practicability of the work is as certain as any future event can possibly be, whose accomplishment is not yet realized.

Secondly, *As to financial practicability*—Without pretending to a minute acquaintance with the financial resources of New-Jersey, I am fully of opinion that this measure may be carried into effect, without imposing any burden on the people, and without encountering any serious difficulties.

The canal will be seventy five miles long. It is to be, in general, thirty-two feet wide at the top, sixteen at the bottom, and four feet deep.—The whole expense will not much exceed eight hundred thousand dollars; it can be accomplished, with ease, in three years.

This money can be borrowed on the credit of the state at 6 per cent. The annual interest on the whole sum will be but \$48,000. For the first year \$200,000 will be required, and for each of the two remaining years \$300,000. There will then be essential, in order to pay the first year's interest

	\$12,000
For the interest of that and the second year,	30,000
For the interest of the whole sum borrowed.	48,000
	\$90,000

After providing for the payment of this sum, the income of the canal will be fully adequate to defray the interest afterwards accruing, and to extinguish, with rapidity, the principal.

On looking with an eye of security to the revenue, which will arise in time, from this navigable communication, it is not extravagant to state it at \$250,000, annually: but, making allowance for the repairs which will be, from time to time, required, and for the expenses of superintendence and collection, I do not scruple to set down the nett annual income at 150,000 dollars. This will not only pay the interest, but, in a few years, the whole debt.



I should suppose that it would require no great financial skill to devise the ways and means of paying 90,000 dollars in three years, without resorting to taxation. The avails of lotteries and banks, might constitute important items, and auxiliary expedients may be successfully adopted.

Thirdly, *The inducements to the measure.* On this point there can be no diversity of opinion. There is every motive for adopting the project, which ought to operate on the enlightened legislator and devoted friend of his country.

1. It will make New Jersey the greatest manufacturing country in America. The mountains near the rout of the canal, are inexhaustible masses of valuable iron ore, in all its forms and varieties. There are besides prolific stores of copper, zinc, manganese, copperas, plumbago, serpentine, marble and lime. All these will be brought into active and abundant operation by this canal.

The agency of fire is essential to every extensive manufacturing operation, and water power is a most eligible auxiliary. In the latter respect this part of New Jersey is unrivalled. But her forests are rapidly wasting away, and many of her iron works are already prostrated for the want of fuel. The anthracite, or glance coal of Pennsylvania, (which perhaps contains more of the matter of ignition than any other substance), can be obtained by the canal to any extent, and in the most economical manner. New Jersey will be thus enabled to manufacture iron in such quantities, as to supersede the necessity of foreign importation, and upwards of three millions of dollars annually will thereby be saved to the United States. In our tour through New Jersey, we saw foreign iron worked by foreign coal, and, as if this sight was not sufficiently humiliating, we could see, at the same time, mountains replenished with the richest ore, and a day's journey would have brought us to the inexhaustible coal mines of Pennsylvania.

There are many flourishing institutions at Paterson and other places, where cotton, flax, wool and hemp are manufactured into useful fabrics. As these establishments become more extended, the power of steam will be demanded. Coal will, therefore, be indispensable, and it is now much wanted, as well as iron and steel, for the purpose of making and repairing the machinery of those important establishments.

2. It will essentially ameliorate the agriculture of the country, by supplying the farmer with lime, gypsum and other valuable manures; by facilitating and cheapening the transportation of his commodities; by furnishing him, at reduced prices, with necessities and accommodations, and by establishing a market at every manufactory, and opening a passage, by water, to the two great cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and to Paterson, Newark, Elizabethtown, Amboy, Brunswick, Easton, Trenton, and the villages lower down on the Delaware. The mountain lands, which are now exclusively appropriated for providing fuel for the iron manufactories, can then be applied to agricultural purposes, and the population of the state will be greatly augmented.

3. The population and opulence of the state will not only be greatly increased from these causes, but from the natural and necessary operation of a most extensive and prosperous inland trade, which is the invariable offspring of a flourishing state of productive industry and easy communication. The whole line of the canal will exhibit manufacturing establishments and rising villages, boats crowded with the productions of nature and the fabrics of art,

and the enterprising efforts of man improving the bounties of heaven. To adopt the sublime language of holy writ, "the wilderness and the solitary place will become glad, and the desert will rejoice and blossom as the rose."

4. The revenue arising from the canal will forever supersede the necessity of taxation, and will form a vast fund applicable to other internal improvements, to the diffusion of the lights of science, and to the dispensation of the blessings of education. In Great Britain, it has been remarked that a canal is always lucrative, where there are coal mines in its vicinity. The demands of the city of New-York, and the other cities and villages on the Hudson, the consumption of various parts of New-England, and the manufactories of New Jersey, for this indispensable article, will forever increase, and forever secure a great revenue from the canal. Add to this, the fossils and the metals before mentioned, the products of the forest and the field, and the fabrics of art, and there is no question but that this canal will enrich New-Jersey in her finances as well as in other respects.

5. Reputation is as important to states and communities, as to the individuals who compose them. A measure of this character would encircle the state with honor, and erect a monument of renown as lasting as time. It would excite into activity the energies of her sons, and present to all her population an object of patriotic exultation, and to her sister states a model for patriotic imitation. And when the triumphs of ambition, the pageantry of power, and even the splendor of scientific glory are lost in the abyss of time, the magnanimity and public spirit which effected this great work, will be cherished in the grateful heart of all future generations.

Fourthly, *The organ or agent of accomplishment*—This canal may be made, 1st, by an individual subscription; 2d, by an incorporated company; or, 3d, by the state. As the first will not be attempted, nor ought it to be permitted, and as the second is very exceptionable, and perhaps not feasible, it follows, as an inevitable consequence, that the work ought to be achieved by the state exclusively.

In Europe, with the exception of Great Britain, improvements of this kind have been, I believe, always undertaken and accomplished by the governments. In Great Britain, superabundance of private capital has enabled companies to effect, what, in other countries, has been the exclusive work of the constituted authorities; but even some cases have occurred in that kingdom when it became necessary for the government to extend its munificence, in order to produce the intended results. The same state of things prevails in this country as in Europe, generally, with respect to great surplus capital, which either does not exist, or is already employed, or can, as it is supposed, be more lucratively invested. All the canals that have been attempted in the United States, through the intervention of incorporations, have failed, I believe, and principally, for the want of funds, except the Middlesex canal, which, although a meritorious, is, comparatively, a secondary work. And if New Jersey does attempt this expedient, either the stock will not be filled up, or not paid for, and the consequence will be a failure greatly to be deprecated. But this is not the only objection. The company will consult its own interests, not the prosperity of the state. The route of the canal will be designated, not with a view to the accommodation of the great manufacturing institutions, but with a view to a cheap, facile and rapid construction; the tolls may be bur-

densome, and the superintendence may be vexatious. The cardinal interests of the state may be subordinate to the cupidity of a private association. The capital, if it comes at all, will proceed from abroad, and New Jersey, that has, from the war of the revolution to the present period, evinced a high sense of character and an honorable spirit of independence, will be bound hand and foot by the shackles of a non resident company.

I have thus, gentlemen, at your request, with entire respect, and without the least reserve, given you my views of the contemplated canal; and I feel persuaded, that this communication will be considered in its true light, not as the obtrusive interference of a stranger, but as the candid opinions of a sincere friend to the best interests of New-Jersey.

I have the honor to be, with perfect respect, your most obedient servant,

DE WITT CLINTON.

New-York, Oct. 24, 1813.

## **Eighteenth Congress—first session.**

*December 1.* This being the day established by the constitution for the meeting of the eighteenth congress, at an early hour a large majority of both houses were assembled in their respective chambers, where the following proceedings took place:

### **SENATE.**

The hon. Mr. Gaillard, president *pro tem.* took the chair, and called the senate to order, at twelve o'clock.

The following members answered to their name, on the roll being called by Mr. Cutts, the secretary of the senate.

*From Maine*—Mr Chandler and Mr. Holmes.  
*New Hampshire*—Mr. Bell and Parrott.  
*Massachusetts*—Mr. Lloyd.  
*Connecticut*—Mr. Edwards and Mr. Lanman.  
*Rhode Island*—Mr. Knight.  
*Vermont*—Mr. Palmer and Mr. Seymour.  
*New York*—Mr. King and Mr. Van Buren.  
*New Jersey*—Mr. Dickerson and Mr. M'Ilvaine.  
*Pennsylvania*—Mr. Lowrie and Mr. Findlay.  
*Maryland*—Mr. Smith.  
*Virginia*—Mr. Barbour.  
*North Carolina*—Mr. Macon.  
*South Carolina*—Mr. Gaillard and Hayne.  
*Georgia*—Mr. Elliott.  
*Kentucky*—Mr. Talbot.  
*Ohio*—Mr. Roggles.  
*Louisiana*—Mr. Brown and Mr. Johnson.  
*Indiana*—Mr. Noble and Mr. Taylor.  
*Mississippi*—Mr. Williams and Mr. Holmes.  
*Illinois*—Mr. Thomas.  
*Missouri*—Mr. Barton and Mr. Benton.

The usual orders for the appointment of chaplains, for supplying the members with newspapers, and for the appointment of joint committees on enrolled bills, were severally passed.

Messrs. Barbour and Macon were appointed a committee, jointly, with such as the house may appoint, to wait upon the president of the United States, and inform him of the organization of the two houses, and of their readiness to receive any communication from him: and then

The senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow.

*December 2.* Mr. Lloyd, of Maryland, and Mr. Branch, of North Carolina, appeared and took their seats.

The following communication, received from the secretary of war, was read, and ordered, with the accompanying papers, to be printed:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Dec. 1st, 1823.

SIR: Agreeably to the resolution of the senate of the United States, passed on the 1st of March last, directing the secretary of war to report, during the first week of the present session of congress, the number of revolutionary pensioners in each state, at this time on the list, and the amount of money received or receivable in each state, on account of revolutionary pensioners, I herewith transmit a statement, showing the number of such pensioners in each state and territory of the United States, and the sum receivable annually in each on account of said pensioners.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. CALHOUN.

HON JOHN GAILLARD,

*President pro tem. senate U. S.*

[A similar communication was laid before the house of representatives.]

Another communication from the same department, concerning certain credits allowed to William Duane, in settlement of his accounts, was also received and read, and ordered to be printed.

The message from the president of the United States was received, &c. and 5,000 copies thereof ordered to be printed for the use of the senate.

Adjourned to 12 o'clock to-morrow.

*December 3.* The following resolution, submitted by Mr. Dickerson, was read and laid upon the table, viz.

*Resolved,* That a committee of three members be appointed, who, with three members of the house of representatives, to be appointed by that house, shall have the direction of the money appropriated to the purchase of books and maps for the use of the two houses of congress.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, of Maine, it was ordered, that when the senate adjourns, it will adjourn to meet again on Friday next; and

The senate then adjourned over to Friday.\*

### **HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

*Dec. 1.* At 12 o'clock, precisely, the clerk called the house to order, and, the roll being called, the following members of the house of representatives appeared and took their seats, to wit:

*From Maine*—Messrs. Burlingh, Cushman, Herkirk, Kidder, Lincoln O'Brien.

*From New Hampshire*—Messrs. Harvey, Livermore, Matson, Plumer, Whipple.

*From Massachusetts*—Messrs. Allen, Bailey, Baylies, Crowninshield, Dwight, Fuller, Hobart, Lathrop, Locke, Nelson, Reed, Sibley, Webster.

*From Rhode Island*—Messrs. Durfee and Eddy.

*From Connecticut*—Messrs. Barber, Foot, Sterling, Stoddard, Tomlinson, Whitman.

*From Vermont*—Messrs. Bradley, Buck, Crafts, Mallary, Rich.

*From New York*—Messrs. Cady, Cambreleng, Clark, Collins, Craig, Day, Dwinell, Eaton, Foot, Frost, Hayden, Hogeboom, Jenkins, Litchfield, Marvin, Martindale, Richards, Rose, Sharpe, Storrs, Strong, Taylor, Ten Eyck, Tracy, Tyson, Van Wyck, Van Rensselaer, Williams, Wilson, Wood, Woods.

*From New Jersey*—Messrs. Cassidy, Condict, Garrison, Holcombe, Matlack, Swan.

\*The senate, and also the house of representatives, adjourned until Friday, in testimony of respect to the king and government of Prussia, whose minister, at Washington, had departed this life.



*From Pennsylvania*—Messrs. Allison, Breck Brown, Buchanan, Edwards, Ellis, Farrelly, Findlay, Forwa d, Harris, Hemphill, Ingham, Kreamar, McKean, Mitchell, Patterson, Plumer, Rogers, Todd, Udree, Wayne, Wilson.

*From Delaware*—Mr. McLane.

*From Maryland*—Messrs. Hayward, Kent, Lee, Little, McKim, Mitchell.

*From Virginia*—Messrs. Alexander, Archer, Ball, P. P. Barbour, J. S. Barbour, Garnett, Johnson, Leftwich, McCoy, Mercer, Newton, A. Smith, W. Smith, Alex. Smyth, A. Stevenson, J. Stephenson, Tucker, Williams.

*From North Carolina*—Messrs. Conner, Colpeper, Edwards, Gatlin, Hooks, Long, Mangum, Saunders, Spaight, Vance, Williams.

*From South Carolina*—Messrs. Campbell, Gist, Hamilton, McDuffie, Poinsett, Tucker, Wilson.

*From Georgia*—Messrs. Abbot, Cary, Cobb, Cuthbert, Forsyth, Thompson,

*From Kentucky*—Messrs. Clay, Buckner, Henry, F. Johnson, J. F. Johnson, Letcher, Moore, Thomson, Trimble, White, Wickliffe.

*From Tennessee*—Messrs. Alexander, Allen, Blair, Cocke, Houston, Isacks, Reynolds, Sandford, Staudeter.

*From Ohio*—Messrs. Bartley, Beecher, Campbell, Gazley, M'Lean, M'Arthur, Patterson, Sloane, Vance, Yinton, Whittlesey, Wilson, Wright.

*From Louisiana*—Mr. Brent.

*From Mississippi*—Mr. Rankin.

*From Indiana*—Mr. Test.

*From Illinois*—Mr. Cook.

*From Alabama*—Mr. M'Kee and Mr. Moore.

*From Missouri*—Mr. Scott.

*From Arkansas territory*—Mr. Conway.

After the clerk had finished calling the members by states, and a quorum was ascertained to be present,

Mr. Taylor, of New York, rose and remarked, that, it having been publicly announced that he was considered a candidate for the speaker's chair, and several representatives having avowed their intention to vote in his favor; for the purpose of correcting any mistake upon this subject which might exist, either here or elsewhere, he thought proper to state that he was not a candidate, and that, if his friends consulted his wishes, they would not, on this occasion, support him for the office. This frank declaration, he said, appeared to be due to the house and to those gentlemen who were understood to be candidates as well as to himself.

The house then proceeded, by ballot, to the election of a speaker, and, upon an examination of the ballots, it appeared that Henry Clay, one of the representatives from the state of Kentucky, had 139 votes, and that Philip P. Barbour, one of the representatives from the state of Virginia, had received 42 votes.

Mr. Clay was, therefore, declared to be duly elected; and conducted to the speaker's chair, from whence he made acknowledgments to the house in the following terms:

Gentlemen: I pray you to accept my most respectful thanks for the honor which you have just conferred on me. The station of speaker of this house has been always justly considered as one of great respectability and dignity, as well as of high responsibility. But, at the present period, when we are assembled under a new census, with our number considerably enlarged, and the highest interests of a greatly augmented population committed to our charge, it has acquired much additional importance, which requires from the favored ob-

ject of your selection his most grateful acknowledgments, and the expression of the profoundest sensibility. The principles which should regulate the execution of the duties of the incumbent of the chair are not difficult to comprehend, although their application to particular instances is often extremely delicate and perplexing. They enjoin promptitude and impartiality in deciding the various questions of order, as they arise, firmness and dignity in his deportment towards the house, patience, good temper and courtesy, towards the individual members, and the best arrangement and distribution of the talent of the house, in its numerous subdivisions, for the despatch of the public business, and the fair exhibition of every subject presented for consideration. They especially require of him, in those moments of agitation, from which no deliberative assembly is always entirely exempt, to remain cool and unshaken, amidst all the storms of debate, carefully guarding the preservation of the permanent laws and rules of the house, from being sacrificed to temporary passions, prejudices, or interests. It is on such occasions as these, too, that the chair stands most in need of your support, of your candor, of your liberality, of your unbiased judgment. I am not so presumptuous, gentlemen, as to promise you that I shall perform the arduous duties, of which I have presented an imperfect sketch. All I dare say, is, that I will exert an anxious, faithful and unremitting endeavour to fulfil the expectations by which I have been so much honored. And may we not indulge the hope, that, with the blessing of Divine Providence, all our deliberations and all our proceedings may tend to sustain the dignity of the house, to maintain the honor and character of the country, and to advance the public welfare and happiness.

The oath to support the constitution of the United States, as prescribed by law, was then administered to the speaker by Mr. Newton, one of the representatives from Virginia, and the same oath, (or affirmation), was then administered by the speaker to all the other members present.

A motion was then made by Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, that Matthew St. Clair Clarke, clerk to the late house of representatives, be appointed clerk to this house; and the motion was agreed to, unanimously.

The oath to support the constitution of the United States, together with the oath of office, as prescribed by the act aforesaid, were then administered to the clerk by the speaker.

On motion of Mr. Newton, it was

*Resolved, unanimously,* That Thomas Dunn be appointed sergeant-at-arms, Benjamin Burch door-keeper, and John Oswald Dunn, assistant door-keeper, to this house; and that they severally give their attendance accordingly.

The usual resolutions or orders were passed—to inform the senate that a quorum was assembled and had elected Mr. Clay speaker—to adopt the rules and orders of the late house—to appoint a committee to wait on the president—to direct the members to be furnished with newspapers, and to fix the present time of meeting at twelve o'clock.

Tuesday, Dec. 2. Several other members, to wit: from Pennsylvania, Mr. Markley and Mr. Stewart; from Maryland, Mr. Neale, Mr. Spence and Mr. Warfield; from Virginia, Mr. Randolph; from North Carolina, Mr. Burton and Mr. Hall; from South Carolina, Mr. Carter and Mr. Goran; from Ohio, Mr. Ross; and from Indiana, Mr. Prince and Mr. Jennings, appeared, produced their credentials, and took their seats.

The *Speaker* laid before the house a letter from the secretary of war, transmitting a statement comprising the names of the persons whose accounts have been settled agreeably to the act of the first of March last, entitled "an act in addition to the act, entitled 'an act for the prompt settlement of public accounts,'" which letter and statement were ordered to lie on the table.

The *Speaker* laid before the house a letter from the clerk, covering four statements, prepared in obedience to the resolution of congress, of the 1st of March last, "requiring from the secretary of the senate and clerk of the house of representatives, an annual statement of the expenditures from the contingent fund of the two houses;" which letter and statements were ordered to lie on the table.

A message, in writing, was then received from the president of the United States, by Mr. *Everett*, his secretary, which was read, as it appears in the preceding pages.

Ordered, That the said message, and the documents accompanying the same, be committed to the committee of the whole house on the state of the union, and that 6000 copies thereof be printed for the use of the members of this house.

And then the house adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 3. On motion of Mr. *Taylor*, it was

Ordered, That the call for petitions be dispensed with, and that the several standing committees be now appointed in pursuance of the rules and orders of the house. [The speaker appoints the committees, and they will be announced at the next meeting of the house.]

On motion of Mr. *Taylor*, it was

Ordered. That when the house adjourns, it will adjourn to meet again on Friday the 5th instant.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, Mr. *Condict* in the chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the message of the president of the United States.

Mr. *Taylor*, of New York, submitted the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That so much of the message of the president of the United States as concerns our political relations with other independent governments, be referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

2. *Resolved*, That so much of the president's message as relates to commerce, to the erection of piers in the Delaware bay, and the removal of obstructions to the entrance of the harbor of the port of Presqu'Isle, be referred to the committee of commerce.

3. *Resolved*, That so much of the president's message as relates to a revision of the tariff, with a view to the encouragement of manufactures, be referred to the committee on manufactures.

4. *Resolved*, That so much of the president's message as relates to the army, the militia, the ordinance department, the military academy, fortifications, armories and arsenals, be referred to the committee on military affairs.

5. *Resolved*, That so much of the president's message as relates to the organization of the naval establishment, and the suppression of piracy, be referred to the committee on naval affairs.

6. *Resolved*, That so much of the president's message as relates to the revenue and the redemption of the public debt, be referred to the committee of ways and means.

7. *Resolved*, That so much of the president's message as concerns the post office department, and

the revision of the laws relating to the same, be referred to the committee on the post office and post roads.

8. *Resolved*, That so much of the president's message as relates to the settlement of the public accounts, be referred to the committee on public expenditures.

9. *Resolved*, That so much of the president's message as concerns our relations with certain Indian tribes, be referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

10. *Resolved*, That so much of the president's message as relates to the suppression of the African slave trade, be referred to a select committee.

11. *Resolved*, That so much of the president's message as relates to the Cumberland road, be referred to a select committee.

12. *Resolved*, That so much of the president's message as relates to the connection of the waters of the Chesapeake and Ohio, by means of a canal, be referred to a select committee.

13. *Resolved*, That the said select committees have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

These resolutions were severally agreed to; when the committee rose and reported them to the house, and the same being again read at the clerk's table, were severally concurred in by the house.

The *Speaker* laid before the house a letter from Samuel R. Overton and Joseph M. White, two of the commissioners appointed to ascertain titles and claims to lands in West Florida, asking for an extension of the time to the first of September next, to enable them to complete the duties of their appointment; which letter was read and ordered to lie on the table.

And then the house adjourned to Friday next.

## CHRONICLE.

The *Congress frigate* is said to be about to return to this country from Rio Janeiro, without proceeding to Buenos Ayres--Mr. Rodney having chartered a ship to carry himself and his family thither.

The *Peacock* is to proceed to the Pacific, in company with the frigate *United States*, com. Hull--a vessel of smaller draft of water being thought necessary.

Com. Porter. A Norfolk paper says, that the *Independence* 74, armed en fluto, is to proceed to the West Indies as the flag ship of the gallant commodore, and that she will rendezvous at Matanzas.

From Thompson's Island. The seamen, &c. sent to a northern port, for the recovery of their health, by com. Rodgers, have arrived at Norfolk, with the loss of only one or two of their number.

The U. S. sch. *Grampus*, lieut. com. Gregory, arrived at Norfolk last week--officers and crew all well.

The U. S. brig *Spark* has also arrived at Norfolk from the coast of Cuba, all well. Left the schooner Porpoise at Havana. The *Spark* has lost midshipman Dyson, and E. Low, W. Wagner and -- Wheelan, seamen, since her departure from the United States.

Small pox. There were twenty deaths by the natural small pox, in Philadelphia, last week!

Salaries in Vermont. The secretary of state receives \$450 a year; the treasurer \$400; and the governor \$750.

EDITORIAL DUN. The editor of a western paper heads an invitation to his debtors to settle their dues, with "O-A call to the unconcerned!"



# NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES. No. 15—VOL. I.] BALTIMORE, DECEMBER 13, 1823. [VOL. XXV. WHOLE NO. 639.

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞ So much is it the practice in "these our days," for newspapers and other periodical works to embark in *personal electioneering*, that it seems necessary to repeat what has so often been said—THAT THE REGISTER NEVER HAS BEEN ENGAGED IN THAT BUSINESS; it is most probable that it never will. In the original prospectus, issued in June, 1811, it was promised that it would not interfere "with the disputes of the *inns and outs*"—that it should not be lent "to the support of *individuals*," &c.; and that promise, so far, has been kept, though discussions about *things* have been freely admitted. The editor is not a man-worshipper or office hunter, nor can he bring himself to persecute persons because they differ with him in opinion; and he feels himself at liberty to support or oppose *measures*, without being obligated to extol one man beyond his deserts, or reduce the character of another without reason. It is no odds to him by *whom* measures are supported or opposed.

Several personal electioneering articles are at the service of the writers of them.

☞ The "Columbia Memorial," against a tariff for the protection of domestic manufactures, is inserted by request, as well as for the purpose of shewing what may be said on the other side of the question. Some of the facts admitted, I think, are among the strongest reasons that can be offered why the protection it opposes ought to be given! If cotton is to be supplied from the East Indies, &c. what is to become of the home product without the home demand? This prospect of things is extensively viewed in an article already prepared for the press. I believe the time is at hand, when the warmest advocates for a protective tariff will be greatest growers of cotton.

☞ Within the last eight or ten days I have been favored with numerous letters from gentlemen who may be presumed to express the opinions of many persons in their respective neighborhoods, and I have thought it might add something to the stock of public intelligence, if a few brief extracts from them were published. Those from Washington shew it as probable that an attempt to get up a caucus will not be made—and why should it? Does any one believe that, in the present state of the public mind, a caucus nomination would induce the friends of either of the candidates to give up his pretensions to the presidency? It is an easy matter to unite the people in a choice of persons, when they themselves are united as to measures—but the great questions that are now before the nation have not that general character which our old party distinctions had. Let us briefly examine the condition of two of the most powerful and most republican states—Pennsylvania and Virginia. The first is unanimously for the passage of a law for the encouragement and protection of domestic manufactures, and the second will probably give an unanimous vote, save one, against such a law; and both parties, it is fair to presume, will act honestly on the occasion. Whether such a law passes or not, it is certain that it will be as warmly supported or opposed by the representatives from those two states, as ever those from any other two states supported or opposed

party political measures—and the question is an hundred times more important to each than a large majority of such measures were. How then can Pennsylvania and Virginia unite in a caucus?

Further—Pennsylvania will give twenty eight votes for president and vice president, and Virginia only twenty four—the one set of electors will be as certainly "democratic" as the other: yet, so it has happened, through the formation of the congressional districts of the first named state, that seven of her representatives in congress are called "federalists;" so that, if these states should agree to go into caucus, Pennsylvania could have only twenty-one votes in it for her twenty-eight electors, whereas Virginia would have twenty-four votes for her twenty-four electors. That is, the whole power of her electors might be represented in caucus by Virginia, but only three-fourths of the same power by Pennsylvania—admitting, for the sake of the argument, that every republican member should feel himself at liberty to attend the meeting. Now, where there is such a difference of opinion about measures, it seems impossible that these two states should meet in caucus—if such assembly is to have any *binding* principle in it: and, if not, it must needs be worse than useless. I have referred to only one great point at which the people of the two states stand opposed; but there several others, hardly less important subjects than that, about which the people disagree, and no *bargain* can be made that will tempt either of them to give up their long established opinions.

DOCUMENTS. The usual care shall be extended to the insertion of documents laid before congress—we have already received "Part I, comprising all those transmitted with the message of the president, from the war department." They make a *book* of 109 pages, besides a large quantity of tables. Such an abstract shall be prepared as will serve the purposes of almost any general inquirer. Every branch of this department appears to have been managed with great zeal and industry, and with a strict regard to economy—and we see that the disbursing officers are kept very close in the settlement of their accounts. But it is impossible that we should do more than give a summary notice of the details, as is designed to be done.

VERMONT STATE PAPERS. The late republication of a well deserved notice of this valuable volume, by the editor of the "Sentinel" printed at Troy, in the state of New York, has reminded me of a promise made to review and furnish the readers of the REGISTER with some extracts from the work, to amuse and instruct all persons interested in observing the progress of the people who planted and built up this now great and powerful congregation of freemen; and in no part of the republic, did the *mountain nymph*, LIBERTY, more clearly shew herself than in the present state of Vermont.

The compiler, Judge Slade, late secretary of state in Vermont, has well performed the duties assigned him by the legislature, and furnished a work that ought to be found in the library of every American statesman. It is indispensable to a just understanding of the original principles on which our

forefathers acted, and it abounds with romantic incident and interesting remark--more, perhaps, than the early records of almost any other state could afford, owing to its peculiar and long-perplexed condition, in consequence of the New Hampshire grants and the conflicting claims of New York. And the devotion of the mountaineers who located themselves in that country, "when men's souls were tried," is too recent to be forgotten by those who enjoy the blessings of independence and a liberal constitution.

The editor of the "Sentinel" thus concludes his remarks on the work, than which I have not the power to offer any thing more just and appropriate:

"Aside from the ordinary political importance of this history, it possesses a high degree of romantic interest. The character of the people was as strongly marked as that of their bold featured country, and the heroes of fiction--the Burleys, the M'lvors, the Rob Roys, and M'Briars, of the great unknown, were not finer subjects of romantic narrative than Ethan Allen, Seth Warner, Remember Baker, and Parson Dewey. The old Covenanters and Roundheads were not truer to their religious faith, than these were to their civil immunities; and we know not where the author of the Spy, or any other son of genius, could look for a finer subject than the controversy concerning the New Hampshire grants. It has every thing that is required for such a work--unity of action, variety and contrast of character, importance of object, and a scenery, picturesque as the imagination could desire."

#### EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

*From an old whig, resident in the western district of New York, dated 24th November, 1823:*

"We have just heard that the liberties of Spain are overthrown!

"There is coming a great conflict in the earth, between those who say to society, *you shall not think for yourselves, either in matters of religion or politics, and those who have the courage to say WE WILL.*

"I have relied greatly on the providence of God to frustrate the wicked, in the cause of Spain, but I doubt and despond--yet all may be for the best.

"It has seemed to me necessary that the constitutional governments should form a real holy alliance to prevent the one so called from reducing them in detail, and establishing every where a gradation of power and interest, every where a simple hierarchical religion, in subjection to the head of the state."

"I believe that the nobles and priests of all despotic governments are leagued in the crusade against liberty.

"Now the Greeks will be crushed, and Europe must lie low in the dust of human degradation.

"They will attempt the subjugation of the late Spanish colonies in America, and here we must make our stand--on the ground of having acknowledged their sovereignty and independence; and encourage them to the most manly resistance, by our counsels--and, when it comes to the case in hand, *hoist our colors mast-head with an open alliance*--league this continent against that, and give the holy alliance but one job of fighting us all down.

"We must come to the tug of war--or our liberties will fall in ten years.

"The signs of the times require a president with the nerves of a soldier."

"There is a strong coincidence of thought in the sentiments expressed in this letter and those avowed by the president of the United States in his late message; and such as have read the "broken

hints," of major Hawley, of Northampton, "to be communicated to the committee of congress for the Massachusetts," in 1774,\* will not fail to remark a wonderful similarity of manner and expression in them, to those just above given.

*From another veteran republican, of Western Pennsylvania--*

"Before I will consent that the executive shall be nominated by the legislature, I will agree to abolish the office and make a new government. The only security we have is in so conducting the operations of this confederacy, that every thing shall be in practice what it is on paper. The departments distinct checks on one another, not dependent or subordinate, each confined to its constitutional orbit, each uncontrolled by the other: When they become blended or subservient, the constitution is nothing. Yet there are only a few who look to consequences--it seems as if some of us, old democrats, of 1793, think that republicanism is a matter of principle, not a mere name or epithet--a mere line and bait to catch votes! Government cannot be permanent or party consistent, without an uniform adherence to the maxims on which the one is founded or the other comes into power. The great experiment of representative federative government cannot succeed, unless by the purity and steadiness of the principles which distinguish it from others. It is my opinion, if the name is only preferred, our government may be administered on the principles of a monarchy--that if the constitution is not adhered to, and the departments kept separate, every fundamental rule will be exposed to the assailments of faction, intrigue and corruption.

"Some say that for congress to nominate a president is not anti republican--what would these think, if the president were to recommend a senator to a state legislature, or nominate a person to be the governor of a state? But the principle is the same. We must crush this system of caucussing by selecting a strong man as a candidate for the presidency, and make him the rallying point of the friends of the constitution," &c.

*From a gentleman of Illinois.* "Your remarks on the caucus system are not less judicious than were those you made some time since on the effect of a depreciated currency. We are realizing every evil that you predicted from the latter; and, indeed, I fear it will entail on us a greater evil, before we have done with it, than you ever imagined: it has driven from among us the working classes of citizens, so essential to the prosperity of every community--they have gone to seek places where labor is better rewarded. The demoralization of our paper system is every where visible, and bids fair to doom the free and beautiful state of Illinois to the everlasting curse of slavery."

*From an old political friend in Maryland.* "I have read the president's message with much attention and great pleasure. His observations on the probable, or possible, designs of the "allied powers," like a "spark from the altar of seventy-six," have warmed me. I am old, and peace is the true policy of my country--yet war is not the greatest of evils. I suppose that Mr. Monroe has some information on the subject other than is possessed by the public--but, perhaps, he has drawn his conclusions as to what is to come from things that are past; at any rate, the condition of the world is such that

\* See "Principles and Acts of the Revolution," lately published by the editor of the REGISTER, page 324.



honest hearts and cool heads are indispensable to the well-being of our country, and such should especially belong to the present and next succeeding president of the United States. Your favorite saying that "caution is the parent of security," applies with peculiar force to the present state of our affairs in relation to those of Europe."

[Some letters from Washington encourage a belief that the president is not in possession of any special information on the subject—others regard the matter as serious and important. The latter is a natural result—a freeman must always with jealousy regard the proceedings of the enemies of freedom: "vigilance is the condition" on which he himself enjoys it. If the allied powers should act against the people of Southern America, we must expect that they will not remain satisfied with the example of "successful rebellion" in the north. This is a fair conclusion, and we should look steadily at it, in the certainty that we must rely on ourselves for our own preservation].

*From a member of congress, dated Washington, 8th December.*

I presume I may congratulate you, on the prospect of the success which the great question you have so long ably and zealously labored to advance, will probably, nay, most assuredly, meet with during the present session of congress—I mean, as you no doubt anticipate me, the tariff question. The president, in his message, has again pointed to the subject and gives it his sanction, though, perhaps, he does not mean to go to the extent we look to as correct. No doubt, I think, remains of a large and decided majority in the house of representatives, and, in addition to the accumulation of friends to the measure which the last census has brought into the house, we shall have the aid of Mr. Clay, the bold and able champion of domestic industry and internal improvement. In the senate it may not meet with so favorable and decided a majority, but enough to carry it.

*From a Portuguese gentleman—a sojourner in the United States.*

"I take this opportunity to express the satisfaction I have felt at the steady, strong and dignified manner in which you have constantly plead the cause of liberty in my unhappy country (Portugal), now groaning under the most intolerable and undeserved yoke. Never did a nation proceed so calmly, so moderately in the reform of abuses, never did a king so spontaneously approve and sanction the measures of the representatives of the people: he accepted the constitution that was offered him, without the least reluctance, and even the enemies of our liberties acknowledge that no compulsion was used towards the monarch. Still we have become victims of a faction, which, availing themselves of the state of things in Spain, and emboldened by the excessive forbearance and too great moderation of the cortes, spread among the troops the gold they had received from France, and brought about the sudden restoration of arbitrary power. The manner in which the actual ministers exercise this power will, however, I hope, soon rouse the whole nation to crush their tyrants and recover the most sacred of rights. Upwards of eight thousand persons have been thrown into the most loathsome dungeons, and a list of proscription, comprising, already, nearly twenty five thousand of the most respectable citizens, has been made out by the police! The nation is in the most wretched state, and the actual government is universally despised. The avowed intention of sub-

duing the Brazilian continent will, I have no doubt, contribute to accelerate the downfall of our oppressors. May my wishes be soon realized! Meanwhile it is no small satisfaction for me to find myself in the land of liberty, while my unhappy countrymen feel the weight of the chains with which the sacrilegious [not holy] alliance has fettered them. The sympathy our fate excites among the citizens of this republic, affords some relief to my grief, and the noble and manly sentiments expressed by the worthy president in his recent message, while they are highly grateful to a friend of liberty, make me more confident on the final success of our cause. At any rate, if Europe is for some time deprived of her rights, America will, I trust, resist all attempts to enslave any part of this hemisphere."

#### FROM WASHINGTON—THE CAUCUS.

Extracts of various letters from members of congress, and, with one exception, from gentlemen belonging to different states—

1. "None are favorable, in my opinion, to a congressional caucus, but the friends of one of the candidates" for the presidency.

2. "The caucus currents are all in motion—but it is now said that no serious attempt to get up a meeting will be made for *two weeks!* I think it will not be successful."

3. "I have always heard you spoken of as a peaceable and orderly citizen—but it is reported here that you and others have *killed* "king caucus;" if so, I hope that you may be able to offer the plea of *se defendendo*, and I think you may. If your want counsel, (as it is my line), I shall be happy to enter my appearance for you—*gratis*."

4. "I feel confident that there will be no serious attempt for a caucus. There are a large number opposed to it in principle, and will not meet on that account: deduct this number, and, among the rest, the friends of either candidate can hardly hope to poll a sufficiency of votes to make a majority of the whole, and without the *hope* of such majority, no attempt will be made."

5. "As when I saw you last, I stand uncommitted. A short time will indicate the person who ought to be supported by the people, without the aid of a caucus. I do not hear much said about the holding of one, nor shall I attend any meeting of the sort, though I suppose they would admit me, being one of the old stock of "1798," so much spoken of, though its principles are almost exploded."

6. "Though Mr ———'s friends are very anxious for a caucus, from all that I can learn, a decided majority of the republican members is against one. Pennsylvania could not go into a caucus unless under great disadvantages—she has seven federal members that would be excluded, while Virginia's whole force might be represented—yet she, (the former), is among the most decidedly republican states in the union. If Pennsylvania refuses, as I believe that she will, a caucus cannot be got up."

FOREIGN NEWS. London papers, of the 6th of November, have been received at New York, &c.

Cadiz was tranquil on the 28th October—*flour had fallen to five dollars per barrel*. The commander of the French troops had arrested and deposed Ferdinand's governor, on account of his tyrannical and persecuting spirit! A ship of the line and two other vessels, were fitting out to carry reinforcements to Lima. Barcelona capitulated on the 31st October. The French troops were retiring from Andalusia. Many corps of the constitutional troops had been disbanded. It is said that Mina has submitted—

and in Catalonia the love of liberty is as strong as ever. Itiego had not yet been executed—but was allowed ten days to prepare for his defence. The crime charged against him is for having voted the removal of the king from Seville. Gibraltar is crowded with unfortunate Spaniards—among them are sixty of the most distinguished members of the late cortes. Gen San Miguel has killed himself.

The duke d'Angouleme was expected at Paris on the 5th of November.

The French papers say that the glorious victories of the duke d'Angouleme, have put an end to two revolutions—the Spanish and the French.

It is again reported that the marquis La Fayette intends to visit the United States.

One third of the city of Verona was under water, by a rise of the Adige—many lives had been lost.

The new pope, it is said, proposes to make a tour through England and Ireland.

**AMERICAN CANVAS.** It is with much pleasure that we notice a very interesting and important article, manufactured by our neighbors, Messrs. Charles Crook, jun. and Brother. It is *American canvass*, made by *American hands*, out of *American cotton*—and, by good judges, esteemed much superior to the Russia, and quite equal to the very best Holland sail cloth.

This canvas, 36 yards long and twenty inches wide, weighs 40 lbs. per bolt; the *heaviest* of the Holland, 36 yards long and 30 inches wide, weighs 56 lbs.—but does not average more than 52 or 53, when regarded as of the best quality: so, the surfaces being respected, the American compared with the Dutch, stands as 60 is to 52 or 53. The proportion at price of the goods is nearly the same.

We understand that the strength of canvas is tested, (in the direction of the navy board), by the application of a 56 lbs. weight in some particular way, which it must sustain or be rejected—but are told that this canvass will, in that manner, bear eighty-four pounds, or one half more than the standard requires.

The Messrs. Crooks can supply from 40 to 60 bolts per week, and we congratulate the public in general on this new application of American talents and industry—and especially would recommend the matter to our southern friends, as opening and securing a new and a great *home market* for their staple article, which *foreigners* cannot take away.

**MANUFACTURES.** The following resolution has been laid before the senate of Pennsylvania, by Mr. Conyngham, and will, no doubt, pass both houses nearly unanimously:

"Whereas manufactures have been established in Pennsylvania, by the enterprising, patriotic and laudable spirit of individuals and companies, at a vast sacrifice of money and time; as they are in a suffering condition, and as congress can alone apply the remedy; and as their encouragement would facilitate the employment of the indigent, and afford a market for the surplus produce of the farmer; and it being the interest of Pennsylvania that domestic manufactures should be cherished and fostered: Therefore,

Be it resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of Pennsylvania, That the senators of this state, in the senate of the United States, be and they are hereby instructed, and the representatives of this state in congress, be and they are hereby requested, to advocate, support and procure the adoption of any measures having a tendency to in-

crease, foster or protect the manufacturing establishments of Pennsylvania.

Be it further resolved, That the governor be and he is hereby requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution to each of our senators and representatives in congress."

A great meeting of those "friendly to a system of policy calculated to give further protection and encouragement to the industry of the American people," has been held in the city of New York, I. Prall, esq. chairman, and P. H. Schenck, esq. secretary, at which a very able address to the people was adopted, that should gladly have place if we had room for it, and certain resolutions passed, raising a committee of correspondence and to draft a memorial to congress, to obtain a revision of the tariff, for the further protection of domestic industry, &c.

**THE GREEKS.** The people of the city of New York are fully in earnest to do something handsome for the assistance of the Greeks. At a late meeting of the committee of the Greek fund, William Bayard, chairman, and Charles King, secretary, a letter was presented from N. Biddle, of Philadelphia, containing 300 dollars, for the good of the cause—various other donations have been received; it is recommended that collections should be made in the churches, and expected that it will become even quite *fashionable* to assist the descendants of those who were the bulwark of light and knowledge in old times, in rescuing themselves from the dominion of a barbarian race. A large and most respectable committee has been appointed to receive donations, &c.; and, if we all give a little, a great good to our fellow-men may be accomplished—or, if the Greeks should fail, we shall have the consolation to know that we were not indifferent spectators of their glorious struggle for freedom.

Just after the meeting was organized, the venerable col. Willett entered the room—every body rose—he advanced slowly to the table, and spoke in substance as follows:—

I ask one minute's indulgence. I take it for granted that fourscore and three years present a good apology for my not being able to attend the business of this committee. Its object is, if I understand it, the defence of liberty—it is fifty eight years since I first engaged with the sons of liberty to take measures to oppose British aggression in this country—the sons of liberty were then not divided—they united for the good of their country. I would that it might be so at this day. Our success was not complete at that time, we only got a reprieve, and succeeding oppressions drove us again to assert our rights, to tax ourselves and regulate our own affairs, and we entered into a non-importation agreement. I was of that committee, and, from that day to this, I think my conscience will acquit me in saying, I have long been engaged in the cause of liberty. I am now too old to be active, but I wish it as well as in my more youthful days, and can only, in reference to the objects of this committee, say with regret, "Oh! the day when I was young." Gentlemen, I could not omit, on this occasion, to say this much, and I have presented myself here to declare, that though age has enfeebled my limbs, my heart yet glows in the cause in which I understand you to be engaged—the cause of liberty.

It may be imagined that this address was received with no little applause—and as the venerable warrior withdrew, the whole committee rose to salute him.



I would rather have had col. Willett's feelings on this occasion, than those of the "restored" king of France after he has eaten an hundred oysters, which is said to be the most notable thing that he can do--and yet I like oysters as well, and as plentifully partake of them too, as "his majesty"--if I please; with a yankee notion, also, that I eat better ones than enslaved France furnishes him with.

Meetings are called or have been held at Philadelphia and other places, to raise funds for the assistance of the Greeks.

**GEN. JACKSON** It is designed to celebrate the 8th of January by a splendid military ball at New York, at which it is expected that a handsome sum will be received for the relief of the Greeks. It is intimated that the general may give his attendance, and surely, it would add much force to the proceeding.

**WASHINGTON AND BOLIVAR.** The birth day of the latter, 28th October, was celebrated at Caracas. The hall was decorated with portraits of the illustrious chiefs, and the following toast drank:

"Washington, by his example, points out to Bolivar the path of independence and glory. These two great spirits, united in one object, institute a claim to immortality and to our gratitude. The names of Bolivar and Washington!"

**BRAZIL** is rapidly proceeding to an established and independent government. The province of Bahia has been admitted into the empire, and the event was celebrated by a salute of one hundred guns at the battery. We do not like the manufacture of emperors or kings in America, but we must express our satisfaction at almost any event shewing that the people of this vast continent have agreed to act for themselves, independent of Europe, in a certain belief that the cause of humanity must needs be promoted by it.

**TRIUMPHS OF 'LEGITIMACY.'** A Madrid paper contains the representation of certain bishops, of the city of Corunna, *against chambers* and in favor of the *holy tribunal of the inquisition!* In the course of that enlightened document it is said, "Deign, then, to attend to this representation. Re establish the *holy tribunal of the faith*, that the impious may be struck dumb and put to flight, and return no more to propagate their pernicious principles. Finally, consign the education of youth to the *society of Jesus*, to perform that duty in the same manner as before its extinction, in order that our tranquility may thus be lasting!"

**APPOINTMENTS.** The senate has confirmed the following appointments, made by the president during the recess:

Samuel L. Southard, of New Jersey, to be secretary of the navy.

Smith Thompson, of New York, to be a judge of the supreme court.

John McLean, of Ohio, to be postmaster general.

James Brown, at the time a member of the senate from Louisiana, was appointed, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to France, in the place of Albert Gallatin, resigned.

**MAIL ROBBERY.** It is stated that, through the vigilance of the post-master general, a certain Daniel Woldferd, post-master at Newbern, Montgomery co. Virginia, has been detected in the fact of robbing

the mail, by opening letters passing through his hands; and that he is lodged in jail for trial, &c.

A brief reference was made to cases of this sort a few weeks ago. The post office laws want a new modification, that they may have more *certainty*, as well as *equality*, in punishment, for robberies of the mail. The fellow who boldly meets the stage on the highway, prepared for the risk of being shot by the guard or arrested in the act of his villainy, is entitled to something like credit for courage; but the thief who violates his official duty and his oath, to bring about a *like result*, deserves nothing but contempt for his meanness and suffering for his crime. I like the open *honest* robbers--those who command delivery at the pistol's mouth, and in the open air; better than the mole-like wretches who enter the vaults of banks or make *speculations* on the livings of the widow and the orphan, in the dark, and reduce them to penury, that their own infernal appetites may be satiated with the fruits of rascality.

The following narrative of the means taken by the post master general to detect the robber, are thus detailed in the Richmond Enquirer:

After stating that several depredations had been committed, it proceeds--An agent was sent on with particular instructions to detect the pilferer; and the scheme has eventuated in the apprehension of the postmaster at Newbern, Montgomery county. We understand that on the 25th ult. a letter was put into the post office by the agent at Abington, addressed to a person in this city, containing \$20 in small N. C. notes. The agent employed a countryman to call at the post office at Newbern, ask for a letter, and, there being none for him, to inquire of the postmaster if he could give him small North Carolina notes for two \$5's, as he found it difficult to change them on the road. The post master, Woldferd, readily gave \$10 in the very notes he had stolen from the agent's letter. As soon as the agent received these, he called at the office, and demanded of W. the other \$10. He denied having them. The agent then demanded the keys belonging to the office, which were immediately delivered. On instituting a search, the other \$10 were found when W. confessed his guilt. He was lodged in the jail at Montgomery court house on the evening of the 29th. It seems, that nearly every double letter in W's office had been broken open--and that he had a good deal of money, in notes of various banks in his possession."

**JEU D'ESPRIT**--From the National Intelligencer--

As near the Potomac's broad stream 't'other day,

Fair LIBERTY wander'd, all pensive, along,

Deep pondering the future--unheeding her way,

She met goddess NATURE, her mother, at dawn.

Great mother, she cried, deign to help me at need!

I must make for my guardians a speaker to day,

The first in the world I would give them--"Indeed!

"When I made the first speaker, I made him of

CLAY"

**CAPTAIN PARTRIDGE.** This name is familiar to the most of our readers, either as having superintended the military academy at West Point, or as the present superintendent of one of the best private schools that we have, located at Norwich, Vermont. His pupils are numerous--the sons of most respectable people in different states; and the discipline used at the United States' academy appears to be much observed at his establishment. The cadets, or students, are instructed in military science, &c. various languages, mathematics, &c.

and zealously encouraged to exhibit in practice what they see in the books.

Now and then captain Partridge marches squads of his pupils through the country, "to accustom them to walking," which he considers "an essential part of elementary education," instructing them at the same time, in most matters worthy of their observation, and determining the altitude of places by the use of the barometer, &c. We have now before us a journal of one of those excursions, drawn up by a cadet, which is full of interest and remark. It was lately published in the "National Intelligencer," to which we must refer those desirous of obtaining particulars. The lads were one day marched as much as *forty four* miles, another *forty*, and a third *thirty two*, &c. but, under the care of their chief, were, at once, improved in their minds and strengthened in their persons.

**CANALS.** There is a project for conducting a canal through the great valley of Chester and Lancaster counties. It is said that the Brandywine will pass the gap, so there will be water enough on the summit level. It will pass through one of the richest and best cultivated countries in the United States. The project of a canal from Canandigua lake to the great canal, is received with encouraging prospects, and will open a very valuable country to the market on the sea-board.

**CANAL NAVIGATION.** The schr. Mary and Hannah arrived at New York on the 16th ultimo, laden with wheat, butter, &c. from the town of Hector, which is situated at the south-eastern extremity of Seneca lake, *four hundred and twenty miles* from the city of New-York. The time consumed in such a voyage will average from 12 to 15 days.

**STEAM NAVIGATION.** A boat has lately been built at Montreal, for the purpose of towing vessels up the St. Lawrence. On her first trial, she made *forty five miles* in four hours and twenty minutes, *against the current*, which requires a strong wind to enable ordinary vessels to pass. Her machinery is of one hundred horse power, and cost only 4,500 dollars.

**MARYLAND.** Mr. Stevens has been re-elected governor, and the members of the old council re-chosen, except that Dr. Archer was elected in the place of Mr. Maulsby, resigned.

Mr. Bowie, of the senate and Mr. Symmes, of the house of delegates, have introduced into their respective houses a set of resolutions disapprobatory of a *congressional caucus*, and requesting the senators and representatives from Maryland to use their influence to prevent the same.

Our information is, that these resolutions will pass, and that the proposition to elect the electors of president, by a *general ticket*, will be carried by a large majority.

**VIRGINIA.** James Pleasants, jun. has been unanimously re-elected governor of this state.

**GEORGIA.** The governor of this state, it will be recollected, was chosen by a majority of four votes only. Ballots have since been taken on appointing the other principal officers, and they stood as follows:

For secretary of state—Mr. Hamilton 85; Mr. Azeman 80—one scattering. For comptroller-general, Mr. Triplet 84; Mr. Williams 82. For surrogent general, Mr. Mitchell 87; Mr. Sturgess 79. Mr. Clayton was re-elected treasurer without op-

position. On the others there were several ballots.

A bill to give the election of governor to the people, has passed the house of representatives by a constitutional majority.

The cash in the treasury of the state amounts to \$425,775; and it owns in bank and other stocks \$1,005,000—together \$1,430,775. The annual interest of the whole, at six *per cent.* would be \$85,846—sufficient, or nearly so, to pay all the ordinary expenses of the state government.

**KENTUCKY.** The proposition to call a convention to alter the constitution of this state, has been rejected in the senate—yeas 18, nays 18. This matter excited much feeling in Kentucky. We believe that the design was mainly entertained to bring about a change in the judiciary.

**THE WEST.** A trading party has returned to Franklin, Missouri, from Santa Fe—they brought back, in exchange for the articles that they took out, 400 Jacks and Jennets and mules, a quantity of beaver and a considerable sum in specie. It is reported to have been a profitable trip.

The Franklin paper of Oct. 23, says—Four officers, recently from our military school at West Point, lieutenants Holmes, Waters, Bateman and Richardson, arrived here on Saturday evening last, on their way to join the 6th regiment of infantry at Fort Atkinson, to which they have been assigned. These officers have reached us by an interesting route. They ascended the North River—followed the great canal to Rochester—thence, descended the Genessee to Lake Ontario—pursued the great chain of northern lakes as far as Green Bay—thence, ascended the Fox river to the portage, which they crossed, and had their boats transported on wagons—descended the Ouisconsin into the Mississippi, and ascended the latter river to Prairie du Chien, where they delivered nearly 300 recruits, which they brought on for the 5th regiment of infantry, stationed, principally, at St. Peter's, under the command of col. Snelling.

**PRODIGALITY AND ITS EFFECTS.** It appears, by the late London papers, that Fonthill Abbey, which cost Mr. Beckford a million sterling, has been sold to Mr. Farquhar, for 300,000*l.* Mr. Beckford afterwards deducted 12,000*l.* for a selection of books. Besides, the Abbey and its treasures, there are nearly 5,000 acres of land attached to it in the highest state of cultivation, Mr. B. having, for many years, employed about 400 laborers in making improvements. In addition to this expense, he lived at the rate of 30,000*l.* a year. His loss, by defective titles to his West India estates, and the expense of several years law suits, &c. had reduced him to the necessity of making the present sale. It is said that he quit the premises without a sigh. "I must leave it," said he, "and I am prepared to meet the public surprise. Beckford, they will say, has squandered his large fortune. To me it is a matter of perfect indifference."

It is added, that the lazy vermin of the hall, those trappings of his folly, swarmed at Fonthill. Mr. B. never moved without a circle of them in attendance—they formed an appendage of his invincible pride. His liveried retainers stood in numerous succession, watchful sentinels at his door, and, at fixed periods, anticipated their master's wants. It is also said that, for a long time, his income was 160,000*l.* per annum. When dining alone, with Franchi, his secretary, he had never less than twen-



ty dishes of the most costly kind. [The London papers contain hundreds of other anecdotes respecting this gentleman, which may, or may not, be true. It is certainly true that he has been rich, that he has spent millions, and now is a poor man.]

**MISERY OF PLENTY.** Though we have had some account of the short grain crop in England, the super-abundance seems to be dreaded—as we are informed by the following, extracted from the “*National Gazette* :—”

The intended loan of the bank of England to the English landed interest, has excited a strong sensation in Great Britain. Bell's Weekly Messenger, of the 20th ult. states, that “the king's ministers, having taken a strong alarm at the falling price of agricultural produce, of all descriptions, and anticipating, under such circumstances, that a powerful attack would be made upon them by the landed interest, had, in order to blunt the force of this opposition, and to meet the inconvenience with an alleviation beforehand, encouraged the bank to give this relief, by way of loan, to the landed interest.” The same paper represents the measure to be substantially as follows:

“1. In order to assist the landed interest and to provide against the temporary embarrassment, under the low rate of agricultural produce, it is the purpose of the directors of the bank of England to employ two millions of their capital in a loan to the proprietors of real estate, and to whatever parties may be enabled to mortgage real property in fee.

“2. Loans will in no case whatever be granted to life interest; that is to say, to tenants for life,—nor to tenants in tail, unless when the mortgage can be made in fee.

“3. The rate of interest will be four per cent.

“4. As one main object of this loan is to enable the present tenants in possession of mortgage lands to pay off any mortgages at a higher rate of interest, or any mortgages conditioned to be foreclosed unless the principal be paid within a period too short for the necessities of the mortgagor, an act will be proposed in parliament, in the commencement of the ensuing session, by which mortgages may be transferred by endorsement on the back of the present deeds, and thereby the heavy expense of new deeds and new conveyances may be saved.

“5. The money will be lent by the bank for a certain period, in the first instance,—say, not less than ten years, and notice then be given, (say six or twelve months), if a further period be required or will be granted. The notice to be six or twelve months before the expiration of the period for which the money was lent in the first instance.

“6. In the event of any failure of paying the interest, or of the principal, at the time agreed, the bank to foreclose in the same manner as private mortgages.

“7. Where the foreclosing is made from default of paying the interest of the loan, the bank, upon becoming mortgagees in possession, will not retain the possession of the deeds for a longer period than is sufficient to receive the arrears of interest and costs from the annual rents. And the bank, in such cases, will apply to the court of chancery, or will assent to any such application, that a receiver of rents may be appointed for this purpose and to this extent; or a trustee and receiver will be named in the deed.

“8. In the event of any foreclosure from default in not paying the principal, the estate will be sold by public auction, and the bank will, in no case whatever, be a bidder or purchaser.

“9. As it is not the purpose of the bank to become, in any event, tenants or proprietors of mortgaged lands, the bank will, in no case, keep possession beyond, (say six months). In case of foreclosure, in default of due payment of interest, the bank, as above stated, will consent or procure the appointment of receivers by a court of equity. In the case of foreclosure, the directors will, as above stated, proceed to public sale.”

**ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.** As several mistakes have already been made respecting the time in which the choice of electors of president and vice president must take place, and the time when those electors must meet to make the choice, we copy the following minutes on the subject, from one of the most extensively useful and correct publications in the United States, namely, “*The National Calendar, and Annals of the United States*,” printed in Washington, and collected and edited by Peter Force, Esq.

“According to an act of congress, of the 1st of March, 1792, the choice of these electors must be made within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday of December, of the year in which an election of president and vice president takes place; and they must be equal in number to all the senators and representatives in congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, can be appointed an elector. The votes for president and vice president are given by the electors, on the first Wednesday of December, in the fourth year, throughout the union. The next election will take place on the first Wednesday in December, 1824.

“The electors meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for president and vice president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. They vote for president and vice president separately, by distinct ballots. They make lists of the number of votes given, and of the persons voted for—which they transmit sealed to the seat of the general government, directed to the president of the senate, who, in presence of the senate and house of representatives, opens all the certificates, and the votes are counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for president is duly elected, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed.

“If no person have such majority, then, from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, in the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose, immediately, by ballot, the president. But, in choosing the president, the votes are taken by states, the representation from each having one vote; a quorum for this purpose, consists of a number of members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states is necessary to a choice.

“If the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice devolves upon them, before the fourth of March next following, then the vice president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

“The period of service is four years; but there is no restriction as to re-election. There is, however, no instance of any president's having served for a longer time than eight years. If the offices of president and vice president should both become vacant, it then becomes the duty of the secretary of state to communicate information thereof to the ex-

ective of each state, and to cause the same to be published in at least one newspaper of every state, giving two months previous notice, that electors of president shall be appointed or chosen in the several states, within thirty four days next preceding the first Wednesday in December ensuing, when the choice of president must proceed as usual. The ninth presidential term will expire with the eighteenth congress on the third of March, 1825."

**CUBA.** The captain general, on receiving advices from the peninsula, issued the following proclamation, at Havana, on the 9th ultimo:

*Inhabitants of Cuba!* The English brig Margaret, in 46 days from Gibraltar, has just arrived, in which vessel colonel Don Jose Ovando has come passenger, who, in addressing me officially, has transmitted to me a note containing a statement of the most interesting events of the affairs of the peninsula, from the month of June until the 3d October, as also a signed copy of the manifesto of the king to the nation, given by his majesty on the 30th of September, the evening of his departure for Port St. Mary's. Although these accounts are not official, the situation of Cadiz entitles them to all probability, and their importance is likely to excite the public attention, affording a field for malice to riot in the luxury of revenge, insomuch that I deem it necessary to cause the note and manifesto to be published in continuation of this, in order that the public may be aware of the frankness of my character, and of my disposition to act against (contravene), evil interpretations and the many dangers to reputation which might be exultingly opposed; and I expect that the intelligent part of the inhabitants of this city will thwart the plans of the wicked, who may strive, in any manner whatsoever, to afford an opportunity to conspirators to meditate on their ruthless schemes of independence, thereby disturbing the public tranquility. I have adopted all the measures which I deem expedient to insure the felicity of the Island, and shall know now how to curb the pretensions of the ambitious, should they design to compromise the political existence of Havana; and therefore exhort all peaceable people to await the orders of the superior government, which we may shortly expect to receive.

Havana, 19th Novr. 1823.

**STATISTICAL ITEMS.** List of American and British vessels arriving at the ports of Liverpool and Clyde, from the United States, for the present and the preceding five years:—

	<i>American.</i>		<i>British.</i>	
	Liverpool.	Clyde.	Liverpool.	Clyde.
1818	359	29	96	28
1819	247	18	65	20
1820	370	18	51	15
1821	325	15	48	18
1822	341	23	69	19
1823 to Sept. 15,	317	14	133	24
	1968	117	462	124

[The arrivals at Liverpool are only up to Sept 15, for the year 1823, and at Clyde to Sept. 13, in the same year.]

Consumption of cotton, annually, from 1818 till 1823:

	<i>Weekly.</i>	<i>Great Britain.</i>	<i>Scotland.</i>
1818	8,129 bags	422,708 bags	47,216 bags
1819	8,352	434,304	50,180
1820	8,979	466,908	50,596
1821	9,598	499,096	53,300
1822	10,477	544,804	55,432
1823	11,509	598,000	57,200

The total amount of revenue derived in Great Britain for the year ending Oct. 10th, 1823, was £49,227,105, from the following sources:

Customs	9,959,323
Excise	24,401,243
Stamps	6,266,797
Post Office	1,350,000
Taxes	6,788,024
Miscellaneous	471,718

£49,227 105

The large items of excise, were collected from the following articles:—Auctions, 215,401; beer, 2,955,344; bricks and tiles, 362,971; candles, 372,866, coffee and cocoa, 409,312; cider, perry, and verjuice, 43,075; glass, 444,604; hides and skins, 330,543; hops, 143,098; licenses, 722,428; malt, 3,061,343; paper, 548,355; pepper, 150,193; printed goods, 544,950; salt, 684,508; soap, 1,087,810; spirits, British, 3,052,015; foreign, 2,289,086; starch, 67,261; stone bottles, 2,956; sweets, 10,978; tea, 3,318,427; tobacco and snuff, 2,535,342; vinegar, 48,181; wine, 991,800; wire, 7,923.

**EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.** The "National Journal" contains an extract from the "National Calendar" for 1823, shewing the amount of passengers who arrived in the United States in the years ending 30th Sept. 1821 and 1822.

We abstract the following, as to such persons as were foreigners.

	<i>In 1821</i>	<i>In 1822</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Whole number	9,224	7,008	16,232
From England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales			8284
France			685
Germany			486
Spain			400
Holland			112

The rest from many countries.

The males were much more numerous than the females; for instance, there arrived in 1822,

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
From England	634	164
Ireland	973	630
Scotland	107	19
Great Britain, (generally)	830	224
France	277	28
Spain	183	28
Holland	36	6
Germany	188	20

The whole number of passengers in those years was 20,201; the American citizens being deducted left 16,232 for foreigners, as above stated. Of the last, in both years, 4,946 were of the productive classes, mechanics, manufacturers, laborers, &c. 5,069 of the useful unproductive classes, as clerks, traders, priests, physicians, barbers and publicans; and 459 of the "miscellaneous unproductive classes," such as actors, gentlemen and ladies, nuns, opera dancers, show-men and speculators. The remainder made up of women and children.

I venture the opinion, that the United States, in the two years mentioned, gained less than 6000 persons from foreign places—perhaps less, for many have returned home, and we lose much by the emigration of our own people to Cuba, South America, &c. and by the erratic habits of seamen.

**EXTENT AND POPULATION OF AMERICA.** The following estimate of the extent in square leagues and in population, of the continent of America, in 1822, was lately transmitted by Baron de Humboldt, from



Paris, to president Bonvar, with the accompanying letter:--

	Square leagues.	Population.
Mexico, or New Spain	75,850	6,800,000
Guatemala	16,740	1,600,000
Cuba and Puerto Rico	4,430	800,000
Colombia { Venezuela	33,700	900,000
{ New Granada	58,250	1,800,000
Peru	42,150	1,400,000
Chile	14,240	1,100,000
Buenos Ayres	126,770	2,000,000
Total, formerly Spanish,	372,110	16,400,000
United States	125,440	10,200,000
Brazil	256,990	4,000,000

The above surfaces have been calculated with great care, on maps, rectified by astronomical observations. These calculations have been several times repeated by M. Mathieu, member of the board of longitude and of the institute, as well as myself. The results differ from those published in 1800, in the political essay on Mexico. Then the inhabited parts alone had been calculated, without including the desert regions, over which the independent tribes of the indigenous inhabitants wander. Now the whole extent of each country, to its furthest limits, has been measured.

The population of the different parts of cidevant Spanish America is very uncertain; nevertheless, each proportion has been calculated according to the latest data which have reached me. The present estimate ought to be considered in the same light as all my other works on America; they are no other than essays, in which every thing will have to be done over again. Statistical calculations can only be rendered perfect by degrees, in like manner as the elements of meteorological and astronomical tables.

Comparison--Spain contains 16,094 square leagues—Europe contains 304,710 square leagues, and the whole of Southern America 581,891 square leagues.  
(Signed) HUMBOLDT.

## Kingdom of the Netherlands.

Opening of the extraordinary session of the States General, at the Hague, on Monday, October 20, 1823.

The members of both chambers met at noon in the hall of the second chamber, and at one a salute of artillery announced that his majesty had set out from the palace. The galleries were full of spectators, among whom were many elegantly dressed ladies, but we saw none of the foreign ministers except lord Clancarty, the British minister, who was in the ambassador's box.

On his majesty's entrance every body rose, and the king having seated himself on the throne, with the prince of Orange on his right hand and prince Frederick on his left, addressed the chamber in a speech, of which the following is the substance:—

High and mighty lords! We have to thank Providence at again meeting in the continued enjoyment of the blessings of peace.

Every Nethelander, who looks round him without prejudice, gratefully remarks the advantages which are enjoyed in his free and hospitable country.

Our relations with all the powers of Europe are constantly distinguished by testimonies of reciprocal friendship and good will.

The internal situation of our own country allows us to prosecute our exertions for the accomplishment of the constitutional institutions, and the promotion of the happiness of the people. The favorable

progress of the studies in the high schools, the advantages of the lower schools; and the flourishing state of the fine arts, are evident. This year is no less distinguished than the last by a productive harvest. An animated investigation of the interests of the farmers, combined with those of the consumers, has convinced me that the interference of the law is not required. The documents relative to this inquiry shall be printed and laid before your high mightinesses. In the province of Groningen a society of farmers is forming, with a view to found a system of credit on the land and its produce. The object is to obtain, at moderate interest, ready money, which they can repay in the sequel without embarrassment. If this trial succeed, other provinces will doubtless follow the example, and the difficulties to which many farmers were exposed, particularly last year, will be prevented for the future.

The low price of provisions favor all the undertakings of the national industry. But the greater the fertility of the soil and the activity of the people, the more care is necessary to obtain a regular exportation, which enlivens trade and navigation, and multiplies our relations with foreign countries.

The conviction of this truth caused a measure to be adopted, in one of the laws last session, to give energy to our negotiations with foreign powers on these subjects. These could not, from their nature, be otherwise than slow in their progress. Some of them are already in such a state of forwardness, that we may hope for a favorable result.

I have hitherto been only once obliged to adopt reciprocal measures to hinder or to limit the importation of foreign productions. It is with regret that I have, in this instance, deviated from our liberal principle. I shall be happy if it should promote the revival of those principles in others, and thus be of short duration.

In our transmarine possessions, in general, order, prosperity and tranquility prevail.

Works of general utility already begun, are continued with favorable prospects, and several others are undertaken to improve and complete the communications between the different parts of the kingdom.

His majesty then entered on some details relative to the finances, of which he spoke in favorable terms. His majesty expressed a hope that the great work of the new codes would be much advanced in this session, and concluded in the following terms:—

Your present session, which I hereby declare to be opened, will certainly give new proofs of the agreement of our endeavors and views to promote the welfare of our beloved country.

His majesty then withdrew, and the sitting was closed in the usual form.

In the sitting of the second chamber on the 21st, Messrs. Sandberg, Von de Poll and Nicolai, were named as the three candidates to be proposed to his majesty for his choice of one as president.

## Legislature of Maryland.

Extracts from the executive message.

[This message is chiefly local or particular. It details, with republican frankness, the proceedings of the executive on many minor matters submitted to the charge of this branch of the government of the state, which cannot be of interest to our readers in general. The following extracts, however, require a record—

"We appointed Theodorick Blund, George Winchester and John Patterson, esqs. commissioners to lay out and survey a route for a canal, which will connect the waters of the Susquehannah with the city of Baltimore; and Athanasius Fenwick, Dr William Howard and William Price, esqs. to lay out and survey a route of a canal, from the city of Baltimore to the river Potomac, agreeably to certain resolutions of the last general assembly relating thereto, and, in pursuance of the same, have advanced, from time to time, to each of the said commissioners, such sums as they have required to defray the expenses incident to the work in which they are engaged. The result of their labors and researches will be seen by perusal of their communications to this department, herewith sent.

We take leave to call your attention to a letter of the secretary of war, that was transmitted to the general assembly by the late governor, at the last session, by which it will be seen that no returns of the militia have been made by the state to the president of the United States, as directed by the act of congress, passed on the eighth day of May, seven teen hundred and ninety two, since the year eight hundred and eleven, and that the state may not have got her quota of arms due for several years back, under the provisions of the law of the United States, of April eighteen hundred and eight, for arming the whole body of the militia of the United States, in consequence of that omission; as there has been doubtless an increase of militia since that period, and as repeated exertions have been made by the executive to obtain returns without effect, we would suggest the expediency of your passing such a law as would, by its provisions, be calculated to enforce a due execution, hereafter, of the law of congress, and enable this department to comply with the calls that have so often been made on it, by the secretary of war, by order of the president, and thereby prevent a similar occurrence. While on this subject we cannot forbear to remark upon the laudable military spirit evinced in different parts of the state; to promote which, every legislative aid should be afforded. In governments like ours, large standing armies have ever been viewed with distrust and apprehension, while a well organized militia has been regarded as, (what it in reality is), the only secure and efficient defence. The truth of this principle should the more animate Americans, because it has been fully tested in the late war. That there appears to be a defect, either in the organization or the administration of our present military system, all must acknowledge.

In a free country like ours, to protect whose rights every citizen is bound by the strongest ties, and where every man has his liberty and fire side to defend, we hazard no fear of contradiction in asserting our opinion, that few, if any, will be found unwilling to devote a portion of their time to acquiring a knowledge of the use of arms, that they may become skilled in the science of war, and attain a practical knowledge of tactics, so as to be at all times ready to face impending danger, and resist the attacks of hostile foes. In order to encourage this ardor for military science, we have, on our part, supplied such companies as have uniformed themselves, with arms out of the public armories, having first taken bond and security for their return, in good order, when required by the proper authority; and as the arms loaned have, (with a few exceptions), been selected from among uncleaned ones, and subsequently put in order by those to whom they were loaned, the state has been saved a considerable expense by the measure.

At a time like the present, when the spirit of internal improvement has been so meritoriously awakened, and by the exercise of which, our sister states have advanced in national character and opulence—every talent and feeling are required, on your part, to devise ways and means, by which we may again become independent and flourishing.

The embarrassed state of our finances demands, therefore, your early and prompt attention. Need we advise the observance of that strict economy in all your proceedings, which is so consistent with the principles of republicanism, and suited to the present exigencies of our state, or to say, that every step should be taken to advance the interests and alleviate the pecuniary distresses of our citizens. We feel assured, that you will at once perceive the necessity and propriety of such endeavors, on your part, and we can truly assure you that such shall be the ruling conduct of this department.

It has pleased Providence again to visit our state with an unusual degree of disease and mortality. To these inflictions of the Divine Will, it is our duty to submit with humble and reverential submission; believing that affliction "cometh not of the dust," but has an errand of mercy to perform, by causing us, as a people, to examine ourselves, and, as a people, to mourn whatever we discover that may have provoked the wrath of the Almighty, and to deprecate his anger by timely repentance.—We would, therefore, follow the example of our predecessors, and recommend to the general assembly the appointment of a day, to be observed throughout the state for the purpose of humiliation and prayer, in which our citizens may collectively entreat the Divine Being, who has promised that "he will be entreated of his people," to stay his chastening hand and to restore to our suffering population the blessings he hath withheld, and make us, who are spared, more deserving his fatherly care than we have hitherto been.

We have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL STEVENS, Jr.

*In council, Annapolis, Dec. 4, 1823*

## The Columbia Memorial.

Dr. Cooper, president of the South Carolina college, located at Columbia, has written and published an elaborate essay "on the proposed new tariff." The following memorial,\* however, appears to embrace the subject, as it is generally viewed by our brethren in the south, and a place is given to it that those interested may see both sides of the question.

*The memorial of sundry inhabitants of South Carolina, to the senate and house of representatives of the United States—sheweth:*

That your memorialists inhabit a district of country depending, for its prosperity and wealth, upon the production of a staple for a foreign market, and are, therefore, much interested in all public measures calculated to affect agriculture or commerce. With a just regard to their own interest, and what they conscientiously believe to be the essential and permanent interest of the nation, your memorialists are anxious to arrest, by all legitimate means, the proposed system of tariff now before congress.

Your memorialists are not now, nor, when the exigencies of the government made heavier demands upon them, were they reluctant to bear

\*Probably drawn up by Dr. Cooper—it having been signed by him as one of a committee of three.



their just portion of the public outthens, either in contributing their wealth or services, or bearing with patience the most distressing privations to assert the interest and honor of the republic; and now, if they believed either its interest or honor concerned, would submit with as much cheerfulness as formerly, to the still heavier exactions with which they are threatened by the proposed measure for the encouragement of domestic manufactures.

But, in this project, they are unable to discover any attainable object of national good, while it necessarily and avowedly contemplates a sudden, violent, and (as your memorialists believe), a ruinous revolution in the agricultural and commercial interests of the nation. Your memorialists humbly conceive that a wise policy would hesitate to put to hazard the great and fundamental principles of national wealth, for any doubtful or hypothetical good. The agriculture and commerce of this country have given it a prosperity beyond the experience of the world in its whole history, beyond the hopes of the most sanguine patriots, and yet promise to it accessions of wealth and greatness beyond calculation. Under the happy influence of free institutions, and of laws interfering as rarely as possible with private interests, enterprise, skill and capital have adopted those occupations to which the circumstances of the country naturally invited them. The high price of labor, and cheapness and fertility of land, made us agricultural, while a different state of things in Europe, especially in England, has given rise to manufactures; and this natural and necessary difference has established a commercial intercourse between us, exceedingly advantageous to both. England requires those supplies which the natural circumstances of our country enable us to furnish, and we, on the other hand, require those which the natural circumstances of that country enable it to furnish. The demand in Great Britain for our agricultural product, depends upon our demand for her manufactured articles. These demands are mutual, dependant and must be continued or discontinued together; for, even if a very obvious policy did not suggest to Great Britain the propriety of countervailing duties, she would be unable to pay for the raw material when we cease to take the manufactured. We must then look for a market at the source of our supplies—a market which this project proposes to compel us to purchase at a high price in the northern states, and which, after it is purchased, cannot furnish a demand for more than one-seventh of our cotton, while the tobacco and rice of the south are left without a market. In the mean time, England looks elsewhere for purchasers and producers.

In a few years, cotton will be supplied from the East Indies, from Brazil, or, if the restrictions on East India sugar are removed, as in all likelihood they will be at the next parliament, from Jamaica. With all the advantages of an open trade, we have had reason to fear the competition of the Brazil cotton, and have actually suffered from that of the East Indies. In two years, the commerce of Great Britain can fall into this channel, and leave us without a market for our staple; our stock must lie idle, our farms will be abandoned, and our commerce will languish under a permanent embargo. Thus, the proposed measure exposes to probable ruin the agricultural interest of seven states, the support and occupation of one fifth of the whole population of the United States, half of the exports, and, (as half the government income is derived from the customs), a large portion of public revenue.

With an open trade to Europe, and a wise invest-

ment of capital in those employments indicated by the physical and moral situation of the country, we have heretofore enjoyed an unequalled prosperity. Our agriculture has cut down the forests, peopled a waste country, and filled it with wealth and civilization, while our commerce has built cities, introduced refinement and furnished a gallant navy for our defence. The still greater extension of both has been restricted only by the want of capital and population. The deficiency of the former is manifested by the large profits of our commerce, as exhibited in the excess of imports above exports; and the high price of labor shows, at least, that our population is not redundant. The proposed tariff is intended to add to the sources of national wealth, which have hitherto supplied us so abundantly, by forcing the growth of institutions, which we believe to be incompatible with the situation of the country—institutions, which, to be sure, have been a source of wealth in Europe, but, under circumstances so opposite to our own, that, to expect their successful operation here, is, at least, to expect similar results from different causes, and seems, to your memorialists, but little less chimerical, than to force, by legislative enactments, the peculiar growth of any European country, without either the soil or climate natural to it. England, especially, has attained great wealth and power under a system of encouragement to manufactures; but, whether in consequence or in spite of her restrictions and monopolies, has not been ascertained by experiment; and it is well known, at this moment, that, if her rulers were not inextricably trammelled by this system, which has insinuated itself into all the interests of society, an opposite policy would be adopted.

If a like system be adopted here, we will find it equally impossible to profit by the experience of its evil. We may compel foreign nations to relinquish our trade, but there is no mode to compel them to resume it. When they have opened new channels of commerce—when our shipping has decayed, and our agriculture is abandoned—when, on faith of the law, large capitals are invested in manufactories, we may regret our prohibitory policy, but we must persist in it.

It is most obvious that the enactment of the proposed tariff can have no tendency to introduce new capital. Its sole effect will be to transfer capital from one stock to another—from a stock which the owner believes more profitable, to one which he believes less so. Individuals are the best judges of their own interest, and the aggregate of individual interests is that of the nation. There is a manifest injustice in compelling the owner of capital to use it otherwise than his own discretion directs, and not a less manifest impolicy in substituting a legislative discretion for that of the individual most deeply concerned—who is prepared by the habits of his life, by an intimate knowledge of all the details, and by daily investigation, to form opinions, and is animated by the strongest possible excitements to form his opinion correctly. The proper period for the introduction of manufactories is that when capital can be profitably invested in them. As soon as this happens, they will be established without legislative interference.

The customs supply at present nearly two-thirds of the revenue of the government, and relieves it from the necessity of a resort to direct taxes. A diminution of the customs, to any considerable extent, will render this resort inevitable, and the amount of taxes must be increased in a direct ratio with the incapacity of the country to pay them. Besides the heavy indirect tax in the enhancement

of the price of manufactured articles, for the encouragement of manufacturers, we will be called upon to pay a direct tax for the support of government, and be subjected to the justly odious vexations of an excise system; and all this must be borne when our wealth is destroyed, by the very measure which induces such exactions. It will reduce us to a state of things not less calamitous than our internal situation during a war, preceded by an embargo.

The diminution of the customs cannot, by any fair mode of calculation, be estimated at less than one half, leaving seven instead of fourteen millions. The remaining seven must, therefore, be raised by direct tax. The protecting duties will, of course, become part of the price paid by the consumer, and thus operate as a tax upon him, equal to the amount of prohibitory duty. The loss of a market for our exports cannot be estimated as reducing their profits less than one-third. The direct tax, the advanced price of necessary articles, and the loss on exports, will give an aggregate of loss, to be suffered annually for the encouragement of manufactures, equal to the whole present expenses of the government, without estimating the loss upon capital now employed in commerce, in freight, and in ship-building. Can it contribute to national wealth or industry, to burthen the country with such exactions? Will it promote either to break down the agricultural and commercial interests, and, (what is still more to be deprecated), to excite a permanent, bitter and uncompromising spirit of hostility, between those who languish under, and those who enjoy a distasteful monopoly? Or has a manufacturing system some peculiar advantages to counterbalance these appalling results? Does it contribute more than agriculture to the comforts, health, morals or intelligence of the laboring class? Does it make more spirited citizens or braver soldiers? Will it make more fit heirs for the inheritance and trust of our liberty?

But it is said such a system will render us independent of foreign nations. If this means that it will dissolve our connection with the society of nations, and establish us in a Chinese seclusion, we answer that it is neither practicable or desirable. If it means that we shall thus be rendered secure against foreign aggression, we answer that the best security is in a healthy, laborious and intelligent yeomanry to furnish an army, in a wide extended commerce to furnish a navy, and in that national wealth which has its foundation in the industry of the citizen, directed by his own sagacity. These constitute true national independence, and that they are competent to an efficient maintenance of our rights, recent events of our history prove.

Your memorialists, in short, have seen no arguments in favor of this system, sufficient to justify the risque of so hazardous an experiment; and, in whatever point of view they regard it, it seems fraught with injustice, oppression and ruin, and, as such, they solemnly protest against it.

## **Eighteenth Congress—first session.**

SENATE.

December 5. Mr. D'Wolf, of Rhode Island, Mr. Eaton, of Tennessee, and Mr. Edwards, of Illinois, appeared and took their seats—as did also gen. Jackson, who was qualified.

On motion of Mr. Lanman, the senate resolved to wear the usual badge of mourning, as a token of their respect for the memory of the hon. Elijah Boardman, deceased, late a member of the senate.

The following communication was received from the secretary of the treasury, read and ordered to be printed:

*Treasury department, 3d December, 1823.*

Sir: In obedience to a resolution of the senate, of the 1st of March last, directing "the secretary of the treasury to lay before the senate, during the first week of its next session, the amount of interest received or receivable in each state, on the public debt; the amount of dividends paid or payable in each state, by the bank of the United States—all in reference to the year 1823: and the amount of duties on tonnage and imports received during the year ending on the 30th of September next: and the amount of direct taxes still due and unpaid, in each state of the United States," I have the honor to transmit the accompanying statements and letter, (No. 1 to 7), from the register and fifth auditor of the treasury, and president of the bank of the United States, which contain the information required.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The hon JOHN GAILLARD,

*President of the senate pro tempore.*

Mr. Eaton then submitted the following resolution, which was read and laid on the table:

*Resolved*, That five persons shall be chosen, by ballot of the senate, on the day of each session, who shall act as chairmen of the committee of foreign relations, of finance, commerce and manufactures, military affairs, and of the judiciary, as the persons elected may themselves arrange; and, as early as practicable thereafter, they shall appoint four members to serve on each of said committees; and proceed also to appoint the rest of the committees required by the 30th rule for conducting business in the senate, and make report thereof to the senate.

Mr. Barbour offered the following resolution, which was read and laid on the table:

*Resolved*, That the committees be appointed by the presiding officer of this house, unless specially ordered otherwise by the senate.

The resolution offered by Mr. Dickerson, on Wednesday, providing for the appointment of a joint committee on the library of congress, was again read, and adopted. And

The senate then adjourned till Monday at 12 o'clock.

December 8. Mr. R. M. Johnson, re-elected a senator from the state of Kentucky, appeared, was qualified and took his seat.

The resolution offered by Mr. Eaton, on Friday last, was taken up for consideration. It provided for the choice, by ballot, of five members, to act as chairmen of the five most important committees, with power to fill up their own, and select the members of the remaining committees. Mr. Barbour proposed to amend Mr. Eaton's resolution, so as to give the power of appointing committees to the presiding officer of the senate. This amendment was agreed to, and the resolution, as amended, was ordered to a third reading.

[The rule of the senate has, heretofore, been to elect its standing committees, at the commencement of each session, by ballot. Inconveniences have been found to attend this mode of election; and it is now proposed that the senate adopt the practice of the house of representatives and give the selection of its standing committees to the presiding officer.]

Several written messages were received from the president of the United States, all of which, except the following, were upon executive business:

*To the senate of the United States:*

By an act of the last session of congress, it was made the duty of the accounting officers of the treasury to adjust and settle the accounts of Daniel D. Tompkins, late governor of the state of N. York, on



principles of equity and justice, so just to the vision and final decision of the president of the United States. The accounting officers have, in compliance with this act, reported to me a balance of \$35,190 in favor of governor Pomphrey; which report I have under consideration, together with his claim to an additional allowance, and should have decided on the same before the present time, had I not delayed my decision at his request. From the view which I have taken of the subject I am satisfied, considering all the circumstances of the case, that a larger sum ought to be allowed him than that reported by the accounting officers of the treasury. No appropriation, however, having been made by the act, and it appearing, by recent information from him, that the sum reported would afford him an essential accommodation at this time, the subject is submitted to the consideration of congress, with a view to that object.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington city, 7th Dec. 1823.

[A similar message was received in the house of representatives, and referred to the committee of ways and means.]

On motion of Mr. Williams, the senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business; soon after which,

The senate adjourned to 12 o'clock to-morrow.

December 9. Mr. Brown, of Ohio, offered the following resolution, which was read and laid over for consideration, viz:

*Resolved*, That a committee on roads and canals be appointed, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The engrossed resolution, amending the 51st rule of the senate, so as to place the power of appointing the standing committees in the hands of the presiding officer, had its third reading, and passed, as engrossed: and, on motion of Mr. Barbour, it was ordered that the standing committees of the senate be now appointed.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, offered the following resolution; which was read and laid over for consideration.

*Resolved*, That a select committee, of five members, be appointed, to consider the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt; with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

[A part of this day was spent in "executive business"]

The senate then adjourned.

December 10. The following members were announced as having been appointed on the several committees to which their names are attached:

*On foreign relations* Messrs. Barbour, King, of N. Y. Macon, Jackson and Elliott.

*On finance* Messrs. Smith, Macon, King, of N. Y. Holmes, of Me. Lowrie.

*On commerce and manufactures*—Messrs. Dickerson, Ruggles, D'Wolf, Findlay and Lloyd, of Mass.

*On military affairs* Messrs. Jackson, Benton, Chandler, Taylor, of Ind. and Johnson, of Ken.

*On the militia*—Messrs. Chandler, Findlay, Knight, Bracon and Beil.

*On naval affairs*—Messrs. Lloyd, of Mass. Williams, S. Parrott, Lloyd, of Md. and Hayne.

*On public lands*—Messrs. Barton, Thomas, Williams, Eaton and Lowrie.

*On Indian affairs*—Messrs. Benton, Edwards, of Ill. Johnson, of Lou. Elliott and Edwards, of Cal.

*On claims*—Messrs. Ruggles, Holmes, of Mississippi, Palmer, Bell and McIlvaine.

*On the judiciary*—Messrs. Van Beuren, Holmes, of Maine, Talbot, Brown, of Ohio, and Seymour.

*On the post office and post roads*—Messrs. Lanman, Johnson, of Ken. Holmes, of Miss. Knight and McIlvaine.

*On pensions*—Messrs. Noble, Talbot, Johnson, of Lou. Lanman and Branch.

*On the District of Columbia*—Messrs. Lloyd, Md. Barbour, Noble, Eaton and Parrott.

*Of accounts*—Messrs. Seymour, Edwards, of Con. Hayne.

*On the library*—Messrs. Dickerson, Elliott and Williams.

A letter was received from the hon. James Brown (recently appointed minister to France) resigning his seat in the senate; and, on motion of Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, the president of the senate was requested to give notice of this resignation to the executive of the state of Louisiana.

After other proceedings, which will sufficiently appear hereafter—

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, said he had made a fruitless attempt, at the last session, to obtain information through a committee, concerning the expediency of a new organization of the judiciary powers of the country—that the measure was then thought to be premature; but recent events had proved that it was not so. He thought it the duty of congress to remedy the defect which he believed to exist in this department of the government—that tremendous evils might result to the country, from the powers imparted to its judiciary, when a whole state, and a state that had always been loyal to the government, might be convulsed to its very centre by a judicial decision. He did not mean these remarks as reflecting upon the conduct of the judges, for he believed them to be highly enlightened and intelligent. But whatever degree of talent or integrity might be possessed by the judges, Mr. J. said he considered, in this case, only the tenure of their offices, and their responsibility. Some remedy for the defects to which he had alluded, he believed must ere long be adopted, to preserve the purity of our political institutions. Mr. J. then offered the following resolution, which was read, and laid over for consideration.

*Resolved*, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of forming and constituting three additional judicial circuits, to be added to the present number, with an additional judge to each; viz: one to be composed of the states of Tennessee and Alabama; one of Mississippi and Louisiana, and one of Indiana, Illinois and Missouri—also, to inquire into the expediency of amending the law respecting the judiciary of the United States, so as to require a concurrence of at least seven judges in any opinion, which may involve the validity of the laws of the United States, or of the states, respectively.

The senate ballotted for a chaplain. On the first ballot the rev. Dr. Staughton had 17, rev. Mr. McIlvaine 9, rev. Mr. Post 8, rev. Mr. Allen 4. On the second ballot, Dr. Staughton had 22, and was elected.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Dec. 5. After the presentation of petitions—

Mr. Livermore, of New Hampshire, offered for consideration the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the committee on the post office and post roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of directing the U. S. mail to be carried in the day-time, only, except when transported by water.

Mr. Foote, of Connecticut, moved the adoption of the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the committee on commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of "regulating (by law) the commerce among the several states," under the 8th section of the 1st article of the constitution of the United States.

Mr. Foote observed, that collision had taken place between several of the states, already, in relation to this subject; and fearing that more might occur, he was desirous of providing a remedy—with which view, he had proposed this resolution.

The resolve was agreed to, without opposition.

On motion of Mr. *McDuffie*, of South Carolina, it was

*Resolved*, That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of recommending, to the several states, the propriety of amending the constitution of the United States, in such manner that the mode of electing members of the house of representatives, in congress, may be uniform throughout the United States; also, that the mode of choosing electors for president and vice-president of the United States, may be, in like manner, uniform; and, also, that the election of the said officers may, in no event, devolve upon the house of representatives.

On motion of Mr. *McKim*, of Maryland, it was

*Resolved*, That the secretary of state be directed to furnish to this house a statement of all sick or disabled American seamen, who may have been sent to the infirmary or hospitals, at the port of Liverpool, in Great Britain, under the direction of the American consul at that port; as also the amount of money retained or received by said consul, from the master or consignee of every American vessel arriving at said port, from the 1st of September, 1821, to the 1st September, 1823, for each sick or disabled seaman sent to the infirmary or hospitals.

Mr. *Thompson*, of Georgia, presented to the house, the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the memorial of the legislature of Georgia, relative to the claims of certain detachments of militia of that state, for services performed in the year 1792, 1793 and 1794, together with the accompanying documents, (now on the files of this house), be referred to the committee on military affairs, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The resolution, on motion of Mr. *Cocke*, of Tennessee, was amended, though the amendment was resisted by the mover, by changing the reference from a select committee to the committee on military affairs; and, being thus amended, was adopted.

On motion of Mr. *Jennings*, of Indiana, it was

*Resolved*, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the purpose of effecting a further extinguishment of Indian title to lands in the state of Indiana.

The following was offered by Mr. *Hamilton*, of S. Carolina:

*Resolved*, That the naval committee be instructed to inquire into the justice and expediency of allowing Mrs. Sarah Perry, the mother of the late captain Oliver Hazard Perry, a pension during her natural life.

Mr. *Hamilton* mentioned, in offering this resolve, that a bill embracing this object had been reported at the last session of congress, but not acted on from the want of time. His present object was to revive that bill.

Mr. *Trimble*, of Kentucky, not meaning to object to this resolution, suggested the propriety of including in it the case of Mrs. Lawrence, the widow of the gallant captain of that name.

Mr. *Hamilton* said, he thought that, though the cases of the venerable Mrs. Perry and the widow of the lamented Lawrence, were in many respects similar, yet there were some points of difference in them which rendered it inexpedient to blend them together.

Mr. *Cambreleng*, of New York, disclaiming all opposition to the object of the resolution, an object, in which he feelingly and fully concurred, was of opinion, that the cases of Mrs. Lawrence and Mrs. Perry, might better have a separate consideration. The case of Mrs. Perry required a distinct act of legislation—that of Mrs. Lawrence did not, being one of a class of cases, heretofore regularly provided for by law, her husband having fallen in battle. But it should be remembered that, through some inadvertence, the act, providing pensions for the widows and orphans of naval officers killed in battle, was omitted to be revived at the last session of congress, previous to which it had expired. The fund from which that relief was dispensed was a sacred one: it had been raised out of the navy itself, and it should ever be held sacred to the object for which it was raised. He intended, on Monday, to move for a revival of the act, and if, as he trusted, it should be revived, he cherished a strong hope that the committee of claims would put the venerable lady, who was the subject of the present resolution, also, on the pension list. The fund was ample to embrace

both classes of cases. The resolution was adopted; and

The house adjourned to Monday next.

In pursuance of the resolution of Wednesday last, the following committees were appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives, viz.

*Committee of elections.* Messrs. Sloane, Mallary, Ball, Tucker, S. C. Hall, N. C. Standifer, Thompson, Ken.

*Committee of ways and means.* Messrs. McLane, Del. Ingham, Thompson, Geo. A. Stevenson, Cambreleng, McDuffie, McKim.

*Committee of claims.* Messrs. Williams of N. C. McCoy, Rich, Litchfield, Matson, Whittlesey, Isaacks.

*Committee of commerce.* Messrs. Newton, Tomlinson, Abbot, Durfee, Dwight, Mangum, Morgan.

*Committee on public lands.* Messrs. Rankin, Scott, Cook, Jennings, Strong, Vinton, Bradley.

*Committee on the post office, &c.* Messrs. F. Johnson, Hook, Stoddard, Wilson, S. C. McKean, Alexander, Ten. Bartley.

*Committee on the District of Columbia.* Messrs. Kent, Neale, Mattack, Findlay, Alexander, Va. Gazlay, Blair.

*Committee on the judiciary.* Messrs. Webster, P. P. Barbour, Va. Plumer, N. H. Burton, Buchanan, Saunders, Brent.

*Committee on pensions and revolutionary claims.* Messrs. Little, Eddy, Allen, Ten. Wm. Smith, Culpepper, Plumer, Pen. Udree.

*Committee on public expenditures.* Messrs. Cobb, Clarke, Crafts, Markley, Gist, Sandford, J. S. Barbour.

*Committee on private land claims.* Messrs. Campbell, Ohio, Moore, Ala. Sterling, Prince, Garrison, Locke, Williams, N. Y.

*Committee on manufactures.* Messrs. Tod, Forward, Condict, Conner, Wright, Craig, Marvin.

*Committee on agriculture.* Messrs. Van Rensselaer, Baylies, Garnett, Harris, Pen. Rose, Whitman, Patterson, Pen.

*Committee on Indian affairs.* Messrs. Cocke, Mitchell, Pen. Williams, Va. McKee, McLean, Ohio, Ten Eyck, Gatlin.

*Committee on military affairs.* Messrs. Hamilton, Rogers, Mitchell, Ind. McArthur, Houston, Vance, Ohio, Campbell, S. C.

*Committee on naval affairs.* Messrs. Crowninshield, Fuller, Randolph, Warfield, Cady, Holcombe, Harvey.

*Committee on foreign affairs.* Messrs. Forsyth, Taylor, Storrs, Trimble, Archer, Farrelly, Poinsett.

*Committee on revisal and unfinished business.* Messrs. Ross, Lathrop, Brown, of Pa.

*Committee of accounts.* Messrs. Allen, of Mass. Swan, Letcher.

*Committee on expenditures in the department of state.* Messrs. Silas Wood, Barber, of Conn. Bailey.

*Committee on expenditures in the treasury.* Messrs. Edwards, of N. C. Hayward, Burleigh.

*Committee on expenditures in the war department.* Messrs. Tucker, of Va. Lincoln, White.

*Committee on expenditures in the navy department.* Messrs. Edwards, of Pa. Hobart, O'Brien.

*Committee on expenditures of the post office.* Messrs. Van Wyck, Wilson, of Ohio, Lawrence.

*Committee on the library.* Messrs. A. Smyth, Whipple, Cuthbert.

*Committee on expenditures on the public buildings.* Messrs. Nelson, Ellis, Moore, of Ky.

*Committee on the slave trade.* Messrs. Govan, Livermore, Herrick, Test, Wayne, Spaight, Eaton.



*Committee on the Cumberland road* Messrs Hemp-hill, Stewart, Beecher, Johnson, of Va. Johnson, of Ky. Reynolds, Owen.

*Committee on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal.* Messrs. Mercer, Lee, Breck, Buckner, Wm Woods, J. Stephenson, Patterson, of Ohio.

Monday, December 8. Mr. Owen, of Alabama, and Mr. Call, delegate from Florida, appeared and took their seats on Friday last.

Upwards of fifty memorials and petitions were presented this day.

Mr. McKim's resolution, calling on the department of state for information respecting the monies paid to infirmaries or hospitals for sick and disabled seamen, submitted on Friday last, was called up, and, after a short explanation from Mr. McKim, was adopted.

Mr. Webster, of Massachusetts, submitted for consideration, the following:

*Resolved*, That provision ought to be made, by law, for defraying the expense incident to the appointment of an agent, or commissioner, to Greece, whenever the president shall deem it expedient to make such appointment.

In offering the resolution, Mr. Webster stated, it was far from being his wish, in any manner, to commit the house, in this or any of the political contests of Europe; but the president of the United States having, in his message to congress, not only expressed a belief that the Greek nation, in its present struggle with its oppressors, had the good wishes of the whole civilized world, but also advanced the opinion that the Turkish dominion over that country was lost forever; he thought that, if such were the fact, it was important that congress should act upon the subject. The United States, he said, had divers interests in the Mediterranean, which might be seriously affected, more or less, by the course of events in that quarter. The main object he had in view, he confessed, was to obtain from this house an expression, responsive to the sentiment of the message, in reference to the sacrifices and sufferings of that heroic people—sacrifices and sufferings which ought to excite the sympathy of every liberal-minded man in Europe, as well as in this country. But, whatever might be the case with other nations, we certainly ought not to be restrained from expressing, with freedom, what are our views in relation to the Greek cause, so far as it may be done without committing ourselves in the contest. And he really did hope that we should shew to the world, that there is, at least, one government, which does entertain a proper view of that barbarous despotism, which, under the eyes of Europe, has been permitted, by a system of the foulest atrocity, to attempt to crush an interesting Christian nation. He did not desire that that resolution should be at present acted upon, but simply that it lie on the table for the consideration and deliberate reflection of this house.

The resolution was laid on the table, according to Mr. Webster's motion, in preference to the suggestion of Mr. Foote, to refer it to a committee of the whole on the state of the union, and of Mr. Farrelly, to refer it to the committee of foreign relations.

On motion of Mr. Brent, it was

*Resolved*, That the committee on the judiciary be directed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the laws of the United States, as to abolish imprisonment for debt.

Or motion of Mr. Brent, it was also

*Resolved*, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the policy and expediency of establishing a criminal code for the government of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Beecher, it was

*Resolved*, That the committee on the Cumberland road, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of further extending the Cumberland road, by opening and making the same, from Wheeling to Zanesville, in the state of Ohio.

M. Owen, offered the following:

*Resolved*, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending a circuit court of the United States, [to the state of Alabama].

On motion of Mr. Rankin, the resolve was amended, so as to extend it to "those states in which no circuit court has been established."

Thus amended, it was agreed to.

The House then proceeded to the choice of a chaplain; when, on the second ballot, the rev. Mr. Bascom, of the state of Ohio, was declared to be duly elected chaplain on the part of this house.

And then the house adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec. 9. Mr. Herkimer, from New York, and Mr. Richards, delegate from Michigan, attended on Monday.

Among the petitions presented yesterday were:

A memorial of the general assembly of the territory of Arkansas, praying for an appropriation to extinguish the title of certain Indian tribes to land in that territory, was presented by Mr. Conway, and referred to the committee of ways and means.

A petition from manufacturers of wool, in the state of Massachusetts, praying for an addition of twelve and half per cent. to the duty on woollen goods, was presented by Mr. Webster, and referred to the committee on manufactures.

Mr. Hemphill presented the petition of several insurance companies of Philadelphia, for property sequestered at Antwerp, fifteen years since, by the French government, under a pretended violation of the Berlin decree; also, a similar petition from sundry merchants of Philadelphia, for property seized at St. Sebastian in 1809—both of which memorials were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Rives, of Virginia, and Mr. Longfellow, of Maine, appeared and took their seats.

Among the petitions presented to day, a memorial from New Bedford merchants, in behalf of citizens engaged in the whale fishery, and praying for additional duty on tallow, was presented by Mr. Baylies, of Massachusetts, and referred to the committee on agriculture.

[A counter petition was also presented by Mr. Cambreleng, from the tallow chandlers of N. York].

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng, it was

*Resolved*, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of continuing pensions to the widows or to the orphans of all officers, seamen and marines, who may have been slain in the public or private armed vessels of the United States, or who may have died of wounds received while in the service of their country; and to all other widows or orphans who may have been placed on the navy pension roll, by special acts of congress: and of authorizing the payment of such sums as may be due those widows and orphans whose pensions may have been suspended.

*Resolved*, That the said committee be further instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting pensions to Lydia Allen and Penelope Denny.

Mr. Hemphill presented the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the subject of roads and canals be referred to a select committee.

On this resolution the house divided. It was agreed to, 86 votes to 77, and a committee ordered to be appointed accordingly.

Many other resolutions were submitted—generally of a local nature; among them several by Mr. Brent, relative to lands and land claims in the state of Louisiana.

The house proceeded to the consideration of the resolution offered yesterday, in relation to extending the circuit court of the United States to certain states. The question being on the amendment, (which extended the proposition from Alabama to all the states where no circuits are now held), it passed in the affirmative; and,

Thus amended, the resolution was agreed to; and then the house adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 10. Mr. Cambreleng, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill making an appropriation of \$35,190, for the relief Daniel D. Tompkins, which was twice read, and, on motion of Mr. Cambreleng, was referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Considerable time was occupied in considering certain resolutions submitted by Mr. Brent, referred to in yesterday's proceedings. Mr. Wright, of Ohio, proposed that the call for information should be made directly on the president, instead of the secretary of the treasury—but the proposition was over-ruled, and the resolutions adopted, with certain amendments.

Mr. McLane, of Delaware, presented to the consideration of the house the following resolution, which was ordered to lie on the table one day:

*Resolved*, That the president of the United States be requested to communicate to this house all such parts of the correspondence with the government of Spain, touching the Florida treaty, to the period of its final ratification, which have not yet been communicated, and which, in his opinion, it may not be inconsistent with the public interest to communicate.

Mr. Gazlay, of Ohio, offered the following resolution, which was laid on the table for one day:

*Resolved*, That the post-master general be directed to lay before this house the amount of defalcations in his department, which occurred previous to July, 1823, and which were not sued for as directed by the 29th section of the act regulating the post office establishment, designating the years when each occurred, and not to extend beyond sixteen years.

Mr. Hemphill presented the following, which was ordered to lie one day for consideration:

*Resolved*, That the president of the United States be requested to communicate to this house, copies of such parts of the correspondence of the late minister of the United States, at the court of France, with the French government, and such parts of the correspondence of said minister with the secretary of state, relative to claims of citizens of the United States for spoliation upon our lawful commerce, as, in the opinion of the president, may not be inconsistent with the public interest.

On motion of Mr. Wright, it was

*Resolved*, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reviving and amending the several acts of congress, allowing salaries to the district judges of the United States, so as to equalize, as near as practicable, the compensation to be received by said judges.

On motion of Mr. Wright, it was

*Resolved*, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire whether any, and if any, what, alterations are necessary in the existing laws establishing rules of naturalization; and, also, into the expediency of furnishing copies of those laws to the courts of the several states authorized to naturalize aliens, so as to secure to persons desirous of naturalization the benefit thereof.

Adjourned.

#### THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS, DEC. 11, 1823.

In the senate, Mr. Benton introduced a resolution, proposing an amendment of the constitution of the United States, to regulate and make uniform the manner of electing presidents and vice presidents. It shall be inserted in our next. The day was chiefly spent on a resolution offered by Mr. Barbour, to allow certain claims of Virginia for monies advanced during the late war. It was laid on the table.

In the house of representatives. The details of this day's proceedings must lie over for the ensuing REGISTER. Nothing important was done—but there was a considerable debate about the vice president's accounts, in committee of the whole, in which Messrs. Cooke, Cambreleng, McLane, Clay, Trimble, Livermore and Wood, of N. Y. took part. The committee refused to strike out the enacting clause, as proposed by Mr. Cooke, and finally, the bill was ordered to a third reading to-morrow. It is a bill to appropriate the money that has been awarded to him.

Mr. Gazlay's resolution, offered yesterday, was taken up and agreed to, after some explanation of its object.

The several resolutions yesterday offered by Mr. McLane and Mr. Storrs, were respectively considered and agreed to, without opposition.

On motion of Mr. Breck, it was

*Resolved*, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States.

On motion of Mr. Kadder, it was

*Resolved*, That the committee on commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of imposing a special duty on potatoes imported from Nova Scotia, Ireland and other foreign countries.

On motion of Mr. Trimble, it was

*Resolved*, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire whether any, and what provision ought to be made by law, to insure a more speedy publication of the decisions of the supreme court of the United States.

Mr. Breck submitted the following:

*Resolved*, That the committee on manufactures be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing, by law, against counterfeiting such marks or primes, as the manufacturer of any kind of ware may see proper to write or stamp thereon.

This resolution was agreed to, but referred to the judiciary committee.

#### CHRONICLE.

General Jackson, on passing through Fredericksburg, Va. on his way to Washington, was honored with an escort from the town, by the Washington guards and a company of rifle-men, and salutes of artillery, &c. and accompanied by a number of gentlemen on horseback:

Gen. Rufus Putnam, is not dead, as reported. The "father of the west" still lives, in the 87th year of his age.

Pardon. The president of the United States has, agreeably to the recommendation of the jury at the late special circuit court held in Norfolk, granted a pardon to *Mamel Cartacho*, condemned to death, by that court, for piracy.

Specie—a ton and a half lately passed through Utica, *westward*, in one week, through the great canal.

The sweat of the poor. The diamonds worn by the widow of the late Marquis of Londonderry at the Doncaster race assembly, in England, in September, were estimated at thirty thousand pounds sterling.

The dog. In France, a sportsman's dog, which had been accidentally shut up for two days in a room with some fresh killed partridges and rabbits, was almost dead, with hunger, when discovered, but had not touched the game.

Black snakes. A party, from Milford, Connecticut, who made an expedition, lately, against a den of black snakes, succeeded in destroying 370.

Mahogany. The largest and finest log of mahogany ever imported into this country has been recently sold by auction, at the docks in Liverpool. It was purchased by James Hodgson, esq, for 378*l*. and afterwards sold by him for 525*l*. and, if it open well, is supposed to be worth 1000*l*. It is 17 feet in length, 5 feet in width, and 14 round, and contains more than 3000 superficial feet. If sawn into veneers, it is computed that the cost of labor, in the process, will be 75*l*. The weight, at the king's beam, was 6 tons 13 cwt.

Maeclesfield [Eng.] Courier.

KEEP TO THE RIGHT. The following singular notice has been placarded on the walls in Liverpool, England:

"Respectable people are requested to keep to the right hand side of the footpath, and blackguards the left."



# NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES. No. 16—Vol. I.] BALTIMORE, DECEMBER 20, 1823. [Vol. XXV. WHOLE NO. 640.

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

There is much excitement in Baltimore and other places just now, about the *Chesapeake and Ohio* and the *Susquehanna* canals. We have on hand a very able essay, from a distinguished gentleman of Kentucky, on the importance of opening a water communication with the west, to which an early insertion shall be given. The report of the commissioners appointed to survey the *Susquehanna* is also before us—and a very able and satisfactory one it is; but its length forbids a place to it in the *Register* at this time. It appears probable, from this report, that the *Susquehanna* may at least as certainly, and at much less expense, be used to connect the eastern with the western waters, as the *Potomac*, via the *Juniata* river and the *Conemaugh* and *Alleghany* to *Pittsburg*. The whole distance, by the proposed water communication from *Baltimore* to *Pittsburg* would be about 375 miles, of which, in the whole, only 143 would be in canals.

CONGRESS. The early and latter part of a session of congress, occupy much room, (more than many are pleased with), in the *Register*—but we regard the first as necessary to shew what business is proposed to be done—and the second, to give an account of what has been done—as well for present information as future use. The editor, in this case, as in many others, yields his personal wishes to what he supposes will give permanent value to his work as a book of reference.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. Mr. Benton's proposition, in the senate, so to amend the constitution of the United States as to refer the election of president to the *people*, without the intervention of electors, and yet preserve the power of the *states* as to the number of votes to be given for president, is inserted in our account of the proceedings of congress. We cannot see that any probable good would result from the project, were it agreed to, except to bring about uniformity and the district system. The people would not, virtually, have any more power in voting directly for a favorite candidate than for an elector pledged to support such candidate, because it must be presumed that such pledge will be redeemed, unless some *imperious reason* should intervene itself, and many such there may be. Besides, men oftentimes have a 'second choice,' hardly less dear to them than the first—and, to obtain the accomplishment of their general wishes about things, are frequently disposed to yield their wishes as to persons. Suppose the people of a certain district prefer A. to B. and B. to C.—of course they vote directly for A; and here their discretion ends; but, if they elect an elector as the friend of A. he, (the elector), may discover and be assured of the fact, that it is necessary for him to give up A. and support B. lest his vote be thrown away, or *virtually* given to advance the interest of C. the candidate most offensive to the people of his district—and thus the wishes of the people may be better accomplished by the aid of electors, than without them.

The preceding paragraph was actually in type when another amendment, proposed by Mr. *Hayne*, also of the senate, was received. It carries on the idea of a 'second choice' still further, and fixes the

election of a president and vice president of the United States, *determinately*, in the electors—a measure so apparently reasonable and right in itself, that a hope may be entertained of its being so promptly adopted as to operate at the *next* election. [See page 253.] There may be objections to this proposition; but it seems to me that, if agreed to, it would carry into effect the *design* of the constitution—and the wonder is, that nobody thought of it before. If it is said that the electors may be tempted with and tempted, when it is known that their *first choice* has failed—the like thing may be said of members of congress, in the event of an election to be held by the house; and it is not disreputable to the character of the latter, to give an opinion that the electors chosen are, generally, persons of as much integrity, honor and respectability, as those elected to congress can be. Indeed, the office of an elector is mostly conferred on old, experienced and fully tried men, the best and most venerable that the state, or district of a state, affords,—who have built up a reputation by their fidelity to the people; for which reason the appointment is made as a *compliment* to them for services rendered. On these accounts, perhaps, we might say, that the electors are commonly *more* worthy of confidence, as having regard to the will or wishes of the people electing or appointing them, than the members of congress are or can be, the latter not being *especially* chosen to act on the special and particular case—and, of course, not being so directly responsible to public opinion. And the electors, convened a second time, would hardly fail, out of the three highest on the list, to make a selection according to the will of the majority of the people, as represented by the several colleges. But the possibility of being called upon to meet a third time might be guarded against by certain provisions, prescribing a *second* choice of a person or persons, if either of the candidates preferred should again fail to receive the requisite number of votes—an event not likely to happen. The ground on which either the large or small states can object to this arrangement, does not now appear. It is true, that it might divest the latter of an *accidental* power in the house of representatives—but, secured in the possession of the original power granted by the organization of the senate and the appointment of electors, it cannot be supposed that they would refuse to give up that possible power to the harmony of the union, the good will of their neighbors, and the *fitness* of things.

It is a matter of the highest importance, that the legislative should be kept separate and distinct from the executive department, that each may be independent of the other, whereby the possibility of combinations against the *people* may be avoided. On this subject every one is agreed—but there are other reasons, hardly less interesting, why this should be so: we have seen a great part of the time of the house of representatives, whose business it is to enact laws and see that the republic suffers no detriment, consumed in *electioneering* projects, and in *running* at different persons named as candidates for the presidency, to *put them down*. This is notorious—and, judging by what has already happened, we may easily conclude that a large part of the pre-

sent session will be employed in the same way, and the quantity of ill-blood and enmity generated by such proceedings, is incalculably injurious to the public service. This grows out of the presumed power of congress, by holding a *caucus*, to direct the people whom they shall vote for as their president! The chief magistrate of a free people, if rightfully elected, must be elected by themselves—and any power, assumed by individuals or granted by the constitution, to prevent it, is impudent in its act or wrong in its principle. I deprecate, as much as any one, the election of a president in the house of representatives by *states*—such an election may shake the union, for it is possible that one may be chosen whom the people can regard only in the light of an usurper; yet I believe there is less danger on that account, than to permit “combinations” among members of congress, to defeat or set aside established provisions of the constitution. When they act according to the constitution, we can calculate the extent of their power—but when they assume a power not only not delegated, but virtually forbidden by the constitution, no one can tell at what point they will stop.

The small states have as deep an interest in this matter as the large ones. They should give up the accidental power they may have in the election of a president, to secure to themselves the power that they have in the senate, which also confers a power in the election of a president—for if it ever should happen, that a president is made by the votes of the small states in the house, it will be morally impossible to prevent a *combination* of the large ones to act against the weaker members of the confederacy—and then, what will come to pass?

☞ The Washington *National Journal*, received since the above was prepared for press, expresses the very same idea that I, myself, entertained as to making provisions for a “second choice,” except that I would not have that *second* choice made at the *first* trial:

“*Serious question*—Suppose every individual in a state should write, ‘I vote for A to be president, and B vice president, but if A has an inferior number of votes, then I vote for C as president and B vice president.’ Would this vote be admitted in favor of C, should A have an inferior number of votes? It is desirable not to have votes thrown away, and an election by the people rendered abortive. A majority of votes for one candidate might be obtained by this provisional mode of voting. Which is the desideratum?”

**PRESIDENTIAL.** A large meeting of the democratic republicans of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, was lately held, and a committee of five raised to correspond with other committees for the support of General Jackson, as president of the United States. They also passed the following resolution—

*Resolved*, That we deprecate the interference of our representatives in congress in nominating a candidate for the office of president, inasmuch as the people cannot participate in the same; and that we do most heartily disapprove of caucus nominations.

The Tammany Society of New York celebrated the fortieth anniversary of the evacuation of that city by the British. Among the toasts drank was the following:

“The democratic candidates for the next presidency—may he who is deemed best qualified and most worthy, be recommended by our republican

friends in congress, which the voice of a free and enlightened people will confirm.”

—  
The following resolution was unanimously passed by the senate of the state of Georgia:

Whereas, it is desirable to ascertain the wishes of the citizens of this state as to the mode of choosing electors of president and vice-president of the United States:

Be it, therefore, resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the state of Georgia, in general assembly met, that it shall be the duty of magistrates, who shall preside at the several elections to be held in the different counties of this state, for the choice of members of the legislature, at the next general election therein, to propose to each and every voter, at the time of receiving his vote, whether he desires that the choice of said electors shall be confided to the people or retained by the legislature? and to request such voter to signify such desire, by endorsing on his ticket the word *people* or *legislature*, according to the truth of the fact; and, on counting out the ballots, to annex to the return of the said election, by them so transmitted to the executive department, a true statement of the votes so given, to the end that the same may be laid before the next legislature by his excellency the governor.

And be it further resolved, that his excellency the governor be, and he is, hereby, requested to cause this resolution to be published, without delay, in the several gazettes of this state, and to continue the said publication, once a month, until the next general election.

A bill had been previously introduced into the house of representatives for the purpose of giving the election of electors of president to the people, without delay, and, when the preceding resolution was received from the senate, it was proposed to lay it on the table, that it might not interfere with the bill. This brought on a considerable discussion. It was said, on the one hand, that the people ought to elect the electors, and on the other asserted that they had not expressed any will on the subj. et, &c. Finally, the proposition to lay it on the table was voted down—for it 49, against it 55. After which—

Mr. Campbell wished to know if, by the passage of the resolution, the house was deprived of the power of acting on the bill.

The *Speaker* said the question would come properly before him when the gentleman should be called on to give his vote.

The yeas were, on the passage of the resolution as it came from the senate, 23—nays 5.

Mr. Campbell, when his name was called, claimed from the chair a decision on the point he had proposed to it.

The *Speaker*. The passage of the resolution interposes a constitutional barrier to the acting of the house on the bill.

Mr. Campbell said he should vote for the resolution; but, with the determination to appeal from the decision of the chair, to the house, with a view to bring the bill before it.

Several other gentlemen gave their votes with similar qualifications.

During the discussion above referred to, Mr. Thomas, of Warren, is said to have made use of the following language—

“Shall we, he inquired, throw back to the people all the rights and privileges which they have delegated to us? Will gentlemen, in their rage for improvement, plunge us into *absolute democracy*? This was a state of things he did not wish to see. It



did not suit our times. That government is best which is mixed—made up of aristocracy, *monarchy* and democracy!"

"Absolute democracy!!"—the gentleman deserves a *patent* for the phrase, if applied to the right of the people to elect the electors of their chief magistrate, as designed by the constitution. If the people are willing to confide the power of choice to their local representatives, the practice of several states may justify its exertion—but if they wish to exert it themselves, there is no authority that can rightfully obstruct them in so doing. But what does the gentleman mean by "*monarchy?*" Does he want "king, lords and commons?"

Columbia, Nov. 29, 1823. In conformity with previous notice, a meeting of the members of the legislature of South Carolina was held in the representative chamber.

The hon. *Jacob Bond Poin* was called to the chair, and *Robert Anderson* appointed secretary.

The following preamble and resolution, submitted by Mr. *Pinckney*, were considered and adopted:

Whereas, in the opinion of this assembly, the period has arrived when it is proper and expedient that the sentiments and feelings of every section of the union should be known and promulgated, in relation to the approaching election of chief magistrate of the nation; and whereas it is the opinion of this assembly also, that the distinguished talents and public services of Mr. *Calhoun*, together with his devotion to the general administration, his superiority to local views and sectional principles, his zeal and energy in promoting the declaration and prosecution of our late war with Britain, and his pure and incorruptible integrity, eminently entitle him to the favor and approbation of the people:

Therefore, be it resolved, that we will support *JOHN C. CALHOUN* for the office of president of the United States, at the ensuing election, and that we recommend him to our fellow citizens throughout the United States, as a suitable person to fill the same.

Ordered, that the foregoing preamble and resolution, signed by the chairman and secretary, be published in all the newspapers in this state.

*JACOB BOND POIN*, Chairman.

*ROBERT ANDERSON*, Secretary.

MR. CLINTON. A numerous meeting of the citizens of Jefferson county, Ohio, was held at Steubenville, on the 2d of December, instant—general *John Patterson*, chairman, and *Alexander Cunningham*, esq., secretary, at which sundry resolutions were adopted:

1. Protesting against any interference, by congress, in the presidential election, unless the subject comes constitutionally before them.

2. Earnestly recommending *DR WITT CLINTON*, from their "knowledge of his public virtues, eminent talents, patriotic principles and comprehensive political views."

3. "That, viewing the encouragement of domestic industry, and a liberal and extensive system of internal improvement, necessary to the prosperity, the comfort and the happiness of the people of Ohio and of the nation at large; and viewing *DR WITT CLINTON*, not only as friendly, but as pledged to the promotion of these great and essential interests, as well as to the protection of a rightful and lawful commerce with foreign nations, we do hereby pledge ourselves to each other to use every legal and honorable mean to promote his election to the presidency of the United States."

4. "That the meeting do nominate and recommend general *ANDREW JACKSON* as a suitable person to be supported for vice president of the United States."

After inserting the proceedings, the "*Western Herald*" adds—"Whilst upon this subject, it may be proper to state, that information has been received in this town, from New York, stating that Mr. Clinton had consented to become a candidate for the presidency, and that it was reduced almost to certainty that he would receive the thirty-six electoral votes of that great state."

[Some of the New York papers deny the fact "that Mr. Clinton has consented to become a candidate for the presidency"—and none of them avow it, so far as we have heard from that state.]

There was a "democratic supper" at Philadelphia on the 12th inst. in honor of the election of Mr. Shulze as governor of Pennsylvania. The toasts drank and resolutions passed by the company, occupy two columns of the "*American Sentinel*."

The first volunteer toast was—William H. Crawford, an uncorrupted and incorruptible statesman; a disciple of the school of 1798, and the friend of Jefferson, Madison, Gallatin, Macon, S. Smith, Forsyth, Rush, and a host of republican worthies—he is rapidly marching to the highest station in the gift of a free and enlightened people. May he realize the best wishes of his best friends.

After this toast had been announced, the company rose and spontaneously gave twenty-one cheers. Crawford's march.

The fourth was—"General Andrew Jackson: His patriotic firmness, his unbending integrity, his towering talents, as a statesman—his consummate skill and valor as a soldier, demand the gratitude of his countrymen—may they, in spite of caucusmen and measures, elevate a hero of the revolution and the saviour of Orleans, to the presidency of these United States, and thus establish the fact, that republics are not always ungrateful. Nine cheers.

After this toast the following resolutions, among others, were passed, with three dissenting voices:

*Resolved*, That this meeting are solemnly impressed with the conviction, that a congressional caucus is the most safe and eligible mode of nominating candidates for president and vice president; the old and tried mode, which has given us a Jefferson, a Madison and a Monroe.

*Resolved*, That we further believe, that the aforesaid mode is the only one, in the present distracted state of political parties, of preserving the ascendancy of the democratic party in the state and the union, and the only method which can prevent the success of the federal party in the election of a federal candidate.

Many other toasts were then given—but no other of the presidential candidates was named.

Mr. Fisher, formerly a member of congress, lately introduced into the house of commons of North Carolina, a preamble and certain resolutions against the holding of congressional caucuses—but, after three days debate, they were indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 82 to 46.

A handbill has been received at this office beginning as follows:—"Wanted, not until the 4th of March, 1825, an honest, intelligent and faithful man servant, to serve the people of the United States, as their president, for the term of four years. He must have the following character," &c. As a

curiosity, we shall, perhaps, give the handbill at length, when we have a little more room—for there is much point in it.

**CAUCUS HISTORY.** On the 23d of January, 1808, a convention of the democratic members of both houses of congress, at Washington, was summoned by this circular from Stephen Roe Bradley, one of the senators from the state of Vermont.

"In pursuance of the *powers vested in me*, as president of the late convention for the republican members of both houses of congress, I deem it expedient, for the purpose of nominating suitable characters for the president and vice president of the United States, for the next presidential election, to call a convention of the said republican members, to meet at the senate chamber, on Saturday, the 23d instant, at six o'clock, P. M. at which time and place your personal attendance is requested, to aid the meeting with your influence, information and talents. Dated at Washington, this 19th day of January, 1808

STEPHEN R. BRADLEY."

This assumption of power excited the indignation of several of the members, who did not merely absent themselves from the meeting, but denounced it in the most pointed terms. Some idea may be formed of their sentiments, from the following reply of Edwin Gray, esq. one of the members of the house of representatives from Virginia:

"Sir: Your proclamation, dated the 19th inst. and addressed to me, I have just received; and I take the earliest moment to declare my abhorrence of the usurpation of power declared to be vested in you—of your mandatory style, and the object contemplated. I deny that you possess any right to call upon the republican members of congress, or other persons, at this time and place, to attend a caucus for the presidential election. You must permit me to remind you that it was for a far different purpose for which my constituents reposed their confidence in me. I cannot consent, either in an individual or representative capacity, to countenance, by my presence, the *midnight intrigues* of any set of men who may arrogate to themselves the right, (which belongs only to the people), of selecting proper persons to fill the important offices of president and vice president; nor do I suppose that the honest people of the United States can much longer suffer, in silence, so direct and palpable an invasion upon the most important and sacred right belonging exclusively to them.

EDWIN GRAY.

"Stephen Roe Bradley, esq."

Josiah Masters, one of the representatives from the state of New York, affixed a placard in a conspicuous place in congress hall, in the following words:

"In pursuance of a similar power, vested in me, with that assumed by Stephen R. Bradley, one of the senate, contrary to the true principles of the constitution, I deem it expedient, for the purpose of not nominating any characters for president or vice president of the United States, at the next presidential election, not to call a convention, alias *caucus*, to meet in the senate chamber, on Saturday, the 23d inst. at six o'clock, P. M. at which time and place the personal attendance of the said republican members is not requested, to aid the unconstitutional meeting, solicited by the said Stephen R. Bradley, and at which time and place I hereby request they will not attend to aid and sanction an infringement of one of the most important features and principles of the constitution of the United States

JOSIAH MASTERS.

"(Washington, Jan. 21, 1808."

The meeting was, nevertheless, held, and ninety-four members of both houses attended—only one gentleman from the state of New York. Mr. Madison was agreed upon, and nominated with much apparent unanimity—but there was a strong party, *out of doors*, that supported Mr. Monroe, who was the favorite of several republicans then partially in opposition to Mr. Jefferson's policy. This difference of opinion proceeded to such great lengths, that Mr. Monroe narrowly escaped the *political rejection* which party, four years afterwards, extended to Mr. De Witt Clinton, for suffering his name to be polled against that of Mr. Madison; but the commanding influence of Mr. JEFFERSON, and his persevering and powerful efforts, together with that peculiar and praise worthy faculty possessed by the people of Virginia to keep the "moral energies" of their state unbroken, brought about a reconciliation after some considerable time. The opposition, at the head of which was Mr. John Randolph, still shewed itself, but Mr. Monroe became secretary of state, and acted harmoniously with his successful competitor.

Many extracts might be made from the papers in my possession to shew the facts just above stated, but the following brief article may suffice—it went the "grand rounds" in the republican newspapers of the day and was regarded as expressive of the sentiments of the party:

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of high standing in the city of Richmond, to his friend in the District of Columbia, dated the 31st of March, 1808.

"I am sorry to inform you that the presidential contest is still persisted in. Every thing has been said by the real friends of Col. Monroe to induce him to decline it; but, unfortunately, their admonitions have been regarded as the ebullitions of his enemies. The question has assumed an entirely new shape: it is no longer a mere matter of preference between individuals. The administration has been most seriously attacked, in order to carry their favorite candidate. Few, indeed, of the sound republicans will go with them; and the result will be that the supporters of Monroe will be confined to the minority men and federalists. *He will then be identified with them and must share their fate.*"

But the event predicted did not take place, as is stated above.

The next congressional caucus was held on the 18th of May, 1812, present, in all, only 82 persons, though there were in both houses, at that time, not less than 133 republican members. Of the 82, the state of Virginia had as many persons in the caucus as the states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont and New York—to wit, twelve; which was the amount of those attending from all the states named, though they had *twenty eight* republican members in congress. Virginia, herself, at that time, had five federal members in the house of representatives, with several others yet in "the opposition." No other than Mr. Madison was voted for at this caucus. Mr. Clinton, however, was put up against him and received 89 votes to 128, from the electors.

A history of this election is foreign from my purpose—yet this may be said, without the fear of contradiction, that De Witt Clinton would *now* have been the president of the United States, had he not suffered himself to be put in opposition to Mr. Madison. I give this opinion without entering into a discussion of the *rights of things* on which it is founded—mainly to shew the force and operation of party. And "thereby hangs a tale."



The caucus of 1816 was held on the 16th March—present 118 members, of both houses of congress, at which time the whole amount of republican members was 141. At this meeting, Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, and Mr. Taylor, of New York, both offered resolutions declaring it inexpedient to proceed to the nomination of candidates for president and vice president, but the propositions were negatived. On the ballot, Mr. Monroe had 65 votes, and Mr. Crawford 54—difference only eleven. From the five eastern states but four persons were present, no one from Delaware, and only three from Maryland, &c. The following little table shews the vote on this occasion.

STATES.	Whole number of republicans in senate and house	Present.	VOTED FOR	
			Monroe.	Crawford.
New-Hampshire	0	0	0	1
Massachusetts	2	2	1	0
Rhode-Island	1	1	1	0
Connecticut	0	0	0	0
Vermont	1	1	1	0
New York	22	19	3	16
New-Jersey	8	7	1	6
Pennsylvania	20	18	13	5
Delaware	0	0	0	0
Maryland	4	3	1	2
Virginia	20	17	16	1
North Carolina	12	10	4	6
South Carolina	11	8	7	1
Georgia	8	5	0	5
Kentucky	12	12	5	7
Tennessee	8	8	6	2
Ohio	8	7	6	1
Louisiana	3	—	—	—
Indiana, (delegate)	1	1	0	1
	141	119	65	54

The proceedings had at this meeting startled every body, save and except those who breathed the air, the "thin air" of the ten miles square, and their confidants. Without disrespect to the gentleman, the truth may be stated, that the people of the United States no more entertained the idea of making Mr. Crawford president, than they had of electing my friend Mr. Joseph Gales, jun. or myself to that office; and Mr. Gales denounced the whole affair in terms wonderfully uncourteous, calling it a "COMBINATION to produce a result in direct opposition to the public will," and a great many other hard names—and, speaking of those who were in the minority, he said that "no means were too humble to effect their object," &c. as may be seen by a reference to the columns of that unerring guide, the "National Intelligencer;" though, indeed, the editors were so "ASTONISHED" at the force of the opposition, as to be really at a loss for terms to express their surprise! They were for "blowing up" the caucus system; for they set it down as possible, from the facts that had happened, that the "public will might be defeated by a CABAL"—now, however, they would build up the caucus system, and are not afraid of a "combination" or "cabal!" This is consistency, and I like it much! But—the proceedings of the caucus of 1816 were sufficient to convince even those who had been the most devoted friends of the system, that it could not be relied on to express the will of the people, and that it ought to be abandoned.

A brief review of the facts stated, may not be without its use. It is not worth while to notice the meetings at which Mr. Jefferson was nominated—for those meetings only followed the public will and expressed it, Mr. Jefferson being the choice of every republican in the union.

The caucus of 1808, produced much dissention, and had Mr. Monroe been a citizen of any other state than Virginia, he would have stood to the party just as Mr. Clinton lately stood or yet stands—and his services have been as lost to the nation. The nomination of 1812 was powerfully opposed—but more powerfully supported, on both sides, by the adverse parties. At the first term, only 47 votes were given against Mr. Madison—they now amounted to 89. The meeting in 1816 to use the words of Messrs. Gales and Seaton, "nearly produced a result in direct opposition to the public will;" the secret history of which is yet unknown; but it is not a little remarkable that many of those who supported Mr. Crawford in that caucus, had been the friends of Mr. Clinton four years before. In the meeting of 1808, only one member was present from New York,—in that of 1812 there were but four—in that of 1816, the force of the state was nineteen votes—16 of which were given to Mr. C. And when these things were recollected, it appears passing strange that the republican papers, now devoted to caucussing and to the election of that same gentleman, have attributed the result of the late election in New York, (which was against their wishes), mainly to the "Clintonians," which I understand to be the friends of Mr. Clinton, in that state. These things are not offered by way of reprehension. It is not for me to appreciate the motives of men on occasions like this—but the facts set forth will furnish food for much political speculation.

It should be observed, however, that the support or opposition of persons at one time begests no obligation to support or oppose them at another: and Virginia in supporting Mr. Crawford in 1824, and New York in opposing him, though they shall thereby exactly reverse the condition in which they stood in 1816, may still act on the same principle, and with reference to the same measures.

"THE HOLY ALLIANCE." In the last number of the REGISTER I observed, that some letters from Washington "encourage a belief that the president is not in possession of any special information," as to the designs of the "holy alliance"—but that "others regarded the matter as serious and important." On which the "Richmond Enquirer" remarks—"We have no doubt, that Mr. Niles is mistaken in his supposition that there is nothing in the late despatches which has induced the president to throw himself upon the nation. The time has not yet arrived, perhaps, for laying these facts officially before the world—but of their existence we entertain no manner of doubt. We suspect that Mr. Rush's despatches contain in them 'secrets worth knowing.'"

The editors are mistaken. I make no "supposition" about the affair—simply stating what I had heard on both sides from gentlemen of great respectability in congress. The general idea now is, that the president has some "special reason" for his reference to the subject, as I ventured the belief that he must, when briefly noticing his message, on the 6th instant.

MR. SPEAKER CLAY. The National Intelligencer, in announcing the various committees appointed by the speaker, said—

"In performing this duty, it must be allowed, he has shown, all things considered, a laudable impartiality."

What "things considered?" Let the gentlemen out with them. Now, on looking over the lists, I

had really concluded that Mr. Clay had aimed so much at "impartiality," that he was partial against his friends: or, like the Indian's tree, he was "so straight that he leaned 'tother way."

Whether Mr. Clay is, or is not, the most worthy and best qualified to fill the office of *president*, is a matter yet to be settled: but this will be admitted by all, that, as *speaker*, no one ever did, and it is hardly expected that any one ever will, more ably or more "impartially" perform the arduous duties of that station than he.

**TRIUMPHS OF "LEGITIMACY."** Ferdinand of Spain, by the aid of foreign gold, supported by foreign bayonets, having succeeded in the destruction of that constitution under which he was restored to the throne, and which he swore to maintain—Louis, of France, has resolved to *remodel* the chamber of deputies, contrary to the charter, that the *impertinence* of freedom may no longer meet his royal ears in the debates of that body. Further, a loan has been brought forward in London, of 1,640,000 sterling, for the service of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, commonly called the knights of Malta. Are these to buckle on their armor, to fight the *infidels*?—those who believe not in the "legitimacy" of kings, or think there is no merit in making a petticoat for an image of the Virgin Mary? "The work goes bravely on"—at least thirty thousand persons have been already expelled from Spain, and many will be driven out of France. It is these wicked doings, perhaps, that will induce the venerable *Fayette* to seek an asylum in that country whose liberties he so ably assisted to establish, in the days of his youth. Let him come! From the top of the Alleghanies, he may look at the storm [in his mind's eye] that rages in the other hemisphere, and the bases of our mountains shall be lined with freemen, devoted to the preservation even of a hair of his head. Let him come!—that, when called from works to rewards, his bones may moulder in the land of Washington and Franklin—the land of the free!

**THE BRITISH PRESS.** One of the late London papers contains two or three columns of advertisements and notices from our newspapers, to shew "*American peculiarities, as exemplified in their daily press.*" We have enough of folly and of sin to answer for—but it is not Englishmen that should throw stones at us!

Among the queer things mentioned, is the report about the fellow that called himself '*Dr. Hamilton*,' and who turned out to be a 'journeyman shoemaker.' Very well!—he was a scoundrel, and at last met with his desert. But was not a late *real "right reverend" bishop* of the established church, guilty of a crime that cannot even be named, because of its enormity? What did he turn out to be?

**THE PRINCIPLE OF POWER—interest.** The savings' banks and friendly societies of England and Ireland, have eight millions and a half now deposited in the government funds.

This will be a great resource for the British government, whenever it shall feel disposed further to abridge the rights or trample upon the liberties of the people; for they will have many tens of thousands of friends in the persons interested in those institutions, and their influence will be mightily felt.

**THE GREEKS.** A very large meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia was held in the Masonic Hall,

on the 11th inst. to consider what measures were proper to be adopted to express the sympathy of the citizens for their Christian brethren the Greeks, heroically struggling for their lives, liberties and religion, against the grinding tyranny of the ferocious disciples of Mahomet—when the venerable bishop White was called to the chair, and Mr. Mathew Carey appointed secretary.

The chairman opened the meeting by the following address—

"*Gentlemen*—Before you proceed to business, I beg leave to say a few words, explanatory of my motive in accepting the honor conferred on me, by constituting me your chairman on this occasion.

I am not so sanguine as to imagine that the measure, contemplated by the call of this meeting, can have a considerable effect in the cause of the oppressed Greeks, any further than by showing the public feeling to be in unison with what the president of the United States has affirmed in his late message, that they have "the good wishes of the whole civilized world." This, itself, coming to them from a country so remote, and from a nation rising on the scale of political importance, cannot but be a gratification and an encouragement.

On receiving a personal invitation to this meeting, it occurred to me, as a serious question, how far the intended measure, if it should pervade the union, may indicate a popular state of mind, tending to the dreadful calamity of war. On a consideration of the question, there appeared to me no danger of such a result, unless it should arise from the prosecution of the avowed designs of certain princes, who, by a strange misnomer, have called themselves

"the Holy Alliance." Should they, for the realizing of their project, attempt the subjugation of any people, when it might probably be a prelude to an attack on the sovereignty and the independence of the United States, I am not prepared to say, that, in such a case, war, on our part, would be either unjust or unwise. No such case exists at present. In the mean time, we shall be safe in the tract marked out by the president in his message, with which there is no inconsistency in the object of the present meeting.

To the sentiments now delivered, there is not attached any importance, except so far as they may serve to reconcile the conduct of the deliverer of them with his official character."

The address from the Messenian senate to the citizens of the United States was then read; after which, sundry resolutions were passed—one appointing a committee to draft a petition that congress may take into consideration the expediency of recognizing the independence of the Greeks; the rest of the proceedings had reference to the supply of funds, by voluntary contributions, for the aid and relief of that suffering people.

At a stated meeting of the select and common councils of Philadelphia, held on Thursday evening, the following resolution was adopted *unanimously*:—

Whereas, from the institutions of ancient Greece, we have derived the first example of republican government, and its effect in promoting the happiness of the human race; and we continue to cherish, in kind remembrance, our obligations for the knowledge derived from their statesmen, heroes and philosophers, in arts, in arms and in policy:

*Resolved*, That these councils do now adjourn, in order that the members may individually have an opportunity to attend the meeting this evening, called on behalf of the Greeks, to whose cause we are attached by the double tie of religion and gratitude.



The following extract from a letter, dated Cambridge, Mass. Dec. 9, is published in the New York papers—"Official returns, from the Turkish custom house, at Scio, report *forty one thousand women and children* to have been sold as slaves, and to have paid auction duties, at that office, in the months of May and June, 1822. The fathers, brothers and husbands of these women and children, met with a more enviable fate, and were butchered.

"The fact of the number of slaves is given on the authority of the French historical Annuaire, for 1822, a very authentic and respectable work—of which the chapters on Greece appear to be drawn up from materials transmitted by the French consuls.

"My feelings have been much interested, the week past, by having in my family, a Sciote boy, of thirteen years old, who escaped from the island the day the Turks landed. He had one uncle among the hostages murdered at Scio, and another among those sent to Constantinople and put to death there."

Subscriptions for the Greeks were making at Albany, N. Y. Princeton, N. J. and other places. Might not something be done in the "monumental city?"

Certain resolutions have been introduced into the house of delegates, by Mr. W. G. D. Worthington, as expressive of the feelings of the legislature of Maryland as to the Greek cause—which, if passed, shall be published and preserved.

GEORGIA. The penitentiary of this state contains only 68 prisoners—the general account of the last year's business shews the amount of \$1798 41 in favor of the state.

LOUISIANA. We have heard much of plots and conspiracies at New Orleans and in its neighborhood. It now appears that the constituted authorities were imposed upon by an old negro, whose object was to effect his personal escape in a storm of his own brewing—which he so well managed as to cause a calling out of the military.

AMERICAN CALICOES. A large establishment is building at Taunton, Mass. for bleaching and printing calicoes. There are three or four other establishments of this sort in the United States—and, if protected for a short time, they will protect themselves from foreign competition, as the makers of coarse cotton goods are now able to do.

MANUFACTURES. Late meetings of the people have been held at Philadelphia, Steubenville, and other places, at which very able memorials to congress were reported and adopted, praying for the protection and encouragement of agriculture and manufactures, by a modification and new arrangement of the tariff. At a meeting of the citizens of Harrison county, Ohio, at Cadiz, held on the 12th inst. the preamble to their resolutions was adopted in these words: "Whereas, it is the sense of this meeting, that the agricultural interest in the United States is suffering great distress and embarrassment, from the want of proper encouragement from the government of the United States to home industry, &c."

APPOINTMENTS. In addition to those stated in our last, as being official, we have the following list--

Willard Hall, of Delaware, to be judge of the district, in and for the district of Delaware.

Edgar Macon, of Virginia, to be attorney of the United States for East Florida.

Peter Randolph, of Mississippi, to be judge of the United States for the district of Mississippi.

Davis Floyd and Wm. W. Blair, to be commissioners for ascertaining claims and titles to land in the territory of Florida.

William Tudor, of Massachusetts, to be consul of the United States at Lima and for the ports of Peru.

Harris E. Fudger, of Massachusetts, to be consul of the United States at the port of Santa Martha in the republic of Colombia.

Robert Wash, of Missouri, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Missouri.

Francis W. Armstrong, of Alabama, to be marshal in and for the district of Alabama.

Charles M. Norton, of Mississippi, to be marshal in and for the district of Mississippi.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The clerk has made a detailed report and annual statement of the expenditures of the contingent fund of the house, in obedience to the resolution of March last.

He has six clerks, one at 1,800 dollars per annum, and five at \$1,500. The messenger to the clerk's office, receives 700 dollars a year—seven other messengers are employed at two dollars per day during the session; and two boys, in the hall, at 150 cents per day. The clerks are not paid out of the contingent fund. The other expenses were as follows:

Printing	\$22,314 41
Stationery	3,877 71
Binding books	12 00
Fuel	1,359 71
Newspapers ordered during last session	1,388 00
Others, ordered at former sessions, payment not called for till now	184 84
Keeper of the post-office	623 00
Expenses of furniture	393 43
Paid for services of messengers and horses	3,874 50
Miscellanies	3,821 78
	37,848 95

Statement of the contingent fund of the house of representatives of the United States, for the year ending November 1, 1823.

Amount remaining in the treasury, to the credit of the fund, on 1st Dec. 1822,	\$6,478 00
Amount passed to the credit of the fund in the settlement of the accounts, (for printing), between Messrs. Gales and Seaton and Thomas Dougherty, deceased, late clerk of the house of representatives	7,973 59
Amount appropriated for the service of the year 1823	25,000 00

Applicable to the purposes of year 1823 39,451 59

Which is accounted for as follows:

Amount of expenditures, as per statement	\$37,848 95
Cash in hand	1,102 64

Amount of requisitions on the treasury	38,951 59
Remaining in the treasury	500 00

Amount applicable to the purposes of the year 1823, as above, \$39,451 59

Clerk's office, house of representatives of the United States, December 1, 1823.

MATHEW ST. CLAIR CLARKE,  
Clerk of the House Representatives, U. S.

The supply of stationery for the house is partly made up of 133 reams cap paper and 167 do. letter paper—104 lbs. sealing wax, 9,300 pens, 200 *each* of penknives, sand boxes, ivory folders, letter seals, ivory holders, ink jugs and ink, and wafer boxes.

From the report of the clerk of the *senate*, as to the disbursement of the contingent fund, we extract the following items:

He employs three clerks—one at \$1,800, the others at \$1,500, per annum. There are also four messengers, at \$2 per day during the session, one only of whom is employed in the recess, at \$1 50 per day.

The amount disbursed was \$12,841 07, leaving a balance in hand of \$2,158 93. The chief items were—

Printing \$6,349 56--stationery, (including 60 reams of fools cap paper, and 60 of quarto post), \$1,631 51--book-binding \$903 77--fuel \$704 00--newspapers ordered \$388 44--for messengers \$1,477 50--horses \$550 00

**THE ERIE CANAL.** The "Utica Sentinel" of Dec. 9, says--The navigation closed on the middle section on the 29th of November, and on the eastern section some days previous. The following statement will show the amount of business done at the collector's office in this town; but it is believed some of the other offices will show a greater result. In this account no mention is made of the packet boats, which are becoming very numerous, and pay a great revenue to the state.

2,398 boats arrived,	17 tons wool,
119,142 bbls. flour,	4 do. congress water,
15,164 do. salt,	9 do. lams,
5,675 do. provisions,	311 do. furs,
8,594 do. per and pearl ashes,	594 do. iron castings,
69 do. kelp,	151 do. bur blocks,
276 do. beer,	117 do. fur,
42 do. oil,	92 do. Amboy clay,
125,798 bushels wheat,	100 do. sundries,
67,917 do. water lime,	457 U. S. soldiers & baggage
4,038 do. grass and flaxseed,	5,698 boxes of glass,
3,773 do. barley, peas, &c.	175 M latdis,
563 do. peaches,	2,690 M shingles,
8,006 tons merchandise,	14,762 cedar posts,
579 do. gypsum,	20,032 square feet timber,
27 do. hops and shorts,	1,864,147 feet boards & scantling,
173 do. butter,	601,911 oak staves,
94 do. cheese,	229,857 gallons whiskey,
46 do. lard,	383 live hogs,
73 do. oysters and clams,	Fire-wood, building stone, brick,
81 do. corn-meal,	sand, &c. not enumerated.

**YALE COLLEGE.** From the *National Gazette*. The annual catalogue of the officers and students of this ancient institution has just appeared, from which we collect the following information indicative of its prosperity, and which will be gratifying to its alumni and friends.

The *faculty* of the college consists of the president, four medical professors, two professors of theology, one of chemistry, pharmacy, mineralogy and geology, one of the Hebrew, Greek and Latin languages, one of mathematics and natural philosophy, and one rhetoric and oratory, with eight tutors.

The whole number	12
Resident graduates, including ?	28
students in divinity	
Medical students	71
Senior class	75
Juniors	89
Sophomores	123
Freshmen	87

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**FOREIGN NEWS.** The emperors of Russia and Austria have had a meeting at Chernowitz—but nothing is said of its purpose.

Bishop Fenwick, of Cincinnati, arrived at Rome on the 15th of October. The object of his mission is to solicit pecuniary aid for the Roman Catholic church in the western states. The accounts from Rome state that, when the bishop first commenced his labors in the section of the country over which he presides, it contained only 25,000 inhabitants; at present it has a population of 60,000, of whom 20,000 are Catholics.

Quiroga is among the Spaniards who lately arrived at Gibraltar—sir Robt. Wilson was also there.

It is said that Ferdinand will proceed to Paris to attend a meeting of the continental powers, for the purpose of arranging their future plans.

Mr. Nelson, our minister, arrived at Cadiz on the third of November, in the frigate *Constitution*. Several French vessels of war were lying in the port, and about 3,000 French troops were in the city—the Spanish soldiers were not permitted to appear under arms.

We have conflicting accounts of the affairs of the Greeks. The one represents them as divided and disheartened—the other says that they are going on well; that they have had some important successes in Romelia.

**CANADA.** The finances of the Lower Province are in a wretched condition, from the defalcation, *alias* robbery, of the receiver, to the amount of \$384,000—and much embarrassment was caused thereby.

**MR. CANNING.** In the latter end of October, (says the "National Gazette"), Mr. Canning delivered a speech at Plymouth, on the occasion of his being presented with the freedom of that borough. The following passage of it is remarkable for its figurative beauty. He refers to the ships of war at Plymouth.

"While we control even our feelings by our duty, let it not be said that we cultivate peace, either because we fear or because we are unprepared for war. On the contrary, if, eight months ago, the government did not hesitate to proclaim that the country was prepared for war, if war should unfortunately be necessary, every month of peace that has since past has but made us so much the more capable of exertion. The resources created by peace are means of war. In cherishing those resources, we but accumulate those means. Our present repose is no more a proof of inability to act, than the state of inertness and inactivity in which I have seen those mighty masses that float in the waters above your town, is a proof that they are devoid of strength and incapable of being fitted for action. You well know, gentlemen, how soon one of those stupendous masses, now reposing on their shadows in perfect stillness—how soon, upon any call of patriotism, or of necessity, it would assume the likeness of an animated thing; instinct, with life and motion; how soon it would ruffle, as it were, its swelling plumage; how quickly it would put forth all its beauty and its bravery; collect its scattered elements of strength, and awaken its dormant thunder. Such as is one of these magnificent machines, when springing from inaction into a display of its might, such is England herself; while apparently passive and motionless, she silently concentrates the power to be put forth on adequate occasions."

**PORT OF LONDON.** It is said that more ships sail from the port of London in a year than from all other places in the world united. It has been com-



puted, that the total amount of property shipped and unshipped in the port of London, in one year, amounts to nearly *seventy millions*; and there are employed about 8,000 watermen in navigating wherries and craft; 4,000 laborers, lading and unlading ships; 1,200 revenue officers, constantly doing duty, besides the crews of several vessels; which latter occupy a space of nearly five miles. On an average there are 2,000 ships in the river and docks; together with 3,000 barges and other small craft, employed in lading and unlading them; 2,300 barges engaged in the inland trade; and 3,000 wherries or small boats for passengers. The exports and imports employed about 4,000 ships; whilst the cargoes that annually enter port are not less than 15,000.

**LARGE SHIPS.** The following are the dimensions of two vessels now building at Quebec: length of keel 315 feet; breadth of beam 60 feet; the depth of hold not yet ascertained, as they are filling up solid with timber; but it is supposed will be about 35 feet. The tonnage will be from 6 to 7,000 tons. They are intended for one voyage only and will be navigated by the aid of steam engines, fixed in two boats. The chain cables and anchors have come out; and the vessels will be ready for sea on the first of June.

[If this report is true, for what are the ships designed?]

### Legislature of Maryland.

Mr. *Johnson's* proposition to elect the electors of president by a general ticket, has not yet been acted on.

We have before observed, that one set of resolutions against a congressional caucus, had been introduced into the senate, by Mr. *Bowie*, and another set into the house of delegates by Mr. *Symmes*. Mr. *Bowie's* were taken up in the senate on Wednesday last, and decided as follows—

*For the resolutions*—Messrs. Steuart, [President] Bowie, Cockey, Chambers, Claude, Kent, Orrell, Quinton and Winder—9.

*Against them*—Messrs. Dickinson and Miller—2.

It is said that they will pass the house of delegates with about the same proportionate majority. The fact is, the people of Maryland are, almost one and all, opposed to a caucus. In the great city of Baltimore, (the "undeviating democracy" of the people of which, I suppose, would be admitted by the greatest sticklers for holding one), I am doubtful if there are one hundred persons, in all, who are friendly to such a proceeding, at this time. It is understood that our immediate representatives will not attend a meeting to make a president, if one should be called—else the whole town would have assembled for the purpose of *instructing* them.

The resolutions shall be published in the next REGISTER.

On Tuesday last the following preamble and resolutions were introduced into the senate of Maryland, by general Wm. H. Winder, of Baltimore. It is believed that they will pass both houses *unanimously*.

The senate and house of delegates of the general assembly of Maryland, contemplate, with great satisfaction, the state of our country and government, as exhibited in the full and luminous message of the president, to the present congress.

The prosperous condition of the treasury—the admirable system of prompt and accurate accountability in the disbursements of the war and navy de-

partments—the augmentation and efficient condition of the navy—the perfection attained in the organization, arrangement and discipline of the army, in all its branches and appendages, the judicious and rapid progress in securing, against hostile attacks, the most important points of our maritime frontier by adequate fortifications—and the profound and provident attention directed to our foreign relations, evince the vigilance, ability and wisdom of the administration of the general government.

But, whilst we feel a lively sense of gratitude in looking at the rapidly improving and happy condition of our country—and a just pride in contemplating the high station which the wisdom of the government, and the enterprize and patriotism of the people, have given to our country in the estimation of the world—yet we entirely reciprocate the sentiment, "that there never was a period, since the establishment of our revolution, when, regarding the condition of the civilized world and its bearing on us, there was greater necessity for devotion in the public servants to their respective duties, or of virtue, patriotism and union among the people."

A confederacy, of certain monarchs of Europe, has existed, for some years past, with avowed purposes of hostility against the system of representative government—not as a mere speculative proposition, but as a practical principle of conduct, and which has already been carried into action in several recent instances in Europe; and the last of them, under such circumstances as manifests a fixed and settled purpose to deny, to the people, any share or participation in government, except so far as their hereditary sovereigns may, of their own mere will and pleasure, choose to permit.

The people of the United States, while they appreciate the wise and salutary maxim of their government, of keeping aloof from the political agitations of Europe, have, nevertheless, been unable to hear the avowed principles of this tremendous conspiracy against the liberties of mankind without strong and indignant feelings—and have been awakened to an apprehension that their own happy political system, viewed as it is by these monarchs with a secret, but ill disguised enmity, as the practical and animating example to the rest of mankind, of the happiness of a representative government—may, when the opportunity occurs, be considered by them as a necessary victim to ensure the final triumph of their project of universal despotism.

Under these circumstances, the senate and house of delegates of the general assembly of Maryland, perceive, with lively sensibility, that their is just ground to believe that this confederacy already contemplate to extend the practical application of their principle beyond the boundaries of Europe, and meditate an attempt to reduce our sister republics in America, from their present independent condition to their former state of subjugation to their faithless tyrant—thus distinctly and avowing the people of the United States, that their local position is no security against the application of a principle which, in its terms, embraces them.

We cannot, therefore, but view any attempt on those republics, "who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence the United States have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, as "dangerous to our peace and safety," and "as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States." Therefore,

*Resolved*, That we highly approve the frank and candid declaration contained in the message of the president to congress on this subject, as justly due to the character and spirit of the nation over which he presides, and as dictated by sound wisdom and a provident and enlightened view of the true interests of the country.

*Resolved*, That, while we hope and believe this declaration will prove a salutary warning to the allied sovereigns and deter them from attempting to execute their intentions, yet, should the event shew that this hope is fallacious, we feel a confident assurance that the people of the United States will be prepared to make good the warning, and will be convinced that, in employing their energy, power and resources in defeating such machinations and assaults against the independence of their neighbors, they are most effectually securing their own.

*Resolved*, That we view, with deep solicitude and anxious interest, the noble and heroic struggle which the Grecians are waging against their relentless and barbarous tyrant, and that we experience a high gratification in believing he has, forever, lost his power and dominion over them, and that Greece will again assume an independent station among the nations of the earth.

### Legislature of Virginia.

*Extracts from gov. Pleasants' communication to the senate and house of delegates, 1st Dec. 1825.*

"It is a subject of great pleasure to me, upon meeting the representatives of the people in general assembly, to have it in my power to congratulate them and, through them, the people at large, on that prospect of abundance afforded by your state, in particular, and by the United States, in general. Seldom have we seen the efforts of industry crowned with greater success than during the late season. Under the smiles of a beneficent Providence, our crops of grain, of all kinds, have been unusually great in quantity and excellent in quality; and, though our agricultural industry has been curtailed, in one branch, of a considerable part of its expected products, upon the whole we have abundant cause to be thankful."

[The governor then gives a narrative of the destruction of the penitentiary by fire, on the night of the 8th of August, and an account of the proceedings of the executive council thereon. Rather than convene the legislature, at an inconvenient season and at great expense, they assumed the personal responsibility of borrowing \$6000, to make some partial repairs, so that the convicts might be kept secure and be employed. The value of the raw materials and manufactured goods lost, is estimated not to have exceeded 25,000 dollars.]

"On the subject of the penitentiary system, I trust I shall be pardoned for making a few remarks. That the penal code of every civilized and christian community, is an object of the first importance, is admitted by all who are competent to reflect and form an opinion on the subject. It was the firm conviction of the great truth, that the certainty of punishment would be more effectual in preventing crimes than its severity, which induced that philanthropic legislature, who adopted the penitentiary system, to do so. The want of a scale of punishments, graduated to the malignity of offences, was apparent to all attentive observers. That the same degree of punishment, and that the highest known to the law, should be inflicted on the trembling purloiner of his neighbor's goods, for the first

offence perhaps, as was inflicted on the midnight house burner and assassin, was shocking to humanity. Juries often strained a point to clear the prisoner, when, in their judgment, the punishment was too severe, when conviction would have taken place, had it been, in any degree, proportioned to the offence. The executive power also, frequently, felt strong inducements to interfere from the same cause. All these circumstances conspired powerfully to introduce the penitentiary system.—I am fully aware of the objections supposed to be produced by our experience—that this system was intended to produce reformation—that the trial has been made and has failed; reformation having, in few, perhaps, in no instance, taken place. But, in reply to these objections, may it not be fairly asked, has the trial, in truth, been made? Is there a single state in the union, where the building, intended for confinement, has been constructed in such a way as to enable the experiment to be fairly tried? From the information on this subject, I believe it is certain that no building has been so constructed as to ensure a complete trial of solitary confinement, and it seems to be the opinion of all the enlightened friends of this system, that this mode, and this alone, combined with some improvements in prison discipline, will answer the expectations of the friends of this species of punishment. Several of the states, it is understood, are now making preparations for a trial of the experiment of solitary confinement, combined with certain changes, believed to be improvements in prison discipline. I would, then, respectfully suggest to the legislature, the propriety of repairing our present building, which, it is believed, can, at a moderate expense, be put into a situation equal to what it was when the fire took place; and before any material changes are attempted in our system, wait the experience of our sister states; and, should that experience justify the hopes and expectations of the friends of the penitentiary plan of punishment, and this legislature determine to accommodate our system to their improvements, such change will be a fit subject for the deliberations of future assemblies, whose wisdom, I think, will point to the propriety of having two buildings, one in the western section of this extensive state, by which the expenses of transportation, guards and other things, would be enough diminished to justify amply, that of additional keepers, and all other necessary arrangements."

[He next details the progress of the loans effected by the James River company—which have only a purely local interest. They had obtained the whole amount that they were authorized to borrow, less 70,000 dollars.]

"Of the \$60,000, authorized by an act of the last session, to be loaned to the university from the literary fund, \$40,000 only have been drawn for during the present year; the receipt of the remaining \$20,000 being postponed to the next year. The report of the rector and visitors will furnish a view of the progress and actual state of the buildings, and when the situation of them will authorize the commencement of the operations of the institution.

The interest of the loans, made by the state to this establishment, absorbs, at this time, \$9,600, leaving free of the annuity of \$15,000, granted to it from the literary fund, only the sum of \$5,400. This encumbered state of the annuity must retard the commencement of operations, even if the buildings were now ready for that purpose. The probable net income of the literary fund, the succeeding year, independent of the interest of the loans



to the university, will amount to the sum of \$55,000, leaving ample provision for the annuity to the primary schools, which I hope will be held sacred, and a surplus of \$9,000, after paying the expenses charged on the fund. I think it a matter of much moment, that the university, after the large sums expended in erecting the buildings, should get into operation as soon as practicable. Greater funds will probably be necessary to commence than to continue it, after the different professorships shall be fully attended. Might it not then, as far as the income of the fund will authorize it, without encroaching on that part of it allotted to the primary schools, comport with the true interests of the state, to disencumber the annuity, in such a way as to enable the institution to commence its operations to the greatest advantage? I know the liberality of the assembly will do justice to my motives for recommending this subject to their deliberate consideration. From causes, which I fear lie beyond our control, the physical power of this, compared with some of the other states, is much reduced. The preservation of our intellectual power, and consequently our moral and political influence in the union, where we have hitherto enjoyed our proportion, is considered, by all attentive observers, as depending, in no small degree, on the judicious application of the funds devoted to the purposes of education. These have been wisely divided by our predecessors between the primary schools and university. We have reason to believe that the first of these are progressing in usefulness, as the full expenditure of the part of the fund appropriated to their use, is fast taking place. From the nature of the case, the application of the \$45,000, appropriated to the primary schools, could be brought into active operation with comparatively small previous expense. But an institution, for the higher branches of education, requires, of necessity, the concentration of so many articles of expense, that it is widely different in situation. Many of the states in the union have establishments of this kind, and Virginia has, for many years, been rendered, in a measure, tributary to the others, to a considerable amount, for the higher branches of education received by her sons. I am aware, that an opinion is prevalent that this institution is established for the benefit of the wealthy at the expense of the poor. I think this is a mistaken view. The wealthy can, at all times, take care of themselves; and having an institution of this kind among us, will certainly put it in the power of many to attend who would not go out of the state for that purpose. Besides, we may entertain a reasonable hope, if our university establishes the character, which, there are just grounds to hope it will, we may receive from the other states some return for our contributions to them.

"There are just grounds for entertaining the belief, that the money appropriated for the education of indigent children, in the different counties, is annually becoming more usefully employed. This improvement progresses with the experience of those entrusted with the management of the funds, and with the knowledge of the benefits derived from their application. The school commissioners, according to their statements, had difficulties to encounter in many respects, growing out of the false feeling of parents in some instances, and a variety of other circumstances; but these difficulties are gradually disappearing before better information and the removal of prejudices. The returns of the commissioners are not sufficiently full and perfect to enable me to give any thing like a com-

prehensive view of this interesting subject. Enough, however is known to enable us to form something like an estimate of the whole. Returns from seventy-four counties give us the number of 6,105 indigent children, within those counties, who have been sent to school, in the year 1822, by the aid of the fund, at the average expense of \$7 $\frac{1}{2}$  for tuition, books and other things. It may be fairly presumed, that a number, little, if any thing, short of 10,000, will receive this benefit, when the system is more matured by time and the experience which it will bring along with it. Indeed, it is not improbable that that number has been sent to school the present year. It is a subject of much gratification to reflect that the rudiments of learning, at least as far as reading, writing and the elementary branches of arithmetic, are thus dispensed to so great a number of our community, who, or but few of whom, would probably have received no education at all, but for this benevolent provision in their favor.

"The balance in the treasury, on the 1st of Oct. 1822, the commencement of the last fiscal year, was \$61,404 72. In this sum, however, was included \$13,063 10—the amount of subscriptions to the Washington monument. The amount of receipts into the treasury, from the 1st of October, 1822, to the 1st of October, 1823, was \$534,474 03; which, with the above stated balance, makes the aggregate sum of \$595,878 75.

"The amount of warrants issued during the same period, was \$562,821 73—leaving in the treasury, on the 1st day of October last, \$33,057 02—which sum is included the subscriptions to the Washington monument, amounting to \$13,063 10, as above stated;—which, being deducted from the above balance of \$33,057 02, leaves the sum of \$19,993 92—the actual balance applicable to the revenue on the said 1st day of October last.

"The estimated revenue for the current fiscal year, beginning on the 1st day of October last, and which will end on the 30th day of September, 1824, is, first, the above balance in the treasury of \$19,993 92—secondly, the receipts for the current fiscal year, beginning and ending on the days above stated, \$482,363 83—making the aggregate sum of \$502,322 83. The estimated expenses of the commonwealth, during the same year, make the sum of \$500,783 00—which will leave in the treasury, on the 1st day of October, in the year 1824, the sum of \$1,539 83. This estimate is understood to be made on the supposition that the sum of \$110,000 will be applied to the sinking fund, and is bottomed on the ordinary expenditure, taking no extraordinary ones into view.

[After stating that attention had been paid to certain resolutions passed, &c. and enumerating the papers submitted, &c.—the message concludes as follows]—

"I am unwilling to close this communication without congratulating you, which I most cordially do, on the prospect which the people of Spanish America have, of closing their protracted and sanguinary revolution, by the establishment of representative governments, the best guarantee for rational, practical liberty. The Greeks too, unfortunately as they are situated, with their ruthless oppressors on one side, and Christian nations, on the other, looking with freezing indifference on their fate, give numberless proofs of what an invincible valor, in a good cause, is capable of achieving; and, great as the difficulties are by which they are surrounded, it is ardently hoped may, in a considerable degree, better their condition, though they may not be permitted to establish a free government. The people of Old

Spain have yielded to superior force, and the parchment of their constitution has been put aside by the point of the bayonet. France is stronger than Spain, and this is the third time, in the course of little more than a century, that her armies have deluged the Spanish soil with Spanish blood. Contrasted with these nations, and with all others of whose history we have any knowledge, how eligible is our situation! That we may have that true wisdom, founded on moderation and acquiescence in the will of the majority, fairly expressed, which alone can insure the felicity of our situation, is my constant prayer to that Great Being, in whose Almighty band is the destiny of nations."

## **Eighteenth Congress—first session.**

SENATE.

*December 11.* In pursuance of notice given yesterday, Mr. Benton asked, and obtained, leave to introduce the following resolution, which passed to a second reading, and was ordered to be printed:

*Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, two-thirds of both houses concurring,* That the following amendment of the constitution of the United States, be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, which, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the whole number of states, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the said constitution:

That, for the purpose of electing a president and vice president of the United States, each state shall be divided, by the legislature thereof, into a number of districts, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which such state may be entitled in the congress; each district shall be composed of contiguous territory, and shall contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of persons, entitled, by the constitution, to be represented; and on such days as congress shall determine, which days shall be the same throughout the United States, the citizens of each state, who may be qualified to vote for a representative in congress, shall meet at such places within their respective districts as the legislature of each state shall appoint, and each, in his proper person, shall vote for president and vice president, one of whom, at the least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with himself; and separate triplicate lists shall be kept of all the voters, and of all the votes given for each person as president, and for each as vice president. All the votes, so given in each district, shall be collected, forthwith, in such manner as the legislature of the state may direct, at some one convenient place within the district; and the votes given for each candidate shall be added together, and the person having the greatest number of votes for president, and the one having the greatest number of votes for vice president, shall be certified as duly preferred in said district, and shall be entitled to one vote each for the respective offices for which they are candidates; but, if two or more persons shall have an equal number of votes, in such district election, for the same office, then the returning officers shall decide between them, and certify accordingly. Triplicate certificates of the whole number of votes given for each candidate shall be made out and transmitted, in such manner as congress may direct, to the seat of government of the United States, addressed to the president of the senate: The president of the senate shall, in presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The

person having the greatest number of votes for president shall be the president, if such number be equal to a majority of the whole number of electoral districts within the United States; and if no person have such majority, then the president shall be chosen by the house of representatives, from the three having the greatest number of votes for president, in the manner now prescribed by the constitution.

The person having the greatest number of votes for vice president, shall be the vice president, if such number be equal to a majority of the whole number of electoral districts; and if no person have such majority, then the vice president shall be chosen by the senate, from the two persons having the greatest number of votes for that office, in the manner now prescribed by the constitution.

*December 12.* Many petitions were this day presented—by Mr. Lowrie, the memorial of the city and county of Philadelphia, praying a revision of the present tariff.

The resolution, offered yesterday by Mr. Holmes, of Maine, instructing the committee of finance to inquire whether any further provisions are necessary to prevent frauds in the revenue, on the eastern frontier of the United States, was again read and passed.

The joint resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Benton, proposing an amendment of the constitution, so as to give the election of president and vice president to the people, in primary assemblies, received its second reading.

Adjourned till Monday.

*December 15.* Mr. Mills, a senator from the state of Massachusetts, appeared and took his seat.

The following communication, received from the department of war, was read:

*Department of war, December 11, 1823.*

SIR: In compliance with the 1st section of the act of congress, of the 6th May, 1822, "to amend an act, entitled 'an act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers,' approved 30th of March, 1802," I transmit, herewith, an abstract of all licenses granted by the superintendents and agents for Indian affairs, to trade with the Indians, shewing by, and to whom, when, and where, granted, with the amount of the bonds and capital employed, as far as the same could be ascertained from the returns which have been made to this department.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

J. C. CALHOUN.

To the president of the senate  
of the United States

A number of petitions, chiefly of a private nature, were presented and referred. Different parts of the president's message were referred to different committees.

Mr. Hayne rose to submit a proposition to amend the constitution of the United States. He thought it should not be changed for light or frivolous causes—but it was the duty of nations and individuals to guard against impending evils, &c. Now was a favorable time to make provision against a defect of the constitution, as admitted on all hands. He noticed other amendments proposed, and regarded them as defective. The election of a president ought not to come before either house of congress, because that a minority might give a chief magistrate to the nation, &c. He said—"The remedy appeared so obvious and so immediately upon the surface of the subject, he was surprised that it had not yet been suggested—it is only to apply the same rule to this, that is applied to all other elections. On



the failure of the first balloting to produce a choice, proceed to the second, and continue till the election is effected. Mr. H. said, his resolution proposed that the electors should not be discharged until they had fulfilled their commission; that, after the first balloting, if the choice was not made, they should be again convened, by proclamation of the president, in their respective states, or at the seat of government. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact, that the country is rapidly increasing, and that the probability of effecting an election at the first balloting of the electors will continue to diminish. In the state elections, there is often a failure to elect their officers at the first balloting; but the power is not then transferred to other hands. The consequences which this amendment provides against, must happen, if something is not done to prevent them. If it is adopted, the president will then be, emphatically, the man of the people's choice—the doors will be shut against fraud and corruption; and all improper combinations will be prevented. Should congress agree to the resolution, and the people adopt the amendment, it would not be too late for its application to the ensuing election. In seventeen of the states, the legislatures will be in session in time to act upon it; and, in the others, the sessions may be anticipated for a few weeks for the purpose. But the merits of his proposition, Mr. H. observed, did not depend upon its effect on the ensuing election—it was intended for the future benefit of our country; whose liberties, he trusted, were founded on a basis so solid as to resist all encroachments, but those of time itself.

Leave was then granted to Mr. Hayne to introduce the following resolution; which was read, passed to a second reading, and ordered to be printed:

*Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States, in congress assembled, two thirds of both houses concurring, That the following amendment to the constitution of the United States be proposed to the legislatures of the several states; which, when ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the states, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the said constitution:*

"If no person voted for, according to the constitution, as president of the United States, shall have a majority of the votes of the whole number of electors, then the president of the United States shall forthwith issue his proclamation, calling upon the electors to convene at —, on the — day of —, thereafter, for the purpose of choosing a president; that the electors, when so convened, shall choose, immediately, by ballot, a president of the United States, and a majority of the whole number of electors shall be necessary to a choice."

"And should no person voted for, according to the constitution, as vice president of the United States, have a majority of the votes of the whole number of electors, then the president of the United States shall forthwith issue his proclamation, calling upon the electors to convene at —, on the — day of —, thereafter, for the purpose of choosing a vice president; that the electors, when so convened, shall choose, immediately, by ballot, a vice president of the United States, and a majority of the whole number of electors shall be necessary to a choice."

A proposition was made that all the resolutions, proposing amendments to the constitution, offered at the last session and the present, should be printed in a pamphlet—but a decision on the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Johnson's resolution about the judiciary, being amended, was agreed to, and referred.

Mr. Lloyd, of Maryland, submitted the following resolution, which was read and laid over for consideration:

*Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law, authorizing the proper departments to settle, on equitable terms, the claims of Maryland against the government of the United States, arising from advances made by Maryland during the late war.*

The senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and immediately after

Adjourned till twelve o'clock to-morrow.

December 16. Mr. Kelly, of Alabama, appeared and took his seat.

Among the petitions presented was one of certain

citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, praying a revision of the tariff.

The following resolutions were offered, read and laid over for consideration:

By Mr. D'Wolf:

*Resolved, That the committee on commerce and manufactures be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing drawback on all articles of domestic manufacture, the raw material of which is of foreign growth; with leave to report by bill or otherwise.*

[Agreed to next day.]

By Mr. Eaton:

*Resolved, That the judiciary committee inquire if any, and what, amendments may be necessary to an act, entitled "an act, relative to the election of a president and vice president of the United States and declaring the officer who shall act as president, in case of vacancies in the offices of both president and vice president," passed the 1st of March, 1792. [Agreed to next day.]*

In pursuance of notice given yesterday, Mr. Dickerson, and Mr. Holmes, of Maine, called up the several resolutions, proposing amendments to the constitution, in relation to the mode of electing president and vice president, which were offered by them, at the last session. These, together with the resolutions on the same subject, recently proposed by Mr. Benton and Mr. Hayne, were referred to a select committee, consisting of five members, and ordered to be printed for the use of the senate.

Mr. King, of N. York, for reasons assigned, was excused from serving in the committee on foreign relations.

The resolution submitted yesterday, by Mr. Lloyd, of Md. was agreed to.

The bill supplementary to an act to relieve persons imprisoned for debt, was taken up in committee of the whole, reported, without amendment, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

[Passed next day.]

Adjourned.

December 17. Mr. King, of Alabama, re-elected, appeared, was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. Mills was appointed on the committee of foreign relations, vice Mr. King, excused.

Many petitions were received—chiefly of a local or private nature.

Mr. Lawrie laid on the table a resolution of the synod of the city of Philadelphia, approving of the course taken by the government, in relation to certain tribes of Indians.

Mr. Ruggles, from the committee on claims, reported the bill for the relief of Daniel D. Tompkins, without amendment.

Mr. Johnson's resolution, touching the official duties of the receivers at certain land offices, was agreed to.

Executive business occupied the greater part of this day.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Dec. 11. The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Taylor being called to the chair, on the bill appropriating a certain sum of money for the relief of Daniel D. Tompkins.

The bill having been read—

Mr. Cocke rose, and moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill. He made this motion because the house were told, as the ground on which the act of the last session was passed, that there was a balance reported against the vice president; that his services had been great; and that his situation was then such that it was not possible for him to pay the amount claimed of him. I was astonished, (said Mr. C.) when I saw the report published, that a large balance was due to him by the government, knowing it to have been admitted at the last session that there was no balance due to him. A similar case was brought before this house some

years ago, in the case of John H. Piatt. We were told that *he* had rendered essential services to the government; that he was insolvent, and that nothing could be got from him. In the same manner, after a law had passed in his favor, there was a report that there was a large sum of money due to this individual; but the house refused to appropriate it. And, Mr. C. said, before he could vote for this bill, he must be convinced that the money was really due to Mr. Tompkins. He should like to know, he said, upon what vouchers a report of this sort had been made. We are told, by the president's message, moreover, that this is not all the money that will be claimed in this case: and, pass this bill, said Mr. C. and, probably before the Christmas holidays, we shall have another call upon us to appropriate, I am told, upwards of a hundred thousand dollars, for the same purpose. It does seem strange to me, that those who are entrusted only with the disbursement of public money, should expend their own funds to the large amount of a hundred or a hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It is not usual for them to do so. And when we see a claim of this sort, which has lain dormant for a number of years, brought forward after all the circumstances of it are forgotten, we should have some proof exhibited to this house in support of it, before we put our hand into the public purse and take out the money of the people to pay it. I make these objections to ascertain whether the house will, without further information, vote away this sum of money, especially when they know that a much larger sum of money will be hereafter demanded of them on the same plea as this.

Mr. *Cambreleng* followed, and shewed that this case was essentially different from Piatt's. That was in dispute between the accounting officers—this was not. Mr. *McLane* stated the facts of the case and supported the bill—the passage of which was a matter of course. He referred to the distinguished services of the gentleman, and spoke of the justice of his claim. Mr. *Cooke* replied.]—

Mr. *Clay*, (the speaker), then rose and said, that, to him, it appeared that the considerations, urged by the gentleman from Tennessee, would have been in their proper place, if urged at the last session—but were certainly out of place at this time, when we are called upon, not to investigate a new claim, but to redeem the pledged faith of the public. On such a question, it was entirely unnecessary for the friends of the vice-president to refer to the public services, eminent as they had been, of the distinguished gentleman in question. This was not a fit occasion to introduce them. If the claimant were the meanest and most obscure individual in society, the house were equally bound to pass that bill. For, what was it? The accounts, to which it refers, had long been pressing on the public for liquidation; they had, at length, been brought before this house; and, after deliberate consideration, an act is passed for their final settlement. The accounts were quietly examined and liquidated by the accounting officer. But, mark the precaution by which that act is characterized! Not only were those accounts to be submitted to the severe scrutiny of the most rigid officer of this government; an officer, whose scrupulous accuracy, in the admission of accounts against the government, is as deservedly approved as it is universally known; but, after they had gone through the crucible—after they had been subjected to all the jealous scrutiny of this vigilant officer, they are to be submitted to the president for revision. The president revises them; and then he sends to this house a message,

in which he declares, not only that he is satisfied that this balance is justly due, but that much more is due to him. Under such circumstances, all that is now asked is, that we shall pay so much as has been thus ascertained to be due. It is, in fact, to do nothing more than supply the defect of the act of the last congress, in which, by some omission, no appropriation had been made to meet the balance, if, according to the provisions of that act, a balance should have been ascertained to be due to Mr. Tompkins. Now, what does the gentleman from Tennessee tell us? He wishes to know the ground of the settlement? He wants, in short, to settle this account himself—to see the basis on which the officers of the treasury proceeded, in coming to the decision which they have laid before the president. This, Mr. C. said, might have been proper when the subject was under consideration at the last session; but congress had committed the liquidation of these accounts to another tribunal. It had committed it to the accounting officers of the government—gentlemen, whose characters were unimpeached and on whose accuracy, in this settlement, no reflections had been cast. The gentleman from Tennessee, whose vigilance over the treasury was the admiration of the country and of the house, should have reserved the remarks with which he had favored the house, until the time when a final settlement of the demands of the vice president on this government is called up in this house—but now, when the sum reported is incontestible, when all the guards of the treasury unite in declaring it justly due, when all that is asked is to supply a deficiency in the law of the last session, those remarks, however eloquent, would, he trusted, have no weight.

Mr. *Livermore* generally opposed the bill, and Mr. *Timble*, with much feeling, supported it. The claim, he said, was just—"Daniel D. Tompkins never was indebted to this government"—he had fully examined the subject; and the prompt payment of the money was "due to the American people, and the good faith and the honor and honesty of the government."

As observed in our last, the bill was ordered for a third reading, only two or three in opposition.

The following persons have been appointed to compose the committee on the subject of revolutionary pensions, viz:

Mr. Edwards, of North Carolina, Mr. Cassedy, Mr. Kremer, Mr. Hogeboom, Mr. Arthur Smith, Mr. Vance, of North Carolina.

Friday, Dec. 12. Mr. *Fuller* submitted the following:

*Resolved*, That the president of the United States be requested to communicate to this house a plan for a peace establishment of the navy of the United States.

The resolution lies on the table for one day of course. [It was agreed to next day, *nem. con.*]

On motion of Mr. *Cobb*, it was

*Resolved*, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the laws of the United States as imposes a duty on imported salt.

On motion of Mr. *Tompkins*, it was

*Resolved*, That the committee of commerce be instructed to inquire whether it be expedient so to amend the act, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage" as to abolish the office of measurer; to provide that the duties heretofore performed by the measurers, in virtue of said act, shall be performed by the inspectors; and to prohibit the allowance of any additional compensation to inspectors for measuring.

On motion of Mr. *Whipple*, it was

*Resolved*, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the act making provision for arming and equipping the militia of the United States, passed April 3, 1808, so that the arms, provided by virtue of said act, and transmitted to the several states and territories of the union, shall, by each state and territory, be deposited and kept in proper arsenals, to be provided by said state or territory, ready to be delivered to the militia thereof only when called into the actual



service of the United States, or of the state or territorial government, and to be returned to such place or places of deposit when said service shall cease.

*Mr. Cook* submitted the following:

*Resolved*, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to communicate to this house all the information in his possession, tending to show the circumstances connected with a recent robbery of the land office, at Vandalia, in the state of Illinois, and the justice of releasing the receiver of public moneys from his liability to the government for the sum lost by the said robbery.

This resolution lies on the table one day of course.

[Agreed to next day, *nem. con.*]

*Monday, Dec. 15.* About thirty petitions were presented and referred.

The *Speaker* laid before the house, a communication from the comptroller of the treasury, accompanied with a list received from the register of the treasury, of the balances on the books of receipts and expenditures, which appear to have been due more than three years prior to the 30th of September last; which several papers were laid upon the table for consideration.

*Mr. Rankin*, from the committee on the public lands, reported "a bill to authorize the state of Indiana to open a canal through the public lands, to connect the navigation, of the rivers Wabash and the Miami of Lake Erie;" which was read twice and committed.

*Mr. Hemphill*, from the committee on roads and canals, reported a bill, entitled "an act to procure the necessary surveys and estimates on the subject of roads and canals;" which, having been twice read, he proposed to refer to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

The manner of the reference being objected to by *Mr. Taylor*, of New York, the resolution was, 78 to 76, simply referred to a committee of the whole, by which it is placed in the ordinary nature of business.

On motion of *Mr. Sharpe*, it was

*Resolved*, That the committee on manufactures be instructed to inquire into the expediency of imposing a duty on merchandise sold at public auction.

On motion of *Mr. Call*, it was

*Resolved*, That the committee on public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of further providing for the survey and sale of the public lands in the territory of Florida. Also,

*Resolved*, That the committee on public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the time limited for the settlement of private land claims in East and West Florida. Also,

*Resolved*, That the committee on public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting donations or pre-emption of rights to certain actual settlers in the territory of Florida.

*Mr. Poinsett* submitted the following:

*Resolved*, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the construction of ten additional sloops of war.

*Mr. Poinsett* said, he was induced to offer this resolution to the consideration of the house, from an earnest desire to see our navy rendered efficient and capable of maintaining the high reputation which it has so gallantly and nobly won. If we would have fleets of line of battle ships and frigates in readiness to be poured forth against an enemy, at the commencement of a war, we must rear up officers capable of commanding them. As our navy is now constituted, we shall be compelled, in the event of war, to confide the command of our ships, the safety of our gallant seamen, and the honor of our flag, to inexperienced officers; to men, who have been, for years, on shore, forgetting what they formerly had learned. We have now five sloops of war and thirty masters commandant, so that an officer cannot hope to be employed oftener than once in six years. To have an efficient navy, the proportion between sloops of war and line of battle ships and frigates must be preserved; and I trust, said *Mr. P.* that the subject will receive from the committee the consideration its importance deserves.

The resolution was agreed to.

*Mr. Mercer* presented the following resolution, which lies one day of course.

*Resolved*, That the secretary of the navy be directed to transmit to this house a list of the officers of the navy of the United States, denoting the periods of their admission into the public service; the dates of their present commissions, and the time of their actual service at sea since the 1st of January, 1815.

On motion of *Mr. Mercer*, it was

*Resolved*, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of associating with the military academy at West Point, a school of instruction for the midshipmen of the navy of the United States.

*Resolved*, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of securing in the medical department of the navy, the benefits of professional skill and experience, by a due apportionment of the pay of the surgeons and their mates to the time of their actual service, and by requiring an examination, by a board of physicians, of all persons applying for admission therein.

*Mr. Allen*, of Tennessee, offered the following:

*Resolved*, That the post master general be directed to lay before this house, a list of the post offices designated distributing offices, in the several states and territories; also, the duties required to be performed by deputy post masters at such offices, with the regulations adopted for securing a direct conveyance to letters, &c. destined for offices on intermediate post-roads.

The resolution lies one day, of course.

On motion of *Mr. Wayne*, it was

*Resolved*, That the committee on commerce be directed to inquire into the expediency of imposing a duty on wheat, imported from any foreign country, or its dependencies.

On motion of *Mr. Stewart*, it was

*Resolved*, That the committee on the Cumberland road be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making a suitable appropriation for the erection of a bridge over the Monongahela river, where the said road crosses the same at Brownsville.

On motion of *Mr. McKim*, it was

*Resolved*, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting all goods, wares and merchandise imported, to be secured in warehouses or other approved places, at one port of entry in each state of the United States, without payment or securing the duties thereon at the first entry thereof.

Adjourned.

*Tuesday, Dec. 16.* Several reports were received from different committees, all which will be sufficiently noticed in their progress.

*Mr. Mercer's* resolution offered yesterday, after some explanations, was agreed to—as was that of *Mr. Allen*, of Tennessee.

On motion of *Mr. Plumer*, of New Hampshire,

*Resolved*, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing, by law, for the final settlement, on principles of equity and justice, of the claims of the state of New Hampshire against the United States, for militia services during the late war with Great Britain.

*Mr. Allen*, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution, requiring of the post master general a full exhibit of almost every thing belonging to his department.

[Agreed to next day.]

*Mr. Kent*, of Maryland, offered the following resolution for consideration:

*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of making such an appropriation of the public lands to the purposes of education in those states to which no grants have yet been made, as will correspond, in a just proportion, with the appropriations, which may have been heretofore made in favor of other states—and that said committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

*Mr. Kent* said, he offered the resolution just read, not only from the importance of the object embraced by it, but because certain resolutions, which had passed the legislature of the state of which he was a representative, had been presented to the last congress, and not finally acted on. His object, in calling the attention of the house to the resolution, at this time, was, to obtain their decision on it; if favorable, that the state of Maryland, and those states equally interested with her, might derive the contemplated advantages from it; but if, contrary to their just expectations, the decision should be unfavorable, that they might turn their attention to some other source for the promotion of the important purposes of education. He would mention, for the information of the house, that Maryland was not singular in adopting the principle contained in the resolution; that it had received, after

a deliberate examination, the approbation of the legislatures of several of the states—the disapprobation of but few. Mr. K. hoped the resolution would be adopted, that the subject might be fully examined.

The question being on agreeing to the resolve, Mr. Rankin, after some remarks, proposed that it should be referred to the committee on public lands. Mr. Cook, for reasons given, objected to any reference of the resolution in its present form, "because it took for its basis that which was, in point of fact, not true." Mr. Jennings moved that it should lie on the table and be printed—which was agreed to.

Mr. Rankin presented a resolution, having for its object a return of the names of the receivers of the public moneys at the land offices, who had failed to make payment, &c. Mr. Owen proposed another to ascertain the amount of the two per cent. fund, payable on the sales of public lands, &c. [Both of these resolutions were agreed to next day.]

On motion of Mr. Van Wyck, it was

*Resolved*, That the committee on the post office and post roads be instructed to inquire into the propriety of repealing that part of the law, passed 1822, establishing a post route between St. Augustine and Pensacola, in the Floridas.

*Resolved, also*, That, inasmuch as the post master general, in his report, states, that, unless otherwise instructed by congress, he must, necessarily, in the fulfilment of law, close a very disadvantageous contract, that it be advisable for the committee to report specially, and as soon as convenient.

After some minor business, the house adjourned.

*Wednesday, Dec. 17.* Mr. Little, of Maryland, offered for consideration the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the committee on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, be directed to inquire in the expediency of authorizing the employment, under the direction of the president, of a part of the corps of engineers, in surveying the grounds and ascertaining the best route in uniting the waters of the Ohio with the Chesapeake, by way of the Susquehanna river.

Mr. Mercer suggested that the object intended to be obtained by this resolution, was included in the general provisions of the bill reported yesterday, by his honorable friend from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Hemp hill), and which is made the order of the day for some time in January next; but, if any special provision on this subject was desired by the honorable mover, he had only to add a small sum to the appropriations for the quartermaster's department, for the purpose of covering the incidental expenses of the survey; for the president of the United States has already as full power, as any vote in this house could confer upon him, over the whole corps of Topographical engineers, and is fully competent to order the investigation proposed by the resolution of the honorable gentleman from Maryland.

After some further remarks from Mr. Little, Mr. Condit and Mr. Mercer, the resolution was, with the consent of the mover, laid upon the table.

Mr. Cocke submitted the following, which lies on the table on day of course.

*Resolved*, That the president of the United States be requested to communicate to this house copies of all contracts for cannon, cannon shot, muskets and other small arms, for the use of the United States, which have been entered into since the first of January, 1820, and that he state whether notice for proposals was given for each contract in any newspaper; if so, in what paper, and how long before the contract was concluded; who are interested in each ostensibly, or as secret partners, so far as he may have been informed or believes.

On motion of Mr. Lathrop, it was

*Resolved*, That the committee of ways and means be directed to consider the expediency of enlarging the terms on which the commissioners of the sinking fund, under the fifth section of the act, passed March 3d, 1807, entitled an act to provide for the redemption of the public debt, which will become reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1825.

On motion of Mr. Strong, it was

*Resolved*, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of selling the schooners and vessels

purchased under the act, entitled "an act authorizing an additional naval force for the suppression of piracy."

On motion of Mr. Storrs, it was

*Resolved*, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for compensation for a private secretary to the president of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Cull, it was

*Resolved*, That the committee on commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of excluding foreign wreckers and fishermen from wrecking and fishing within the jurisdiction of the United States on the coast of Florida, and further to inquire into the expediency of giving encouragement and protection to the American wreckers on the coast of Florida.

The house, in committee of the whole, considered "An act, providing for the correction of errors in making entries of land at the land offices." After being amended, it was reported to the house and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, ayes 86, noes 52. Adjourned.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS, DEC. 18, 1823.

In the senate. Mr. Hayne presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Charleston, S. C. setting forth the injurious operation of the 14th section of the act incorporating the bank of the United States, and praying that the same may be amended. Referred to the committee on the judiciary.

The bill for the relief of Daniel D. Tompkins was ordered to be read a third time, and, by general consent, so read, and passed.

Mr. Lloyd, of Maryland, submitted the following resolution, which was read and laid over for consideration:

*Resolved*, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of regulating or prohibiting, by law, the transportation of gold, silver, or jewels, in the armed vessels of the United States.

In the house of representatives—Messrs. Gurley and Livingston, of Louisiana, and Mr. Morgan, of New York, appeared and took their seats.

The bill for the continuation of the Cumberland road, was, after some remarks, ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

The resolution introduced yesterday by Mr. Cocke about contracts for cannon, &c. was taken up, amended and agreed to.

Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, submitted the following:

*Resolved*, That the president of the United States be requested to lay before this house any information he may have received, and which he may not deem it improper to communicate, relating to the present condition and future prospects of the Greeks. This lies over for one day of course.

On motion of Mr. Trimble, it was

*Resolved*, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the president of the United States to direct sales to be made, from time to time, of such arms, ammunition, and military stores, as are not wanted, or are unfit for public service.

No other matters of present interest attended to.

## CHRONICLE.

*Naval.* The United States ships *John Adams* and *Hornet*, with the large schooners *Grampus* and *Shark*, are all at Norfolk, fitted or fitting for the West India station, and will sail at different periods—the latest about six weeks hence. The frigate *United States* is about to sail for the Pacific ocean, to be followed by the *Peacock*, in three or four weeks.

The steam boats *Mercury* and *Pittsburg*, both under full way, came into contact on the Ohio, on the 2nd inst. by which the former was completely shattered and rendered unfit for service. The blame is thrown upon the pilot of the *Mercury*, who lost his life in attempting to jump to the *Pittsburg*, after the vessels had struck.

*Small pox*—1,136 persons died of this loathsome disease in Paris during the year 1822.



# NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES. No. 17—Vol. I.] BALTIMORE, DECEMBER 27, 1823. [Vol. XXV. WHOLE NO. 641

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

A great meeting was held at the Exchange, in Baltimore, on Saturday last, to gather the opinions of the people in regard to the two important canals now proposed to be cut—to wit, that of the Susquehannah to Baltimore, and that along the Potomac to Georgetown, with the prospect, or possibility, of a continuous canal to this city. Three fourths of the wealth and energy of Baltimore was represented in this meeting. Gen. Harper, with much power and in a speech of three hours, offered his reasons why the Potomac should be preferred at this time. He was replied to by George Winchester, esq. who spoke in favor of the Susquehannah canal; and certain resolutions offered by the latter gentleman, as substitutes for those proposed by general Harper, were agreed to almost unanimously—say as one hundred is to one.

The best spirit is up just now—the people of Baltimore are satisfied that the Susquehannah canal can be made, and are seriously and solemnly resolved to make it, if they can. We are not opposed to the other canal, but self duty compels us to direct every power that we possess to accomplish this (to us) more immediately interesting and important work.

When I noticed the proceedings of the congressional caucus of 1816, in the last REGISTER, it was observed, that, at the time stated, *"the people of the United States no more entertained the idea of making Mr. Crawford president, than they had of electing my friend Mr. Joseph Gales, jun. or myself to that office,"* notwithstanding six persons, present at that meeting, might have caused his "nomination" for the presidency! This remark was not made on my own authority, only: but on that of my friend Mr. Gales, who loudly and indignantly proclaimed the fact, over and over and over again, in 1816, that the people had not thought at all of Mr. Crawford for president, and, as I am pretty certain that they never thought of him or me, they had as much a design to make one of us president as the distinguished gentleman named—as may be seen by many references to the "National Intelligencer" of the year stated, beginning at the 8th of April and ending with the 13th September, a period of more than five months of consistency, at a single stretch!—They called the minority of that caucus "a combination that had nearly produced a nomination in direct opposition to the public will"—they said, *"it produced a state of things astonishing to most of the people of the United States"*—that *"no means were too humble, [that is, mean—as the word is here used], to aid the object"*—that *"no other candidate than Mr. Monroe was publicly spoken of"*—that *"the sense of the people was not truly represented at that meeting"*—that *"their confidence in the expediency of the mode, [by caucus], of collecting the general sentiment was shaken, or almost nearly destroyed"*—they preferred some other mode that might "narrow the scope for venality and corruption", [hard words!] "and prevent the possibility of the popular will being defeated by a CABAL" which is now possible, [by a congressional caucus], to say the least of it!" They add-

*ed, "they were not disposed to become the vindicator of congressional nominations for the presidency,"* because *"the public sentiment may not always be clearly or correctly indicated by a majority of those members of congress who chose to attend such meetings,"* and so forth. Now, the words in italic or small capitals are Messrs. Gales and Seaton's own words, used at a time when the facts were fresh on their minds—and I fearlessly challenge these gentlemen, who are the thorough going and "up to the-hub" supporters of a caucus, to point out any thing so wicked said by myself, to prevent a caucus, as the language used by them to describe what did happen in the famous caucus year of 1816! I have apprehended only a repetition of what they said took place—I have speculated on that "venality and corruption," which they clearly intimate as having existed at that time, and apprehended a defeat of the public will, which they declared *"was possible, (by caucus), to say the least of it,"*—and, on that account, they were "not disposed to become vindicators of congressional nominations,"—no, not they!!! yet now they would almost denounce me as of *heterodox* politics, because I believed, in 1816, and still hold to be true, the main facts solemnly stated by themselves then, though I cannot justify the extent to which some of their expressions go. Is it generous to serve me thus, because I gave faith to what they said? Is the weathercock, on or near to the office of the "National Intelligencer," to regulate the course of all the winds that blow over the United States, even those which prevail beyond the mountains? If so, it is time for us all, like the miserable Spaniards, to abandon the cause of the constitution, and cry aloud *"long live the absolute king."*

To cut the matter short; it was the caucus of 1816 that destroyed my confidence in that plan for collecting and uniting public opinion, and brought me to the conclusion that it ought not to be tolerated any longer. The great republican state of Pennsylvania has abandoned the legislative caucus plan, as applicable to herself, because of the "combinations" and "cabals" to which it was liable. But the editors of the "Intelligencer" are now in favor of such a caucus; that which they were not disposed to "vindicate" in 1816. A change in their opinions is one of the furthest things possible from a reason why I should change mine!

The "Intelligencer" of Tuesday contains a long article about—something, (what I have not yet read), to which is appended a note stating how the editors "blushed" because I said, (as they said in fact), that the people of the United States had no more idea of electing Mr. C. in 1816 than Mr. Gales or myself, and they pretend to say, I was "too modest" when I placed him [Mr. G.] on the same level, in popular estimation," with myself; adding, it is, by no means, "impossible" nay, *hardly* imaginable, that I may not be proposed for the office of president; and that, if I succeeded, "all etiquette and ceremony would be put down at the great house," where every thing would be "free and easy." Such is Mr Gales' argument and—*wait!* But he must excuse me—there surely is some mistake about the matter—it cannot be that he "blushed."

"Cabal"—a body of intriguers—makers of plots—CONSPIRATORS.

**PRESIDENTIAL.** The resolutions against a congressional caucus, submitted to the senate, has passed both houses of the legislature of Maryland. See the resolutions below.

A meeting of the democratic citizens of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, has caused an address to be published to the "democratic republicans of the state," "earnestly recommending a congressional caucus to nominate a president and vice president of the United States."

The house of commons of North Carolina, [why is the name retained, if the people are commoners, who are lords?] has taken a vote which decides the opinion of that body as to the manner of electing electors of president and vice-president. It was virtually settled, 78 against 45, that the district system should not be adopted--and, in the present state of affairs, the majority acted rightly; for nearly all the states have abandoned that system for the preservation of their own legitimate power in the election of a president, and no one should adopt it, until, by an amendment of the constitution, liberal principles shall operate equally on all. We have seen that, at the three great contests for president, the little state of Delaware gave ten votes, while comparatively powerful Maryland gave only four votes--the force of the latter being frittered away by local divisions. It was not the design of the constitution, nor is it agreeable to common sense, that management should effect things like this. Let every state act on the same principle, and the proper vote of every state must equally "tell."

The Tennessee resolutions against congressional caucusses have been referred by the house of delegates of Virginia, to a committee of twelve. And certain resolutions, on the same subject, are before the house of representatives of Pennsylvania. The slight information that we have on the subject, incline us to the belief that they may pass--seeing that the republicans of Pennsylvania have, themselves, abandoned the legislative caucus system, after a full experience of its effects, and resorted to the convention plan, to express and unite the opinions of the people.

A general "democratic" meeting was held at Philadelphia on the 20th inst.--Chandler Price, chairman, and James Thackara and Henry Horn, secretaries. The resolutions most decidedly protest against a congressional caucus, which is considered as 'directly hostile to the principles of democracy,' and recommend Andrew Jackson to the support of the people as president. The committees appointed at this meeting are generally composed of old established "democrats." An attempt was made to defeat the anti-caucus resolution, but, from what we see stated, it had no more chance of success than the British would have met with last war, if they had brought out their 'brigs of a peculiar construction,' to sail up the Falls of Niagara! It was estimated that one thousand persons were present at the meeting.

There is to be a meeting of delegates at Huntingdon, for the purpose of forming a ticket favorable to the election of general Jackson.

**POLITICAL HISTORY.** The notice in the last REGISTER, of the several "congressional caucusses" that had been held from that of 1808 to 1816, has caused several gentlemen, in and out of congress, to express a wish to be acquainted with the particulars and proceedings of the meetings at which Mr. Jefferson was nominated, by the republican Party. To gratify that wish, I have exerted my

best recollection, and spent much time in the examination of old papers, with the following result:

I cannot find, nor do I believe, that any general and avowed meeting of the "republican" members of congress was held in 1799 or 1800, to nominate a president and vice president of the United States: yet there was a meeting of a few members, who pledged themselves each to the other, to exert their influence in the support of Messrs. Jefferson and Burr, equally and jointly, because of a complaint which had been made by the northern "republicans," that the latter was not supported in the south, as he ought to have been by the party, in 1797. I am of opinion, that this private meeting took place in the latter end of February, or in the beginning of March, 1800--but think I may venture to say that its proceedings never were published. Indeed, it is most probable, from what I can now gather of the facts, that they were not written--but I may be mistaken about a thing so long past. If they were written and published, I ought to have a copy of them in the papers that I possess; but cannot discover one. A short period before the time stated, certain "federalists," (as the "Aurora" of the 19th Feb. 1800, said), held a meeting in the senate chamber, on the Wednesday evening preceding, to operate on the "presidential election;" and the editor of that paper, at that time, denounced said "caucus" as a "jacobinical conclave." For this and other matters stated, William Duane was arrested and brought to the bar of the senate, to answer for his "false, defamatory, scandalous and malicious assertions, &c. &c."

The first "regular republican caucus" appears to have been held on the 25th Feb. 1804. It was convened chiefly to fix upon a gentleman to be supported as vice president. Mr. Jefferson, however, was, *pro forma*, named for re-election, and George Clinton fixed on for vice president, at the first ballot.

The times of holding the different meetings may be thus put down--

For Mr. Jefferson's first election (1800) in the latter end of February of that year--and on the 25th Feb. 1804, preceding his re-election.

For Mr. Madison's election, on the 19th January, 1808--preceding his re-election, on the 18th May, 1812.

For Mr. Monroe's election, on the 16th March, 1816--the last "congressional caucus" held.

It was designed, I understand, to have held a caucus on the evening of Saturday last--to take time by the forelock and forestall public opinion. But it is said to have been postponed, because a sufficient number were not enrolled to "do any good," and from the fear that a majority of the republican members might attend to carry an adjournment, *sine die*--as can easily be done, provided all shall feel themselves at liberty to attend such a meeting, even for the express purpose of destroying it.

Several letters from Washington say, that the "commander in chief" intends to issue his "general orders," for an attack upon the people, by caucus, about the middle of next month--for, "caucuses are dangerous." Maryland has protested against that proceeding, and tens of thousands of the best "democrats" in Pennsylvania are expressing their reprobation of it, and it is possible that the legislature may take a stand against it. The general assembly of New York is about to meet--and it is considered wrong to postpone a decision at Washington so long as to give the representatives of the people of that state, lately elected with a view to the pre-



*sidential question, an opportunity of making known the will of their constituents!*

The editor of the New York Statesman, (who is at Washington), says, that a majority of the delegates from *eighteen* states are opposed to a caucus—in several instances, unanimously; while, with the exception of Georgia, no delegation is unanimously for one—that not more than *three* will attend from Pennsylvania, &c.

The "Franklin Gazette" says—"no caucus is likely to be held at all; the delegations for *nineteen* states being opposed to it." "It may be assumed as a fact, that, by the members of congress, there will be no nomination of a candidate for the station of president."

Something very alarming has, certainly, happened. The "National Intelligencer" and "Richmond Enquirer," received on Thursday, together discharged more than *five heavy columns of words* at the anti-caucussites.

*From the National Intelligencer of March 21, 1823.* The manufacturing interest "is, at this moment, better protected than any other interest of the country. Manufactures are, besides, the only prosperous interest in the country; they flourish at the expense of every other."

*Proof!!!*—From the same paper of the 19th of December, 1823—"The following fact is respectfully submitted to Mr. NILES and the author of "The Crisis," one of whom denies the prosperity of manufactures, and the other attributes all the evils which, (he thinks), afflict the land, to the insufficient encouragement given to manufactures. See what manufactures, even as now encouraged, have done for Providence! Seventy three thousand dollars for a piece of ground not more than large enough for a parsley bed!

"Providence, Dec. 10. We learn that the valuable real estate, fronting South on Market Square, late the property of the hon. James Fenner, has changed owners; and that it has been purchased by the proprietors of the wooden buildings, with which it is covered, for 73,000 dollars. Its extent on Market Square is 146½ feet, and its depth 52 feet."

As I believe this is the first time that Messrs. Gales and Seaton ever spoke to me in the LANGUAGE OF FIGURES, in which there is neither an *if* or a *but*, I feel bound to pay my best respects to them.

Notwithstanding the broad assertions of the gentlemen in March last, and the present case brought forward to shew that two-thirds of the citizens of the United States are utterly ignorant of their own best interests, because they desire the establishment of a tariff, (such as almost every other civilized nation has), for the protection and encouragement of domestic industry—I remain just as much attached to my old notions as ever, and must be content to be put down, with a vast majority of the people, and a most decided majority of their representatives in congress, (as will soon appear), as still differing in opinion with the editors of the "National Intelligencer." I am aware of the magnitude of this misfortune, but, "I can't help it!"

If the case at Providence proves any thing at all, it nobly sustains the doctrine which I have supported, as well as I could, from the time that I was sixteen years old; to wit—that the wealth of nations was in the profitable employment of their people—that domestic industry was better than gold mines. The inhabitants of the flourishing town named, are deeply interested in the manufacture of coarse cotton yarn and goods—the only articles that are pro-

duced by the present tariff; and yet we daily see those goods sold at about *one half* of the price that they brought before such protection was afforded! It results then, that Providence has prospered by supplying the people of the U. States with certain valuable commodities, *fifty per cent.* cheaper than Europe or Asia hitherto furnished them at, and by keeping millions at home that before were expended abroad for the benefit of foreign laborers! Now, this is conclusive evidence that congress was *mad*—fitted for "depletion and a straight jacket," when they passed a law to encourage the domestic manufacture of coarse cotton goods!

Every body admits that this special manufacture is sufficiently "protected"—and its prosperity, if prosperous, is the result of that protection, notwithstanding the consumer is benefitted as stated above. But the practical fact is, so great has been the excess of labor and capital, that so many persons and so much money have rushed into this branch of business as to over-stock the market; and, generally, perhaps, it yields as small a profit *per cent.* as almost any other branch of domestic industry, for the want of protection for the *finer fabrics*. Many mills have stopped, or nearly ceased working; and, except the very wealthy manufacturers, those interested in it are exceedingly embarrassed. This effect of the domestic competition is not complained of—but it goes to shew how idle it is to talk of "monopolies" in this country, wherein every one is free to seek and pursue that employment which is most agreeable to himself. But let us admit, for the sake of the argument, that the cotton manufacture is prosperous, (and if so, we see that the price of cotton goods has been reduced *fifty per cent.* by it),—what has that special business to do with the more valuable manufactures of *iron and wool*, and a hundred other lesser but equally interesting branches, that might afford employment to a great multitude of idle persons, and fill the mouths of the hungry with bread?—Compared with the *whole* product of the labor of the people of this nation, it is only a small item—no more to be urged as proof of the *general welfare*, than Messrs. Gales and Seaton's receipt of a *ton of precious silver per annum*, as "printers to congress" can be brought forward to shew, that the *printing interest is the only prosperous interest of the country, flourishing at the expense of every other!* It is true, the printers to congress, being paid from the public treasury, may "prosper at the expense of every other interest," and yet the business of printing, regarded as a mere *mechanical* operation, such as the printers to congress are engaged in, yields as little profit on capital and labor employed, by the craft at large, as any other followed among us. It is, indeed, a poor business.

But is there any thing wonderful in this sale of property at Providence? The lot brought 500 dollars for the *foot front*—there are places in New York that would, no doubt, fetch 1000. The capital vested at Providence, at five per cent. per annum, (at which any quantity of money may now be borrowed, on acceptable security for the regular payment of the interest), is only at the rate of 25 dollars *per foot per annum*. There are not a few lots in Baltimore, which, separate from the buildings, pay 35 and 40 dollars, annually, for the foot front—and the time lately was, when the whole line of Market street, say a mile long, and on both sides of the way, produced an annual average revenue of from 60 to 75 dollars per foot. It is true, the buildings were included—but I could name several old and wretched frame houses that rented, or were sold, at a

higher rate--some of the n as high as one hundred dollars per foot, per annum, and at a time too, when money was estimated as being worth eight per cent. instead of five, the present value of it; and many houses, 20 feet front, yielded 2,000 dollars a year. But, *even now*, in these dull times, which bear so hard on Baltimore, there are not a few stores, the simple room fronting the street, that produce from 20 to 30 dollars per foot, per annum, or as much as the choice lot sold for in Providence. That is to say, a store 20 feet front will bring 500 dollars a year, or 25 dollars per foot, the price of that lot--and the rent is regarded as very moderate indeed--*the one-third of what it was a few years ago*. I could mention many cases--an hundred, if I pleased to make a little enquiry, to prove all that is here stated; but it is not necessary, for the facts, as to the past and the present, are notorious--and, indeed, when shewn by figures, are self-evident.

From all this, I think it must appear--that Messrs. Gales and Seaton recommended the little paragraph to my notice without their usual reflection. There is nothing astonishing in the fact stated--and, if there is, it shews the happy results that must flow from the protection and encouragement of domestic industry.

**ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.** Mr. McDuffie, chairman of the committee to whom the subject was referred, has reported, in ample form, a proposed amendment to the constitution which, I apprehend, must prove satisfactory in almost every respect. It provides for a second meeting of the electors, in case no choice should be made at the first, with an ultimate reference to the senate and house of representatives, (*every member to have one vote*), if no choice should be made at the second trial. See proceedings.

**MARYLAND.** The following resolutions submitted to the senate of Maryland, by Mr. Bowie, having passed that body, as noticed in our last, nine votes for and two against them, were sent to the house of delegates, and, after a short debate, passed on the 18th inst. 51 to 23. It is stated that they were chiefly opposed on the supposed expediency of interfering in the subject.

"The legislature of Maryland will view with concern any attempt to control the election of president and vice president of the United States, by means of a congressional caucus.

The constitution of the United States has assigned to congress, certain rights and duties in regard to that election, concerning the performance of which, at the proper time and in the proper place, it is unwise and injurious for members of congress previously to commit themselves.

To the people the same instrument has assigned other rights and duties, which the legislature of Maryland believe they are perfectly competent to perform without the agency of any tribunal, not specifically authorized by themselves. And more especially of that, which, of all others, should be most free from the influence of preconcerted arrangement. When the people shall have failed to make the election, then, and not till then, will the period arrive for the members of congress, acting as the representatives of the American people, to decide on the qualifications and merits of the respective candidates.

Therefore, be it resolved, by the general assembly of Maryland, That they disapprove of, and will discountenance any congressional caucus nomination, at this time, of president and vice-president of the

United States, and that the senators and representatives of this state in congress, be requested to use their influence to prevent the same.

*Resolved*, That a copy of this preamble and resolution be forthwith transmitted by his excellency the governor to each of our senators and representatives in congress. By order of the senate.

WILLIAM KILTY, clerk.

By the house of delegates, Dec. 18, 1823. Read a first time and ordered to lie on the table. By order,

JOHN BREWER, clerk.

By the house of delegates, Dec. 18, 1823. Read a second time by special order, and assented to. By order,

JOHN BREWER, clerk.

True copy of the original,

NINIAN PINKNEY, clerk of the council."

**ROADS AND CANALS.** Mr. Rankin, on the 18th inst. well said, "that he was one of those persons who are disposed to commit the whole strength and resources of this nation on the subject of internal improvements. He believed, also, that the nation was prepared to go all lengths on that subject.

**MANUFACTURERS**--a national convention of them is to be held at New York on the 14th of January.

**ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y.** The people of this county, through their immediate representative, Mr. Storrs, have petitioned congress, praying that the tariff may be so amended as to afford protection to the memorialists against the hostility of foreign manufacturers and capitalists. The petition enumerates the following manufactories in that county--

One woollen manufactory, working up 80,000 lbs. of wool, annually	
One cotton do. containing 1056 spindles and 30 power-loom.	
One do. do. 1000 spindles and 20 power-loom.	
One do. do. 1100 spindles and 10 power-loom.	
One do. do. 1100 spindles and 22 power-loom.	
One do. do. 700 spindles and 12 power-loom.	
One do. do. 1400 spindles and 34 power-loom.	
One cotton and woollen manufactory, 700 spindles and 12 power-loom.	

Other branches of manufactures are carried on, with an equal or corresponding extent.

Oneida county bounds on Lake Ontario. In 1800, the population was 22,047. Two counties, Jefferson and Lewis, were taken from its northern part in 1805. The present population of those counties, as shewn by the last census, is 93,149 to wit: Oneida, 50,997; Jefferson, 32,925; Lewis, 9,227. Comment is useless.

**GAZETTEER OF NEW YORK.** Mr. Horatio Gates Spafford is about to publish a new edition of his very valuable Gazetteer, uniting with it a geography of the state of New York. His capability, zeal and fidelity, are well known, and we expect to receive from his hands one of the most useful and interesting works of the sort that ever came from the press.

THE SMALL POX yet rages at Philadelphia. Why are not the people, every where, vaccinated? It is a safe, simple and cheap operation. We notice that Dr. Revere, of Baltimore, who is agent for supplying the army of the United States with vaccine matter, will send *fresh crusts*, with directions for their use, to any part of the United States, by mail--the sum of five dollars being paid for each supply.

"THE HOLY ALLIANCE." The New York Gazette says, "letters received, in town, from Washington, assert that the British government has made pro-



posals to our government to join in resisting the "holy alliance" in any attempts they may make against South America."

If there is any truth in the matter asserted--the question that relates to it is one not easily answered in the negative or the affirmative. "*Protection* under the British cannon," though gravely recommended by a governor of Massachusetts, can hardly be less injurious than the *enmity* of the allied powers. Yet, as the preservation of constitutional rights and written law is at stake, it is probable that some not very intimate arrangement might be made, to check the schemes and baffle the endeavors of those who regard no acts as "legitimate," unless made according to their own will.

The London Courier of the 10th Nov. has a long article about the report that the "holy alliance" mean to *regulate* the affairs of the late colonies of Spain, &c. It speaks in bold and indignant terms of the plan, and says that these colonies are independent *de facto*, and ridicules the idea of a congress of European powers being held to settle the fate of these states, and asks "what means would the congress possess of enforcing their edicts?"--and thus proceeds:

"We think the continental powers will pause before they hold any such congress; but, whether they do or not, we shall neither be a party to it, nor send a minister to it. We shall leave the continental powers to act as they like, whilst we shall act as we think best for our own interests. The American states have achieved their emancipation--achieved it by their own efforts--without foreign aid, foreign councils, or foreign encouragement. We, who, of all nations, could have rendered them the most powerful assistance, did not, through our government, express even a wish in their favor. They fought the fight, they gained the victory without us. Their independence is established--the tide cannot be rolled back. The American states are free, sovereign states, with which any nation is at liberty to treat, without affording any just grounds of offence or complaint to any other power.

We have sent consuls and commissioners--other powers may, and probably will, do the same. We call this a step *de facto* acknowledgment of the sovereignty of the American states--and we may expect further, that a higher diplomatic character will either be sent out, or that some one of the commissioners has, or will have, the power of taking upon himself that character, as soon as the different consuls have made their reports upon the situation and feelings of the states."

The London Sunday Monitor, of Nov. 9, says--It is the character of tyranny in all ages, to require blood to appease its vengeance. Faithful to this propensity, and in the true spirit of Bourbon vengeance--the unchained Spanish Tiger is now tracking his way from Cadiz to Madrid, with all the bloody trophies of his ferocious career. Proscriptions, imprisonments, and executions, are the attendant characteristics of his restoration! The subjugation of South America is even planned; and two or three crazy ships, already despatched to herald at once his vengeance and his weakness. Madman! sunk and debased as the great body of the Spanish nation undoubtedly is, unworthy and undeserving as it may be of the blessings of liberty--yet, Tyrant, lay not the flattering unction to your soul, that, because the weakness of the British cabinet, and the trickery of the French government, have enabled you to triumph, that you can, at the same, time triumph over the minds of those who have at once tasted the sweets of liberty and the dignity of independence.

KENTUCKY Mr. Rowan has submitted the following resolutions in the house of representatives of Kentucky:

*Resolved by the legislature of the commonwealth of Kentucky,* That they do hereby most solemnly protest, in the name and on the behalf of the good people of Kentucky, against the erroneous, injurious, and degrading doctrines of the opinion of the supreme court of the United States, pronounced at the last session of that court in the case of Green and Biddle.

*And be it further resolved,* That this legislature, as the first measure to avoid the degradation and oppression inflicted by that opinion upon the state of Kentucky, will present to the congress of the United States, a temperate but firm remonstrance against its doctrines, and therein call upon the nation to guarantee to the state its republican form of government, and its *coequal sovereignty* with the states which compose this union; and that a committee, of two members from the senate and four from the house of representatives, be appointed to prepare and report such remonstrance.

They were laid on the table, and five hundred copies were ordered to be printed.

OHIO. We have a list of the members of the senate and of the house of representatives of this state, (now in session), with the places of their birth. We have summed them up as follows:

In Pennsylvania 27; Virginia 16; New Jersey 14; Connecticut 10; New-York 6; Maryland 6; Massachusetts 5; Ireland 5; Rhode Island 2; Vermont 2; South Carolina 2; New Hampshire 2; North Carolina 1; Kentucky 1, New England 1; and OHIO 1--Mr. Muns. ll.

It will astonish many who do not think, that this great state, containing 600,000 freemen, should only have one *native* in its legislature--but we must recollect, that the whole country was but recently wrested from the wilds of the west--the home of savages and beasts of the chase.

ARMY OF LEGISLATORS. It is estimated, (says the Boston Centinel), that there are in the U. States, including the *elite* in congress, 4,024 legislators. A number more than equal to two thirds of the United States army, and doubly as expensive.

On which the Boston Patriot well observes--An army of legislators is a public benefit, by saving the people from an army of bayonets; and, if the first cost the American people more than the second, they may console themselves by pronouncing it the price paid for their liberties. We believe that the suffering slaves of misgoverned Europe, would prefer our army of brains to their own of steel.

NAPOLEON. This great captain fought *fifty* pitched battles--ten more than Cæsar.

The character of the deceased begins to be much better understood--and the time is not distant when the splendor of his deeds, in peace and war, will cast into oblivion the most of the slanders that were heaped upon him, for political purposes. The duke of Rovigo has established the fact, that it was Talleyrand, and not Napoleon, who caused the execution of the duke of Enghien--who was put to death without the knowledge of Bonaparte. We do not regard the *life* of the duke as having been more valuable than that of a common pauper--but, because he was of the "royal blood," much noise has been made about his execution, and it is pleasing to observe that the real author of the act may be compelled to bear the odium of it.

**SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.** A letter from the third auditor, the indefatigable Mr. Hagner, dated December 1, 1823, makes honorable mention of a number of persons whose accounts have been settled agreeably to the provisions of the act of the 1st March, 1823. The aggregate amounts to the sum of \$87,217 66, and consists of various allowances, no doubt, rightfully granted to numerous individuals.

**REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS.** A statement showing the number of revolutionary pensioners on the rolls of the several states and territories of the United States, made in conformity with a resolution of the house of representatives of the 1st March, 1823, viz.

In the state of Maine there are	1,208
Do. New Hampshire	836
Do. Massachusetts	1,677
Do. Connecticut	859
Do. Rhode Island	245
Do. Vermont	1,000
Do. New York	2,948
Do. New Jersey	423
Do. Pennsylvania	947
Do. Delaware	27
Do. Maryland	222
Do. Virginia	667
Do. North Carolina	236
Do. South Carolina	111
Do. Georgia	42
Do. Kentucky	452
Do. East Tennessee	96
Do. West Tennessee	111
Do. Ohio	661
Do. Louisiana	3
Do. Indiana	106
Do. Illinois	14
Do. Missouri	7
Do. Alabama	9
Do. Mississippi	8
Do. Territory of Michigan	8
Do. District of Columbia	38

War department,

Pension office, December, 1823.

**NORTH CAROLINA GOLD.** From the *Raleigh Register* of December 12. "We have seen several accounts in distant papers of native gold having been found in Montgomery and Anson counties, in this state, as well as in Cabarrus; but, having received no satisfactory communication on the subject from any of our friends, we have never noticed these discoveries in the Register. But there is now in the possession of Mr. B. G. Barker, a northern merchant in this city, a specimen of this gold, which we have seen. It is a lump of the pure ore, as found in Anson, weighing about 1½ lb. worth about 340 dollars; and we learn, from a gentleman well informed on the subject, that larger pieces than this have been found in the two first mentioned counties, and that there is, at present, in the branch of the state bank at Salisbury, a bar of this gold, which, after being purified, is worth 5 or \$600.

We have not heard that any person of science is engaged in the business. These large pieces of gold are met with occasionally, though what is collected, by the persons who are engaged in the search, is mostly in small particles, which do not much more than compensate them for their labor. Were the business conducted with proper skill, it might prove a source of wealth to its proprietors,

and be of great advantage to the state, in adding to its metallic medium.

[Mining, of almost every description, save of coal and iron, is a "bad business," even in Mexico and Peru. In few places does it require the labor expended; and, on the whole, there is quite as much money lost by some as is gained by others—a sort of a lottery, in which a few only draw prizes.]

**A JEW!** A Presbyterian church was lately sold by auction, at New Orleans, to pay off the debts of the trustees, and purchased for 20,000 dollars, by Mr. Judah Touro, a native of New England and a Jew, that it might not be converted to any other use than that for which it was intended; and the society still worship in it.

**JAMAICA.** Meetings have been held in many of the parishes of this island, at which resolutions have been adopted expressive of the detestation of the people at certain proceedings of the "mother country," affecting *slave property*. They say "that no power, however supreme, can take from any man the minutest fraction of his property, without his consent in person, or by his representative," &c. and that they "will resist, to the utmost of their power, measures repugnant to the principles of the constitution, mistaken in their origin, false in their progress, and tyrannical in their execution."

**LAW CASE.** From the *Philadelphia Gazette*. We some time since gave an act, passed by the British parliament at its last session, modifying, to a certain extent, the old law of merchant and factor. The following narrative, extracted from the *New York Daily Advertiser*, will show the necessity for legislation on this subject.

Last winter, a gentleman of Philadelphia, made a shipment of beeswax from this city, to a Mr. — in London, and drew on him, I think, for £2000 sterling, perhaps one third of the amount of the shipment: the draft was accepted by Mr. —, who held the bill of lading for the wax, which arrived safe and was stored in the London docks. Brokers were authorized by Mr. — to sell it, and he received from them a large amount of cash in advance on the property, which they, no doubt, thought was his own; in a short time after, the shipper, who was the owner of the wax, arrived in London, and, finding that his consignee's character did not stand very fair, and that there was something to fear concerning the safety of his property, determined on possessing it himself and offered to take up the bill which he had drawn for part of it, paying the freight and charges, as is customary in such cases, which proposition the consignee seemingly assented to; but, having shuffled several days, the shipper was advised to ascertain the precise situation of his property, and finding, on inquiry, that it had been offered by the brokers for sale, contrary to his instructions to Mr. —, legal means were resorted to, the sale stopped, and orders given to the London Dock Company, not to deliver it till the matters should be settled. The case was soon decided, and the property restored to the shipper, whom the law considered to be the right owner; and as the consignee absconded and availed himself of the punctual sailing of our line ships from Liverpool, and is now in this city, the unfortunate brokers will have learnt, from experience, the risk they run by making advances on consignments while the present law exists.



**FOREIGN NEWS**—London papers, of the 11th of November, have been received at New York. Spain has submitted to her yoke—the Empecinado, alone, appears to have neglected or refused to send in his submission. Barcelona was not yet given up, but the terms of the capitulation had been approved of. The duke d'Angoulême had arrived at Madrid; but the king had not yet reached the capital. Ballasteros, M. rillo and Villa Campa are said to have been *purchased* before the French entered Spain. When Pampeluna surrendered, it was agreed that two covered wagons should be allowed to quit the city without being inspected. They were designed to conceal the French fugitives—but would not hold them all. The rest were clothed in Spanish uniforms, and mixed among the soldiers of the garrison; but they were recognized and arrested. Riego was hung on the 6th of November, and his property confiscated, amidst a shout of “long live the absolute king!”

Several large vessels of war are fitting out in England. Captain Parry is to take command of another Polar expedition; his route is now to be through Behrin's Straights, whence he will sail eastward. A supernumerary ship is to accompany him, and remain at some convenient point, as a depot of supplies.

There is nothing new from Greece; but several articles confirmatory of the chief successes hitherto reported, as to the destruction or dispersion of the great Turkish army, collected to subdue the Morea.

The capture of Porto Cabello appears to have been a most gallant affair. The royalists were bayoneted or lanced at their posts, which they defended with all possible bravery—about 150 of them were killed; those who submitted were treated humanely. With the fall of this strong and important place, there is an end to the royal authority over any part of Colombia. Capt Brotherton had just arrived from a cruise, having captured enemy's property to the amount of \$300,000. Two of his prizes had arrived, and another, a ship of 22 guns, was momentarily expected.

## Documents

*Accompanying the message of the president of the United States, to both houses, at the commencement of the first session of the eighteenth congress.*

### DOCUMENTS FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

*Department of war, November 29, 1828.*

SIR: In compliance with your directions, I herewith transmit statements from the major general of the army, and the several subordinate branches of this department, lettered from A to M, which contain, in detail, a view of the administration, for the three first quarters of the year, of the various branches of the public service entrusted to the department, comprising the army, military academy, fortifications, ordnance, including the armories, military pensions, bounty lands and Indian affairs.

The statements afford satisfactory proof, that order, accuracy, economy and accountability, have been introduced into every branch of the military service. It will be seen, by them, that the money appropriated by congress had been applied with economy to effect the objects of appropriation; that the accounts have been made up with accuracy, and transmitted with promptitude to the proper departments for settlement, and have there been settled without delay. The observations are true,

with scarcely a single exception; and the result has been, that, of the entire amount of money drawn from the treasury in the year 1822, for the military service, including the pensions, amounting to \$4,571,961 94, although it passed through the hands of no less than two-hundred and ninety-one disbursing agents, there has not been a single defalcation, nor the loss of a cent to the government; and that the whole has been accounted for at the treasury, except a small amount, which remains in the hands of the disbursing agents, ready to be applied to the objects for which it was drawn.—The disbursements of the three first quarters of this year, have been equally satisfactory; and there is every reason to believe, that no defalcation, nor any loss, will occur in the year. The administration in relation to Indian affairs, though greatly improved, and the expenditure reduced fully one half, is not as perfect as that of the military branch of the department, nor can it be made so, unless rendered equally perfect in its organization. It is impossible, under the present arrangement, that the minute and constant attention to its details, which is indispensable to a perfect administration, can be bestowed.

But, it is not only in its disbursements that the military service has attained a high perfection. The condition of the army, in every branch, both of the line and staff, in its material and personal, and in its discipline and administration, is highly respectable. If there is any exception, it is in the discipline of the artillery. Though the officers of that branch of service are equal in skill to any other, and are distinguished for their attention to their duty, yet, it is found impracticable, dispersed as the artillery is, in commands of single companies, to render the discipline of the corps as perfect as is desirable. It is contemplated, during the next year, to concentrate a sufficient number of artillerymen, for discipline, at some proper point, and, by rendering their discipline perfect, gradually extend the perfection, thus acquired, to the whole corps. It can be effected without additional expense to the public; and, it is believed, without material inconvenience to the service.

Of the military academy, it may, with confidence, be said, that it has attained a state of perfection as great as it is practicable, under the existing legal provisions; and that it is not inferior to any similar institution in any country.

Under the appropriations of the last session, Forts Washington, Delaware and the one at the Rigolets, will be completed; and it is contemplated, should appropriations be granted, to commence, in the next year, the works projected at New Utrecht, which is intended to cover Fort La Fayette, which commands the Narrows at New York, and those at Brenton's Point, for the defence of Narragansett bay.

The board of engineers, besides its ordinary duties, were, during last summer, engaged in executing several special orders; and, among others, in projecting a break water at the mouth of the Delaware, under the act of the 7th of May, 1820. and the forming a plan for the improvement of the entrance into the harbor of Presque Isle, on Lake Erie. in relation to both these important subjects, it made very interesting reports, with plans and estimates, which accompany the statement from the engineer department, herewith transmitted.

The completion of the new fortresses, and those to be erected, will require an appropriation in order to fabricate the cannon and carriages necessary

for their armament. It is estimated, that an annual appropriation of 100,000 dollars will, in ten years, furnish a sufficient number for all of the works contemplated for the defence of the coast. There would, undoubtedly, be great economy in granting a permanent appropriation instead of an annual one, as contractors would vest their capital at much less profit, under the assurance which would be afforded by the former.

Under the appropriation to fix on a site for a national armory on the western waters, made the last session, a commission, consisting of colonel McKee, colonel Lee and captain Talcott, was constituted, which has been incessantly engaged in exploring the country on the western waters, in order to make the location. It has not yet reported, but it is expected that it will make its report in the early part of the session of congress.

In the month of June last, the Ricaree Indians, who inhabit the country on the Missouri, a little below the Mandan villages, attacked general Ashley, with his party, while peaceably engaged in trading with them, at their request, under license from the government, and killed and wounded several of his party. Colonel Leavenworth, who commanded Fort Atkinson, at the Council Bluff, adopted immediate measures of redress. With a part of his command he made a successful attack on the village, and compelled the Ricarees, after a considerable loss on their part, to sue for peace. Statement marked L, contains the correspondence in relation to the transaction, and exhibits a full view of the facts.

The report from the adjutant general's office, marked M. contains the returns of the militia, according to the latest reports to that office. Returns from only three states have been received in the course of the year, though every effort has been used to ensure punctuality in making them.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,  
J. C. CALHOUN.

*The president of the United States.*

#### LIST OF DOCUMENTS

*Transmitted from the war department to the president, to accompany his message to congress.*

- A.—Report of major general Brown, concerning the organization, distribution, and disbursement, &c. of the army, from A to E.
- B.—Report of the quartermaster general, with accompanying statements A and B.
- C.—Report of the commissary general of subsistence, with statements A and B.
- D.—Report of paymaster general.
- E.—Report of surgeon general.
- F.—Statements of the commissary general of purchases, 3, 4 and 5.
- G.—Report of the engineer department, with tables D E and F.
- H.—Report of the ordnance department, with statements from A to E.
- I.—Statement concerning pensions.
- J.—Statement of bounty lands.
- K.—Statement of Indian affairs.
- L.—Correspondence relative to hostilities of the Arickaree Indians.
- M.—Return of the militia of the United States.

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HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,  
Washington, Nov. 22, 1823.

SIR: In obedience to your order of the 5th instant, I have the honor to submit to you the following returns and statements, viz.

- A.—A statement of the organization of the army, agreeably to the act of congress of the 2d of March, 1821.
- B.—A return of the strength of the army, from the last regimental and other returns, received at head quarters.
- C.—A statement of the distribution of the troops in the Eastern department.
- D.—A statement of the distribution of the troops in the Western department.
- E.—A statement showing the number of men enlisted, the amount of money advanced for the purposes of recruiting, and the amount for which recruiting accounts have been rendered for settlement, from first of January, to first of October, 1823.

It will be perceived, from the last mentioned statement, that \$7,653 99 remains unapplied in the hands of recruiting officers. This sum is actually employed in the recruiting service, and will be embraced by returns not yet due. The uniform punctuality of the recruiting officers, in rendering their accounts, justifies the belief that it will, at the proper time, be regularly accounted for.

The tours of inspection, prescribed by the army regulations to the commanding generals of departments, have been prevented, by unavoidable circumstances. In the early part of the year, a change of commands was arranged between these two officers; but, on the point of executing the arrangement, their movements were suspended by a rupture with the Indians on the Missouri, and they were both kept under orders at their respective head quarters, awaiting the issue of the military operations which were performed during the summer and autumn. They are now engaged in making the contemplated change of commands, but will not have time to comply with the regulation on the subject of inspections before the close of the year.

Colonel Wool has performed a course of inspections, extending from Fort McHenry, Baltimore, by the way of the North River and the Lakes, to Green Bay and St. Mary's, and embracing the intermediate positions. His first inspection was made on the 26th of April, and the last, included in his report, during the month of October. He is now on a short tour to the New England states.

Colonel Archer commenced his tour of inspection on the third of April, at Norfolk, Virginia, and has inspected the posts on the Atlantic coast, from East Florida to the state of Maine. Since my report of November last, he has also performed a rigid inspection of the national armory and works of construction at Harper's Ferry. He is now engaged in a tour of inspection to the extreme Southern posts.

As far as my information extends, the commanding officers of the artillery regiments have regularly performed the duties of inspection required of them. Their official returns are not yet due, and I have consequently no certain basis for a report in relation to the execution of this part of their duty.

The inspectors speak favorably of the condition of the army, in all that relates to its discipline, instruction, service and administration; and it affords me pleasure to state, from their observations, as well as my own, that there is a progressive amelioration, throughout the different departments of the army, in every thing connected with its military character.

I have the honor to be,

Most respectfully, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAC. BROWN.

*Hon. J. C. Calhoun, secretary of war.*



The paper A. shows the organization of the army according to the act of 2d March, 1821--as follows:

Major general	1	Captains	116
Brigadier generals	2	First Lieutenants	148
Adjutant general	1	Second Lieutenants	148
Inspector generals	2	Sergeant majors	11
Quarter master general	1	Quarter master serg'ts	11
Quarter-masters	2	Sergeants	354
Com. gen. of subsis.	1	Corporals	424
Paymaster general	1	Principal musicians	14
Paymasters	14	Musicians	212
Com. gen. of purchases	1	Enlist. laborers (ord.)	36
Military store keepers	2	Artificers	108
Surgeon general	1	Privates	4,452
Surgeons	8		
Assistant surgeons	45	Total commissioned	541
Topog'l engineers, &c	10	Non. com & privates	5,642
Colonels	12		
Lieutenant colonels	12	General total	6,183
Majors	13		

The paper B. shows the state of the army at the latest returns, and is dated "Adjutant's general's office, 20th Nov. 1823--summed up as follows:

Major general	1	Paymasters	14
Brigadier generals	2	Com. gen. of purchases	1
Adjutant general	1	Military store keepers	1
Inspector generals	2	Surgeon general	1
Quarter master gen.	1	Surgeons	8
Quarter masters	2	Assistant surgeons	45
Com. gen. of subsis.	1	Topog'l engineers, &c	10
Paymaster general	1		

OFFICERS, &c.	PRESENT.				ABSENT.
	For duty.	Sick.	Extra duty.	Arrested or confined.	
Colonels	9	0	0	0	2
Lieutenant colonels	6	0	0	0	6
Majors	8	1	0	0	4
Adjutants	9	0	0	0	0
Captains	70	1	1	1	42
First Lieutenants	53	8	14	2	124
Second Lieutenants	73	0	0	0	0
Sergeant majors	7	0	0	0	0
Quarter-master sergeants	8	0	0	0	0
Chief musicians	4	0	0	0	0
Sergeants	201	25	32	6	33
Corporals	230	31	22	6	19
Musicians	142	14	0	9	9
Artificers	115	3	0	0	0
Privates and Matrosses	2,161	463	262	238	353

The general aggregate of present and absent, is thus made up:

General staff	91	4th Regt. Infantry	333
Corps of Engineers	23	5th do. do.	436
1st Regt. Artillery	486	6th do. do.	379
2d do. do.	456	7th do. do.	468
3d do. do.	476	Recruits at rendez-	
4th do. do.	439	vous or on their	
Ordnance do.	59	way to join regts.	1,009
1st Regt. Infantry	502		
2d do. do.	427		
3d do. do.	375		
			5,949

The paper C. shows the distribution of the troops in the eastern department, under command of brevet major general Scott. The aggregate is 2,420, at 31 posts--112 at Boston, 139 at New York, 118 at Charleston, 110 at St. Augustine, 190 at Sackett's Harbor, 237 at Saut de St. Marie, 94 at Saguana, 233 at Green Bay--all else under 70

The paper D. shows the distribution of the troops in the western department, under command of brevet maj. gen. Gaines. The aggregate is 2,347, at 15 posts--156 at Pensacola, 141 at Baton Rouge, 326 at Belle Fontaine, 328 near Pensacola, 251 at St. Anthony, Upper Mississippi, 199 at Cantonment Jessup, Louisiana, 218 at Fort Smith, on the Arkansas, 379 at the Council Bluffs, 95 at Fort Crawford, on the Mississippi--all else under 60.

The paper E. shows the recruits--the aggregate amount, from 1st January, 1823, to 1st October, is 1908--of whom 239 were obtained at Boston, 551 at New York (city), 170 at Albany, 190 at Philadelphia, and 103 at Baltimore. This aggregate appears to include the re enlistments--which were numerous.

The quarter master general's report, marked B, next follows: we are compelled briefly to notice it, as we must the rest of the papers. Gen. Jessup, the quarter master general, believes that "accountability has obtained as much perfection as possible, without further legislative provision"--and he is confident that every cent placed at the disposal of the officers of the department has been disbursed, or is actually in hands, applicable to the public service. He points out some defects in the organization of the department, and suggests some changes that experience has shown to be necessary. The accounts with the different officers have evidently been kept as nearly closed and balanced as could have been hoped for.

C. is the report of the commissary general of subsistence, col. Gibson. It appears that, of the whole amount remitted and charged in 1822, only a balance of \$6,478 13 really remained to be accounted for in the first quarter of 1823. The operations of 1823 are equally satisfactory. Several heavy tables follow that give the particulars.

D. is the report of the paymaster general, col. Townsend. The whole sum drawn for in 1822, has been accounted for. The amounts received by the different paymasters in 1823, leave a balance of but \$23,152 34 to be accounted for--but col. T. is "confident" that the whole will be settled before the expiration of the year.

E. is the report of the surgeon-general, Dr. Lovell. He speaks in a satisfactory manner of the disbursements, of the general health of the troops, except at Baton Rouge, and of the care that has been bestowed for the preservation of public property.

F. is the report of the commissary general of purchases, C. Irvine, esq. at Philadelphia--the account is "squared."

The cost of clothing for the army, during the year 1824, is added--the chief items of which are--in-

fantry coats, sergeants and privates \$5 81; do. musicians 7 53—Artillery do. sergeants and privates 6 00; musicians 7 72—grey woollen overalls 2 27; drilling do. for privates 0 87, for sergeants 1 01—cotton jackets, with sleeves 1 05 to 1 28—woollen jackets 2 82 and 2 93; shirts 0 72 and 0 75; flannel do. 1 27½—do. drawers 1 00—laced bootes 1 62½—shoes 1 25—stockings 0 40—blankets 2 70—great coats 7 00, &c.

G. is a long report of the chief engineer, gen. Macomb, with many documents: we cannot make a summary of its contents, and it is too long for insertion. It shews, in the detail, the progress made in the different works and surveys, the general substance of which has been already given in the president's message, &c. The engineers have been usefully and actively employed. Much attention has been paid to the construction of a break water at Cape Henlopen, and to the removal of the bar, that a safe and sufficient harbor may be made at Erie, in Presque Isle bay, Lake Erie. The cost of the first is estimated \$222,508 98—and of the last at \$14,887 29, or \$35,900 82, as two different plans shall appear most likely to be effectual. The first, on a supposition that the current may deepen the channel—the other, if it must be cleared by dredging.

H. is the report of col. Bomford, of the ordnance department. It shews that all the moneys disbursed in 1822 have been accounted for, and that, of \$346,217 68, transmitted in the three first quarters of the present year, only \$6,233 75 remain in the hands of the disbursing officers. During the last period, 9,240 muskets, 1,542 rifles, and 3,400 pistols, have been procured under the acts for arming the militia of the United States. It notices the improvements made at various arsenals—says that the national armories will produce 2000 stand of arms more in this year than in any other. That no

instance of defalcation, or of a failure to render accounts, has occurred—and that the system of accountability has attained a high degree of perfection.

A large table follows, shewing the amount of work done, or supplies procured, at the different armories and arsenals of the United States for the year ending 30th Sept. 1823. The things most worthy of note are—

25,900 muskets made—14,400 at Springfield and 11,500 at Harper's Ferry; 11,237 ditto repaired; 51,318 do. cleaned and furbished; 941 rifles repaired, &c; 16,965 swords and sabres, and 13,852 pistols, repaired, cleaned, &c. 9,139 musket and rifle barrels proved; 2,501 cannon carriages made, &c. &c. &c. Another table shews the issues of the various articles.

I. gives the amount of pensions granted—revolutionary, invalid and half pay. The whole number is about 17,000. The total amount of the funds transmitted for payments in 1823, is thus given—

For revolutionary pensioners	\$1,339,178 38
invalid pensioners	301,015 15
half pay, in lieu of bounty lands	8,994 00

Aggregate 1,649,187 53

The amount of warrants granted for military bounty lands, is equal to 4,440,432 acres.

K. exhibits the amount of moneys for the Indian department. The requisitions drawn in 1823 amounted to \$274,615 57—of which 64,376 94 is yet to be accounted for.

L. is the correspondence relative to hostilities by the Arickaree Indians, and occupies about 50 pages. Our readers are already in possession of the chief things belonging to that affair.

M. is a return of the militia of the United States according to the last returns—It is very imperfect—but the following aggregates of the number of men may be satisfactory to some—

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	YEAR RECEIVED.	Infantry, Riflemen, &c.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Aggregate.	REMARKS.
Maine	1822	34,299	1,064	1,679	37,042	
New Hampshire	1823	25,347	1,903	1,542	28,792	
Massachusetts	1822	48,415	2,003	3,261	53,908	Brigade bands 229, included in the aggregate.
Vermont	1822	21,512	1,562	902	23,976	
Rhode Island	1821	8,105	396	440	8,942	
Connecticut	1822	19,566	1,022	2,083	22,671	
New York	1822	86,148	4,292	9,497	125,037	{ Adj. gen. estimates for 9 brigades not returned, included in the aggregate, say 25,000.
New Jersey	1821	36,158	1,890	1,520	39,568	
Pennsylvania	1822				154,308	No return. Information by letter from adj. gen.
Delaware					7,451	
Maryland					32,189	No return since 1811.
Virginia	1822	81,300	7,990	5,262	94,552	
North Carolina	1821	40,803	1,071	41,874		{ Of this number 219 are artillerists.
South Carolina	1820	25,899	1,579	742	28,220	
Georgia	1819	28,512	923	226	29,661	{ The adj. gen. reports 16 regiments not heard from, and the militia may be estimated at 20,000.
Alabama	1820	10,670	332	279	11,281	
Louisiana	1821	9,902	255	32	10,189	{ No return since 1812.
Mississippi					5,291	
Tennessee	1819	35,343	803		36,146	{ The adj. gen. reports four brigades not heard from, which will average, probably, about 2,000 each, included in the aggregate.
Kentucky	1822				63,589	
Ohio	1822	81,586	2,021	719	92,326	
Indiana	1819	14,567	288	135	14,990	
Illinois	1818	2,031			2,031	
Missouri	1822	1,773			1,773	
Michigan Territory	1822	1,391	14	98	1,503	
Arkansas do.						No return.
Florida do.						No return.
District of Columbia					2,252	No return since 1812.



## REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

*Post office department, 17th November, 1823.*

SIR: In obedience to your request, I have the honor to submit the following statement respecting the affairs of this department.

There is established by law 88,600 miles of post roads in the United States, and, at this time, the mail is transported 85,700 miles on these roads, leaving 2,900 miles not yet carried into operation. The mail is transported in stages on 20,943 miles of post roads. At the commencement of the next year, the mail will be conveyed on all the routes established, with perhaps one or two exceptions, for which contracts have not yet been made.

The following statement will shew the increase of post roads in the years specified:

	MILES
In 1819 there was established of post roads	9,113
1820                   "                   "	4,906
1821                   "                   "	6,562
1822                   "                   "	5,746
1823                   "                   "	2,800
	<hr/> 29,127

Making a total increase, in the five years stated, of twenty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty-seven miles.

As near as can be known from the records of this department, there are about 5,242 post offices established: means have been taken to ascertain the exact number. The following will shew the increase and diminution of the amount due to the department, by post-masters, late post-masters and contractors:

On the 31st Dec. 1799, there was due	\$84,544 74
"           1804,                   "	144,457 57
"           1809,                   "	215,347 63
"           1814,                   "	282,652 19
1st April 1820,                   "	668,472 72
"           1821,                   "	613,007 96
"           1822,                   "	486,358 25
"           1823,                   "	435,651 46

From the 1st of April, 1820, to the 1st of April, 1821, it appears that there was a charge upon the balances due to the department of \$55,464 76

From the 1st of April, 1821, to the 1st of April, 1822, 126,649 91

From the 1st of April, 1822, to the 1st of April, 1823, 50,706 79

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\$232,821 46

To the sum of two hundred and thirty-two thousand eight hundred and twenty-one dollars and forty six cts. must be added, for expenses incurred in transporting the mail, under bids accepted in cases where contracts have not been executed, or if executed, had not been returned to the department, about

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\$262,821 46

The amount of postage which accrued for the three years above stated, was less than the actual expenditures of the department the above sum of \$262,821 46. But the real deficiency will be found much greater than this sum: for, there should be added the losses that will inevitably take place, in collecting more than a million of dollars in each year, from between five and six thousand post-masters. The real excess of expenditure, above the receipts for postage, which accrued in the three years stated, cannot be much below three

hundred thousand dollars. The whole of this deficiency must have been collected out of the balances due to the department, except the amount that may yet remain unpaid.

The gross amount of postage which accrued from the 1st of July, 1822, to the 1st of July, 1823, was \$1,114,345 12

The expenditures of the department during the same period, are as follows:

Compensation to post masters, including their incidental expenses, &c.	\$353,993 98
Incidental expenses of the department	30,866 37
Transportation of the mail	784,600 08
Payments into the treasury	423 08

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\$1,169,885 51

Amount of postage, as above stated, 1,114,345 12

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\$55,540 39

This balance, of fifty-five thousand five hundred and forty dollars and thirty-nine cents, remains against the department, if every dollar of postage which accrued within the year should be collected. This cannot be expected, and the deficiency will be increased, in proportion to the losses sustained in making collections for the year.

On the 1st of July last, there was due by the department to contractors, for services rendered prior to that time, twenty-six thousand five hundred and forty-eight dollars and sixty-four cents. This sum must be discharged out of the current receipts for postage, or from collections made out of the balances due to the department. These balances, on the first of July last, amounted to three hundred and ninety-one thousand nine hundred and ninety-four dollars and fifty-nine cents; one hundred and thirty-five thousand two hundred and forty five dollars and twenty-eight cents of which was due from post-masters; the balance from late post-masters and contractors. As this sum includes delinquencies, which have been accumulating since the organization of the department; and as large sums have been collected from those balances, within the three last years, a large proportion of the amount, which for some years has been due from late post-masters and contractors, may safely be assumed as lost.

There is now about one hundred and sixty thousand dollars in suit against late post-masters, and, in a very short time, suits will be commenced for all balances, except those which are due by post-masters in office.

Not more than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars will probably be collected from the total amount of balances due to the department. And to realize this amount, some years of unremitting exertions will be necessary. A great majority of the accounts are for less than one hundred dollars each, and some hundreds of suits must be brought, in addition to those now pending.

It was the constant endeavor of my predecessor, for some years past, to reduce the expenditures of the department within its receipts; and the reduction of the balances due to the department shews, that, within the three last years, large sums have been realized from that source.

In making the late contracts, the expenditure has been reduced on routes in operation, forty-seven thousand eight hundred and twenty one dollars and twelve cents. And, it is believed, that the public convenience has been promoted by contracts to have the mail conveyed in stages, on several important routes. There will be in operation, the next year, stages for the conveyance of the mail from the city of Washington to St. Louis, and pro-

bably to Franklin, in Missouri, as a proposition has been made by the department for an extension of the line from St. Louis to Franklin. The weight of the mail, and its security, require stages on this route.

The routes established at the last session of congress, which will go into operation at the commencement of the ensuing year, amount to fourteen thousand and twenty one dollars; new routes are always found unproductive, and it may be safely estimated, that two thirds of this sum will be a charge on the revenue of the department, from other sources, for some years to come.

A contract has not yet been made for the transportation of the mail on the route from St. Augustine, in East Florida, to Pensacola, which was established by act of congress, in the session of eighteen hundred and twenty two.

Diligent inquiry has been made, and it does not appear that there is a road, between these places, on the route designated, on which the mail can be conveyed. There are Indian paths, which pass through different Indian settlements, but none, it is understood, that extend for any considerable distance, on the proper direction. The want of a road is not the only obstacle on this route. Almost the whole distance is an uninhabited wilderness, except a few Indian villages, and it is represented, that very large and impassable swamps and lakes will render the passage of the mail, in some places, impracticable.

The lowest responsible bid that has been made for the conveyance of the mail on this route, is four thousand dollars; and it is confidently believed, that the route will not add two hundred dollars to the receipts of the department. As this is an established route, I shall deem it my duty to accept the best bid which has been made, and close the contract, so that an attempt to transport the mail on it may be made, unless congress shall think proper to modify or repeal the law.

It is understood, that, whilst congress are willing that all the revenue of this department shall be appropriated in extending the travel of the mail, they are unwilling to provide for this accommodation, to any considerable extent, by appropriations from the treasury.

It is, therefore, an object of great importance, to bring the expenditures of the department, at least, within its receipts. This may be done, by discontinuing the unprofitable routes, the expense of which greatly exceeds the convenience to the public, and by a rigid economy in the administration of the affairs of the department.

If congress, at the ensuing session, will discontinue unproductive routes, so as to lessen the expenditure twenty-five thousand dollars, including the expense of the new routes which they may establish, it is believed that the expenditure of the department may be brought within its receipts for the ensuing year. It will be remarked, that the amount of reduction here proposed, is less than the sum due to contractors on the first of July last.

There has been paid into the treasury of the United States, by this department, since its organization, one million eighty-nine thousand three hundred and thirty-seven dollars and twenty-nine cents.

The receipts of the department, it is expected, will be greater the ensuing year than the present. An arrangement has been made, respecting the postage on newspapers, which will probably increase the receipts nearly thirty thousand dollars.

The average amount received from this source has been about sixty six thousand eight hundred dollars, annually. There are more than five hundred and sixty newspapers printed in the union. It has been estimated that, on an average, each newspaper office sends three hundred papers, weekly, in the mail, one-fourth of which are supposed to be sent out of the state or territory in which they are printed. This would give an increase to the revenue of the department of nearly forty thousand dollars.

Some country papers may not send, weekly, in the mail, more than from fifty to a hundred papers, but some offices are known to send from ten to twenty thousand. From the best data, on which a calculation can be made, it is believed, that something near the estimated result may be produced. But, as fifty per cent. of the postage on newspapers is paid to postmasters for their compensation, only one half of the increased receipts from this item will be added to the means of the department.

The deficiencies in the receipts from this item, which are believed to exist, do not arise from any want of integrity in postmasters, but rather from indulgences which they are in the practice of extending for newspaper postage. It is believed that they generally render an account of the amount received, but they fail to collect what might have been required in advance. An arrangement will soon be made, to draw drafts on each postmaster, quarterly, for the postage received. This will be done, by arranging the different post offices under the numbers of their respective routes on which they are situated, and requiring the receipts of the offices on each route to be exhausted by drafts to the contractor for the route, before he is paid from any other source. If there be a deficiency of funds on the route to pay the contractor, he can be paid by drafts on some other convenient offices, or by checks on banks where funds of the department may be deposited.

If there be a surplus of funds on the route, they can be drawn for in favor of some contractor on a convenient route, or deposited in some bank, as convenience may require. The large offices will all be required to deposit in banks.

This arrangement will supersede the practice of remitting by mail, as heretofore, and it will induce a much greater punctuality of payment, as postmasters will always expect quarterly drafts, however small their receipts. This plan will enable the department to realize, quarterly, the postage paid, more certainly, it is believed, than any other mode which can be adopted.

In making remittances to the department, about one thousand dollars have been lost, annually; and, as the same money is sent by mail to the contractors, sometimes in the neighborhood from whence it was remitted, the loss in the transmission must at least be equal to that of remitting by postmasters. By the arrangement proposed, the labor of the department will be lessened, and the monies appropriated will always appear by the transactions of the office, without passing through the hands of any one employed in the general post office.

No check whatever, except the integrity of the postmaster, and of the receiving clerk in the department, has heretofore existed, for all the moneys which have been remitted. If the postmaster states that he has remitted any amount, and will make affidavit of the fact, he obtains a credit, though the money has never been received. Should the clerk who receives the quarterly return, in which the remittance is usually enclosed, take the



amount, and destroy the return, there is nothing that can lead to a discovery. The return is supposed to have been lost in the conveyance.

Without entertaining any illiberal suspicions against either postmasters or clerks, such a system is considered as radically defective, and a change is deemed indispensable. It is believed, that no change is preferable to the one contemplated, as it will give certainty, and, at the same time, simplify and lessen the labor of the department. Before the commencement of the ensuing session of congress, copies of all contracts for the conveyance of the mail, made prior to the first of July last, will be deposited in the treasury. After that period, a duplicate of all contracts will be filed in the treasury department, as the law requires.

Accounts have been rendered to the treasury, up to the 30th September, 1821. This part of the business of the office has not generally been brought up as near the current transactions as at present, but it is contemplated to have the accounts rendered to the treasury as promptly, in future, as the operations of the department will admit.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN McLEAN.

*The president of the United States.*

## Legislature of Pennsylvania.

The inauguration of the new governor, J. Andrew Shulze, took place at Harrisburg on the 16th inst. in the hall of the house of representatives, which was filled almost to suffocation, and crowded by a great concourse of anxious persons who could not even get a glimpse of the ceremony. Mr. Shulze was accompanied by Mr. Hiester, late governor; and, having taken the oath prescribed by the constitution, he rose and delivered the following

### INAUGURAL SPEECH:

*Fellow citizens:* Entertaining as I do the opinion, that nothing should be more desirable to a good citizen than the esteem of a virtuous and free people, I will not attempt to disguise the pleasure with which I now render to you my most grateful thanks, for the testimony that you have given me of your confidence and regard.

And although the small services I have been enabled to perform in the course of my public duties, were wholly inadequate to the attainment of so splendid a distinction, yet I am not insensible to the expectations of my fellow citizens as manifested in the gratifying result of the late election. For, without the vanity to suppose that they intended, by their suffrages, to express their approbation of my former conduct, I cannot but consider that, in this pledge of their confidence, there is an implied persuasion of the purity of my motives and the soundness of my political principles. It shall, therefore, be my unremitting endeavor, in the administration of the affairs of the commonwealth, to justify this favorable sentiment; and to that effort, I will dedicate the utmost exertions of my humble abilities with an honest zeal for the public good.

A frequent and an anxious examination of the conduct of their magistrates is an indispensable duty of freemen. It is essential to the preservation of liberty, that it should be guarded with jealous eyes. Conscious of the rectitude of my intentions, though diffident of my capability of executing the arduous trust with which I have been honored, I would not deprecate, but, on the contrary, would respectfully invite the attention of my fellow citizens to the measures of their government. I must, however, bespeak their indulgence for the errors of judgment

which, in so difficult a station, must frequently occur. All I can additionally promise is, that my inclinations will heartily second the solemn injunctions of the obligations by which I have just bound myself, to support our excellent constitutions. Bred up with a profound veneration for those illustrious charters, every day of my life enforces the conviction, that they are to be ranked among the most important benefits that human wisdom has conferred upon mankind.

At any other period, it might be deemed superfluous to commend the principles which they contain, to the reverence and fostering care of my fellow citizens. But the present times are distinguished by extraordinary events. A combination, the most formidable the world ever witnessed, exists amongst the potentates of Europe, the object of which is nothing less than the entire prostration of the rights of man. The barriers of national independence have been forced, and a crusade carried on against the liberties of nations, whose only offence was a calm and peaceful attempt to improve their political condition. We have moreover seen a despotism, whose very existence is a stain upon the escutcheon of christian Europe, exercising the most unheard of atrocities upon a christian people who were struggling to be free. The 'holy alliance' looked on with folded arms, whilst the Turkish barbarians were polluting the altars, plundering the temples, burning the cities, and butchering the inhabitants of christian Greece. Neither the ties of a common faith, nor the admiration of her ancient splendor and heroic virtues, excited in the bosoms of that heartless conspiracy, the least sympathy for the mother of republics. They regarded the regeneration of liberty in Greece, as adverse to the cause of thrones. In support of that cause, doctrines have been promulgated by the league of despots in direct and deadly hostility to the principles upon which our institutions are founded. Whether the light of freedom is destined to be extinguished in Europe or to beam forth with brighter effulgence, we shall have equal reason to cherish the generous flame which animated the valor of our forefathers, and to preserve unsullied the liberties which they have handed down. In either case it will behoove us, not only to rejoice in the advantages which we possess, in a government founded upon the consent of the people and maintained by their authority, but from a two-fold motive, of gratitude to our ancestors and love to our children, to transmit to posterity those advantages unimpaired.

It will not be expected, fellow-citizens of the general assembly, that I should, at this time, attempt to call your attention to the subjects which may be proper for your consideration during your session. Your own experience and better wisdom will suggest them in the regular course of your proceedings. I can only assure you that every measure for relieving the embarrassments of the community, for the improvement of the resources of our state, and for the promotion of the public welfare, will be supported by the ready and unreserved co-operation of the executive branch of the government.

You will allow me, nevertheless, to submit a few remarks upon one or two topics of paramount importance. Former legislatures turned their attention, with a liberality which did them great honor, to the subject of education. It must be acknowledged, however, that much remains to be accomplished in this respect, and that the requisitions of the constitution are still in a great measure unanswered. The object of the convention seems to

have been to diffuse the means of rudimental education so extensively, that they should be completely within the reach of all; the poor, who could not pay for them, as well as the rich, who could. Convinced that even liberty, without knowledge, is but a precarious blessing, I cannot, therefore, too strongly recommend this subject to your consideration.

Another point which I would respectfully suggest, relates to the encouragement of industry at home. As this is a subject more peculiarly within the province of the national government, I would submit the propriety of your requesting our representation in congress, to exert its influence in establishing a tariff, which will completely protect American manufactures. The experience of seven years has shewn that little dependence is to be placed upon the foreign demand for our agricultural products. It has been the policy of the most enlightened and prosperous nations of Europe, to exclude all articles of foreign growth or manufacture which they can themselves produce. One nation, by pursuing an opposite course, has sunk into an abyss of poverty and imbecility, though supported by all the mines of Mexico and Peru. These examples teach a lesson too intelligible to be misunderstood.

Tendering to you individually my best wishes for your personal happiness, I conclude with a sincere prayer that our efforts and deliberations may be crowned with success in the advancement of the true interests of our constituents, and that an all-gracious Providence will shower its blessings upon the commonwealth entrusted to our charge.

J. ANDREW SHULZE.

Harrisburg, December 16, 1823

## **Eighteenth Congress—first session.**

### **SENATE.**

December 19. The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. *Lloyd*, of Maryland, instructing an inquiry into the expediency of prohibiting the public armed vessels of the United States from carrying gold, silver or jewels, was read for consideration.

On motion of Mr. *Lloyd*, of Massachusetts, it was amended, so as to institute an inquiry also into the propriety of permitting the public vessels to carry passengers—And the resolution, as amended, was then adopted.

December 22. Among the petitions presented were the following:

Mr. *Findlay* presented the petition of the president and directors of the Delaware Canal company, praying pecuniary aid from congress. Referred to the committee on roads and canals.

Mr. *Johnson*, of Louisiana, presented the petition of William W. Montgomery, of the city of New Orleans, stating that he was security for the late marshal of Louisiana—that, on the settlement of the accounts, there appeared a balance in the said marshal's favor, over \$5000. But, having held some other offices, prior to his appointment as marshal, in which there was a balance against him, a suit had been commenced against this petitioner, for the recovery of said balance—he prays relief from congress. Referred to the com. on claims.

Mr. *Smith* offered the following resolution, which was read, and laid over for consideration:

*Resolved*, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to lay before the senate a statement shewing the exact amount which will be due and payable to the commissioners of the sinking fund, on the 1st day of January, 1825.

On motion of Mr. *Benton*, the senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business; and, immediately thereafter, adjourned.

December 23. Sundry private petitions were received and referred. The resolution submitted yesterday, by Mr. *Smith*, of Maryland, relative to the sinking fund, was read for consideration, when

Mr. *Smith* said, that, as the first loan made during the late war, became due at the time named in his resolution, he wished to know what amount the treasury would be bound to pay to the commissioners of the sinking fund on that day. The president had stated, that there would be nine millions of dollars in the treasury at that time. Many gentlemen, perhaps, suppose that sum to be yet unappropriated; but Mr. S. believed a considerable part of it would fall due to the sinking fund: and he wished to know the exact amount.

The resolution was agreed to.

Executive business occupied a part of this day.

December 24. In pursuance of notice given yesterday, Mr. *Smith* a keed and obtained leave to introduce a bill to revive and continue in force sundry acts relative to discriminating duties on imports and tonnage. The bill was read twice, and referred to the committee on finance.

Nothing else occurred that requires present notice—Adjourned to Friday.

### **HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

Friday, Dec. 19. Among the petitions presented to-day was one by Mr. *Brent*, of Louisiana, in relation to the title of the marquis de Maison Rouge to a certain tract of land on the Ouachita river. After a variety of proceedings and remarks, a resolution to refer it, and similar claims, to a select committee, was laid on the table.

Mr. *Crowninshield*, from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill further extending the term of half pay pensions to the widows and children of officers, seamen and marines, who have died in the public service; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. *Crowninshield*, from the same committee, reported a bill making provision for the support of Penelope Denny, mother of James Denny, late a quarter gunner in the navy of the United States; which was twice read and committed. [The bill proposes to grant her a pension of one hundred dollars for five years, from the 9th of November, 1822.]

Mr. *Beecher*, of Ohio, moved that the bill for the continuation of the Cumberland road, reported yesterday, be now taken up and considered; and the question being taken, it was decided in the negative—ayes 65, noes 81.

On motion of Mr. *Call*, it was

*Resolved*, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a naval depot in the harbor of Pensacola.

Mr. *Wright* submitted the following:

*Resolved*, That the committee on the Cumberland road be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an examination and survey of the route from Washington, in Pennsylvania, by Steubenville, in Ohio, and Wellsburg, in Virginia, to ascertain if a less expensive and more eligible route can be found for the national road from Washington to Columbus, the seat of government of Ohio, than the one heretofore proposed; and also to inquire into the expediency of changing the location of said road.

The question being taken, without debate, on this resolution, it was negative.

And the house adjourned to Monday.

Monday, Dec. 22. Mr. *McDuffie*, from the committee to whom was referred the consideration of the expediency of recommending to the several states, the adoption of certain amendments to the constitution, made a report, accompanied by a joint resolution in the words following:

*Resolved, &c.* That the following amendment to the constitution of the United States be proposed



to the legislatures of the several states, which, when ratified by three fourths thereof, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of the said constitution:

"For the purpose of choosing a president and vice president of the United States, each state shall be divided, by the legislature thereof, into so many districts as the state shall be entitled to representatives in congress, and each district shall be composed of contiguous or coterminous territory, and contain, as nearly as may be conveniently, the number of persons for whom the state is entitled to a representative according to the apportionment; which districts, when laid off, may not be altered, until after another census shall have been taken. The inhabitants of each of the said districts, who shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature, shall appoint one elector of president and vice president, having the same qualifications. The electors appointed shall meet in their respective states, and appoint the two other electors to which the state is entitled, and also fill up vacancies, if such there shall be, from death, sickness, inability, or non attendance, of electors appointed by the people. The whole number of electors of each state shall then vote, by ballot, for the president and vice president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. They shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and, in distinct ballots, the person voted for as vice president; and they shall make lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice president, shewing the number of votes given for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed up, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate, who, on receiving the same, shall call a joint meeting of the senate and house of representatives, in which he shall preside. He shall, in the presence of such joint meeting, open all the certificates, and the votes shall be counted. If any person shall have the votes of a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, he shall be the president; and if no person shall have the votes of such majority, the president of the senate shall, by proclamation, and by notification to the executive of each state, as also to each of the electors appointed, declare the fact, that no person is chosen president, and the names of the persons having the two highest number of votes. The electors shall thereupon meet again in their respective states, fill up vacancies in their body, if any shall have occurred, from death, sickness, inability, or failure to attend, of any of the electors previously appointed, and shall then proceed to vote for one of the persons, as president, who, at the first meeting, had one of the two highest numbers of votes of all the electors; they shall make and transmit, as already prescribed, lists of the persons voted for at the second meeting, which shall be counted in like manner as the votes given at the first meeting; if, on counting the votes given by the electors of such second meeting, it shall appear that one of the persons who had one of the two highest numbers of the votes given at the first meeting, has a majority of the votes of all the electors given at the second meeting, he shall be the president; and if no person has such majority, the members of the senate and house of representatives, in joint meeting, shall, without separating, voting individually, and not by states, choose the president, in manner following: a majority of the whole number of senators and representatives present, and voting, being necessary

to a choice; if there be two or more persons, each of whom have the highest number of electoral votes, given at the second meeting, each one of them shall be chosen; if there be only one person having the highest number of electoral votes, less than a majority, one of the persons who have one of the two highest numbers of votes, shall be chosen; whenever more than two persons shall be eligible by the joint meeting, and no choice shall be made on the first ballot, the number shall be reduced, by dropping those who shall receive the smallest number of votes, until no more than two remain, one of whom shall be chosen; if two persons shall receive an equal number of votes, being each one moiety of the whole number given, he who had the highest number of electoral votes, given at the second meeting, shall be the president; and if they had an equal number of votes at such second meeting, he who had the highest number of electoral votes given at the first meeting, shall be the president; and if they had an equal number of electoral votes, given at the first meeting also, then the senators and representatives shall ballot until one of them is chosen.

The person having the highest number of votes as vice president, given at the first meeting of the electors, shall be the vice president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, and a president shall not have been chosen at such first meeting, the same proceedings shall be had for the choice of a vice president, as are prescribed for the choice of a president; but if, at the first meeting of the electors, a president shall have been chosen, and a vice president shall not have been chosen, then, from the persons having the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice president; a quorum for the purpose, shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators; and a majority of the number present, and voting, shall be necessary to a choice.

The congress may, by law, fix the day for appointing electors for president and vice president, and the days for giving their votes at the first and second time, which days shall be the same throughout the United States; and the day for giving their votes the first time, shall be not less than ten, nor more than twenty days, from the day fixed for the appointment of electors.

The legislature of each state shall have power to appoint the places of holding elections for the appointment of electors, to prescribe the manner of voting, and to provide for the appointment of proper persons to conduct such elections, with authority to declare, definitively, the result thereof; but the congress may, by law, make or alter such regulations, and may also lay off into districts, for appointing electors, any state, the legislature whereof shall have failed to lay off the same as herein directed."

This resolution was twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. McDuffie, from the same committee, also reported the following:

*Resolved, &c.* That the following amendment to the constitution of the United States be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, which, when ratified by three-fourths thereof, shall be part of said constitution:

"For the purpose of electing representatives in congress, each state shall be divided, by the legislature thereof, into as many districts as will equal the number of representatives to which such state may be entitled in congress, and each district shall

be composed of contiguous or exterminous territory, and contain, as nearly as may be conveniently, the number of persons which entitles the state to a representative in congress, according to the apportionment; which districts, when laid off, shall not be altered until after another census shall be taken. Each of the said districts shall elect one representative to congress, and the times, places, and manner, of holding the elections in the said districts, shall be prescribed by the legislatures of the states respectively; but the congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations."

This resolve was also twice read, and committed.

Mr. Herrick presented the following resolution, which lies for one day of course:

*Resolved*, That the post master general be directed to lay before this house, a statement of the extent of each post route in the United States, the number of miles the mail is annually transported on each route, with the annual expense of transportation under existing contracts, and the amount of postage which accrued in each route, after deducting the compensation of post masters, and incidental expenses for one year next preceding the first day of April last.

The memorial of the agent of the marquis de Maison Rouge, was, after considerable debate, referred to the committee on private land claims, instead of a select committee, as proposed.

Mr. Breck offered the following resolution, which lies one day of course:

*Resolved*, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to furnish this house with the amount of exports from the United States to Greece, Asia Minor, and Egypt, during the years 1820, 1821 and 1822; also, the amount of imports therefrom for the same period: distinguishing, in separate columns, the countries now under the control of the Turkish government from those possessed by the Greeks in arms; also, the amount of duties paid on said imports into the treasury of the United States.

The other business transacted will sufficiently appear in the future proceedings.

*Tuesday, Dec. 23.* Mr. Floyd, of Va. appeared and took his seat. Sundry resolutions submitted yesterday, by Mr. Livingston, requesting information respecting light houses on the Bahama banks and coast of Florida, were considered and agreed to. That offered by Mr. Breck, calling for the amount of exports and imports to and from Greece, Asia Minor and Egypt, was, after some remarks, laid on the table.

Mr. Mallary submitted the following resolution, which lies one day according to a rule of the house:

*Resolved*, That the president of the United States be requested to lay before this house such information as he may possess, (and which may be disclosed without injury to the public good) relative to the determination of any sovereign or combination of sovereigns to assist Spain in the subjugation of her late colonies on the American continent, and whether any government of Europe is disposed or determined to oppose any aid or assistance which such sovereign or combination of sovereigns may afford to Spain for the subjugation of her late colonies above mentioned.

Mr. Cook submitted a resolution, which had for its purpose the appointment of a board of commissioners to examine and adjust all claims to land by individuals against the United States, &c. It was considerably discussed, but nothing decided on, except that a motion to lay it on the table failed.

After which two private bills were passed—and then the house adjourned.

*Wednesday, Dec. 24.* Many reports were received from different committees—generally on local matters or private claims, &c.

The Speaker laid before the house a communication from the postmaster general, relative to the distributing offices throughout the United States; which was laid on the table.

Mr. Cook's resolution about the land claims of individuals, offered yesterday, was taken up for considerations, and a debate followed. No decision had.

Mr. Mallary's resolution, asking information of the president, as to the determination of any sovereign or sovereigns to aid Spain, in regaining her late American colonies, &c. was taken up—and, after some remarks by the mover, agreed to.

The old claim of B. unarchais was, on motion of Mr. Tucker, referred to a select committee.

On motion of Mr. Buck it was

*Resolved*, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the secretary of war to permit the issue of a munition to capt. Alden Partridge, superintendent of the American literary, scientific and military academy, for the improvement of said academy in practical gunnery.

[Mr. B. gave a spirited account of this famous seminary, at which there are now one hundred and fifteen students, and his resolution, supported by Mr. Hamilton, was agreed to.]

Mr. Livingston moved the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That provision ought to be made, by law, for increasing the establishment of the military academy, at West Point, so as to admit 500 cadets as students in the same; and that the committee on the part of the president's message which relates to the military academy, be directed to prepare and bring in a bill accordingly.

On motion of Mr. Livingston himself, the resolve was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. McArthur, it was

*Resolved*, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing a more adequate punishment than is provided by the existing laws, for postmasters and other persons employed in the management or transportation of the mail, who may be guilty of robbing the same.

The bill from the senate, entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt,'" as yesterday amended in this house, was read a third time, passed, and returned to the senate for concurrence in the amendment.

A debate then took place on the bill to continue for five years longer the half pay pensions to the widows and children of officers, seamen and marines of the navy, who died in the service, &c. Mr. Cobb opposed the bill; the pensions had been granted for five years, and then for five years more, and now another period of five years was to be added, &c. He moved to strike out the first section. Mr. Crowninshield explained that the money was paid out of a fund arising from captives made, &c. Mr. Livermore thought the fund should be preserved for some future emergency, and was against the bill. Mr. Cambreleng spoke warmly in favor of it—it was sacred for the relief of the widow and the orphan, and should be used for their benefit, &c. It was ordered to a third reading. And, some other business being transacted, the house adjourned to Friday.

## CHRONICLE.

The *Spectator*, published at Edwardsville, Illinois, states that, twenty miles to the eastward of Carlyle, in that state, there is a well, of the water of which is made salt, equal in quality and effect to that of Epsom in England. The well is capable of affording, daily, one hundred gallons of water, which, being evaporated, will yield at least fifty pounds of pure salt.

*Cruelty punished.* A monster of the deep, called the Vampire, has been exhibited, as a show, at New York. A little boy attempting to gratify his curiosity by looking through an aperture of the building, was struck in the eye by the blade of a pen-knife, from the interior, and it was thought that he would lose it. The people, thereupon, took the law their own hands, destroyed the building, tore the Vampire to pieces, and secured the person of the offender.



# NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES. No. 18—Vol. I.] BALTIMORE, JANUARY 3, 1824. [VOL. XXV. WHOLE NO. 642.

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

The report of the committee, (which preceded the resolutions offered to the house of representatives, on the 22nd ult. by Mr. McDuffie, proposing an alteration in the manner of electing presidents and vice presidents of the United States), shall be inserted in our next, unless from the intervention of matter more immediately important. It is a deeply interesting essay or argument on the subjects to which it refers, and, among other sentences, almost equally valuable, has the following, which ought to be written in letters of gold—*"It is the deliberate opinion of the committee, that the only efficient mode of preserving our government from the corruptions which have undermined the liberties of so many other nations, is to CONFIDE THE ELECTION OF OUR CHIEF EXECUTIVE MAGISTRATE TO THOSE WHO ARE FURTHEST REMOVED FROM THE INFLUENCE OF HIS PATRONAGE"*—that is the people, at large, electing electors to express their wishes.

Having published the report and resolutions of the states of Tennessee and Maryland, against congressional caucuses, we now, according to an invariable practice pursued, give the report and resolutions laid before the house of delegates of the state of Virginia, though they have not been adopted, and it is probable that they will not—-for it must be supposed that Virginia, so long the champion of state rights, so fearful of the exertion of any power not specially granted, so much the enemy of implied or contingent powers—will be careful how she establishes a precedent which, on some future occasion, may be used against herself; and all should bear it in mind, that a combination, to operate against one part of the constitution, cannot be more legitimate than if designed to operate against any other part; and that a caucus, if held under the present circumstances of things, will be, literally and truly, a combination against the constitution, its great avowed object being to obstruct or defeat certain fixed principles of the compact, not for the support of political measures growing out of the nature of our government.

Messrs. Gales and Seaton have given another edition of what was said about congressional caucuses, in this paper, in 1812, as retaliatory on my republication of what they themselves said in 1816, notwithstanding I have declared that what they proclaimed of the caucus last held, caused me to believe that such meetings should not be tolerated any longer. This is unkind, and it grieveth me much! But the gentlemen wilfully overlook the condition on which my remarks of 1812 depends: it is, that *"when measures and not men are the object, the practice is both just and necessary."* I see no reason to recant this opinion—it remains unchanged; and I now oppose a caucus, as well because it will be a combination against the constitution, as for the reason that the reverse of what I thought might justly one is intended by this; to wit, the support of men and not measures; and I must be excused for expressing a belief, that those most anxious for a caucus, would not venture to hold one, unless they were assured that a large majority of the members of congress will refuse to attend, and so give

the nomination to a minority! But, perhaps, in this they may be disappointed.

But how can a caucus be held? Several states are committed on the subject, and as to persons also. Certain of the republican members of the state of North Carolina have had a meeting, or caucus, and proceeded so far as to nominate an electoral ticket for the support of Mr. Crawford—would they *"go back again,"* and make a new ticket to support Mr. Adams, if he should be named in the congressional caucus? No! Will Virginia, the enemy of a protective tariff, support Mr. Clay, if nominated, being pledged as he is, before his country, to do all that he can to establish such a tariff? She will not. My belief is, and I express it without fear, that the design of a caucus is to direct the votes of New York and Pennsylvania, being the only states in which it is believed that a nomination will have effect. If the people of these states are pleased to be thus directed, when it is almost certain that those of their sister states will not—why let them. But they ought to be principals, not dependents, in matters of this sort—to lead, rather than be led by others; and, if they are true to themselves, they will take that stand which their superior population and wealth rightfully confer.

PRESIDENTIAL. I thank the writer of "X" for reminding me, that the idea of referring back the election of president to the electors, in case no candidate obtained a majority of the votes at the first choice, was proposed by Mr. Taylor, a senator from Virginia, in January last, and was not original, as recently offered by Mr. Hayne, as may be seen by a reference to the last volume of the REGISTER, page 317, wherein a sketch of Mr. Taylor's speech, with his resolution, is recorded. In the multitude of proposed amendments to the constitution, it is not wonderful that this was forgotten; and the very respectable gentleman who offered the resolution, does not appear to have been aware of it—for he spoke of his plan, (according to the report of the "National Intelligencer"), as "not yet having been suggested," &c. It will be seen in the proceedings of the senate, that two other propositions, to amend the constitution, as to the election of president, have been offered by Messrs. Mills and Van Buren.

A large meeting of the people was held at Cincinnati, and the resolutions lately passed at Steubenville, were agreed to, 450 ayes, 330 noes. These resolutions, it will be recollected, protest against congressional caucuses, and recommend Mr. De Witt Clinton for president, and general Andrew Jackson for vice-president.

In favor of the general ticket system, it has been urged in North Carolina, that if the state were divided into districts, Mr. Adams and Mr. Calhoun would each get two or three votes, and Mr. Crawford the balance, so that, "instead of carrying her whole weight to the college, she would be whittled down to a level with one of the smallest states," &c. This has been the fate of Maryland—Delaware has given ten efficient votes and we have given only four, at the different periods when the strength of parties were tried.

A meeting was held in Raleigh, N. C. in pursuance of the following notice, issued on the morning of the 24th ult.

"The members of the general assembly favorable to the election of William H. Crawford, as president, are requested to meet in the senate chamber on this evening, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating electors for the several districts in the state."

A large number of the members met—gen. James Wellborn, of Wilkes, was called to the chair and Robert A. Jones, of Halifax, appointed secretary—when an electoral ticket was formed, and a committee of seven raised to ascertain whether they were willing to serve, if elected, and whether they would vote for *William H. Crawford* for president—if any declined either, the said committee was authorized to fill up vacancies, &c.

The following preamble and resolution have passed the senate and house of representatives of Georgia, by the following vote. For the resolution, in the senate 35—against it 19; for it in the house 67, against it 40; joint majority in both houses 43.

"Many of the states having expressed their preference for one or the other of the distinguished individuals who are candidates for the chief magistracy of the United States—to give to our fellow citizens throughout the union, that evidence of the wishes of the people of this state:

*"Be it therefore resolved.* That the people of this state look with confidence to the election of their fellow citizen, *William H. Crawford*, to the high and respectable office of president. But, should it be deemed necessary to preserve undivided the republican interests of the union, that their personal predilection should yield to the clearly expressed voice of the republican majority, the sacrifice will be made."

THOMAS JEFFERSON. Though the following letter from this republican patriarch, cannot add any thing to the degree of respect and reverence in which he is held by his countrymen, millions of them will rejoice in being made acquainted with the correct view which he has taken of a nefarious attempt to "poison" his old friendship, at a "time too late in life to be repaired by new affections." How severe, and yet how beautiful, is this remark! Who can envy the feelings of the persons thus rebuked?

We have before briefly noticed the correspondence alluded to. A certain Mr. Cunningham, a distant relation of, and, apparently, much attached to president Adams, teased or enticed him into a free and familiar, but confidential correspondence on political subjects. On the decease of Mr. Cunningham, the papers fell into the hands of his son—who, panting for celebrity, (such as Erostratus obtained by the wanton conflagration of a temple), resolved to publish them, after having caused it to be given out in the newspapers that Mr. Adams' letters were wonderfully curious and vastly important. The pamphlet appeared—it was eagerly sought after, but read with almost universal disgust. It contained no new thing as indicative of the character of the venerable writer, and the people were shocked with such a gross violation of the sanctity of private correspondence and communication—and persons who had purchased the book, were ashamed to have it known that they possessed it. It died a natural death in two or three weeks, and is now very seldom spoken of as having existed.

The occasion is here apt to notice the extent of moral force which interposes itself in cases of this sort—for the friends and enemies of Mr. Adams

equally joined in reprobating the procedure. If such things were tolerated, there would be an end to all the sociabilities that sweeten life; man could not trust his fellow, and every word used, even in jest or during some particular excitement of the mind, would be recorded and published with demeriac avidity—and it is well, indeed, that, though such treachery may sometimes gratify the malignity of a few, there are none who respect the authors of it. Like *Arnold*, when he deserted the cause of his country, they stand as objects for "scorn to point her slow unmoving finger at"—withered and blasted by the contempt even of those whom they served.

It appears that the present communication was voluntary on the part of Mr. Jefferson, and that he has granted leave to publish the letter.

Monticello, Oct. 1, 1823.

DEAR SIR: I do not write with the ease which your letter, of Sept. 18, supposes. Crippled wrists and fingers, make writing slow and laborious; but, while writing to you, I lose the sense of these things, in the recollection of ancient times, when youth and health made happiness out of every thing. I forget for a while the hoary winter of age, when we can think of nothing but how to keep ourselves warm, and how to get rid of our heavy hours until the friendly hand of death shall rid us of all at once. Against this tedium vite, however, I am fortunately mounted on a hobby, which, indeed, I should have better managed some thirty or forty years ago, but whose easy amble is still sufficient to give exercise and amusement to an octogenary rider. This is the establishment of an university, on a scale more comprehensive, and in a country more healthy and central, than our old William and Mary, which these obstacles have long kept in a state of languor and inefficiency. But the tardiness with which such works proceed, may render it doubtful, whether I shall live to see it go into action.

Putting aside these things, however, for the present, I write this letter, as due to a friendship, coeval with our government, and now attempted to be poisoned, when too late in life to be replaced by new affections. I had for sometime observed, in the public papers, dark hints and mysterious inuendos of a correspondence of yours with a friend, to whom you had opened your bosom without reserve, and which was to be made public by that friend, or his representative; and now it is said to be actually published. It has not yet reached us, but extracts have been given, and such as seemed most likely to draw a curtain of separation between you and myself. Were there no other motive, than that of indignation against the author of this outrage on private confidence, whose shaft seems to have been aimed at yourself, more particularly, this would make it the duty of every honorable mind to disappoint that aim, by opposing to its impression, a seven fold shield of apathy and insensibility. With me, however, no such armour is needed. The circumstances of the times, in which we have happened to live, and the partiality of our friends, at a particular period, placed us in a state of apparent opposition, which some might suppose to be personal also: and there might not be wanting those who wished to make it so, by filling our ears with malignant falsehoods; by dressing up hideous phantoms of their own creation, presenting them to you under my name, to me under your's, and endeavoring to instil into our minds, things concerning each other, the most destitute of truth. And if there had been at any time a moment when we were off



our guard, and in a temper to let the whispers of these people make us forget what we had known of each other for so many years, and years of so much trial; yet all men, who have attended to the workings of the human mind, who have seen the false colors under which passions sometimes dress the actions and motives of others; have seen also these passions subsiding with time and reflection, dissipating like mists before the rising sun, and restoring to us the sight of all things in their true shape and colors; it would be strange indeed, if, at our years, we were to go an age back, to hunt up imaginary or forgotten facts, to disturb the repose of affections, so sweetening to the evening of our lives.

Be assured, my dear sir, that I am incapable of receiving the slightest impression, from the effort now made, to plant thorns on the pillow of age, worth and wisdom, and to sow tares between friends who have been such for near half a century. Beseeching you then not to suffer your mind to be disquieted by this wicked attempt to poison its peace, and praying you to throw it by among the things which have never happened, I add sincere assurances of my unabated and constant attachment, friendship, and respect. TH. JEFFERSON.

JOHN ADAMS,

Former president of the United States. }

**AUCTIONS.** A memorial to congress praying for a duty on sales at auction, is circulating at New York, and receiving many signatures. The practice, aided by the credit given for duties, enables the foreigner, who owes no allegiance to us, to transact his business on terms detrimental to the interests of the citizen; and it is time that it was stopped—until foreigners will be equally polite and accommodating to us. The memorial is well worthy of insertion; but we have not room for it just now.

**STEEL,** of the very best quality, is now manufactured in New Jersey, and from domestic iron. For iron and steel we ought not be dependent on any nation on earth—we want them in peace and must have them in war. They are essential, in all their branches, to the national independence and safety.

**WINE.** Six vine dressers made, the present season, 5,500 gallons of wine, in Indiana. The cultivation of the vine is extending, and promises soon to become a very interesting and important business.

**THE GREEKS.** Much is doing in the states of New York and Pennsylvania, especially in their chief cities, to raise funds for the aid and relief of the Greeks; and means have been prepared to effect a general contribution in the state of Massachusetts. Liberal donations have been made by individuals and companies in other sections of our country, and it is probable that a very handsome fund will be raised, and perhaps reach them in time to assist in opening the next campaign for freedom. We hope that some one, who has opportunity and leisure, will keep a record of the liberal acts of our fellow citizens, that it may be preserved, in honor of those to whom honor shall be due.

**"GREEK FIRE!"** A New York paper says that the corporation have loaned the portrait of General Jackson, to be placed in the dancing room on the eighth of January, when the profits of the ball are to be given to the "Greek fund"—and! calls the proceeding "Greek fire!"

**TOASTING.** Certain of the "Democratic young men" of Philadelphia, had a supper on the 12th ultimo, in honor of the inauguration of gov. Shulze. The toasts, as published, fill two close columns of a newspaper. General Jackson was toasted fourteen times, Mr. Calhoun six times, Mr. Crawford four times, and Mr. Clay twice. Between sixty and seventy toasts were drank, and the amount of the *cheers* given was exactly five hundred and eighty six—as reported in the newspaper!

**THE CHEROKEES** are said to be much dissatisfied with the lands about to be assigned them, west of the Mississippi, (3,285,710 acres), in exchange for those which they ceded on the east side of that river—refusing to appoint an agent, on their part, to accompany the surveyors in running the lines.

**BANKS.** Those of Tennessee have been partially relieved from the operation of the law which required that they should pay their debts at a certain period—and the legislature of North Carolina has postponed, until the next session, the consideration of a resolution submitted, to compel their banking institutions to abide by the contracts which they had made with individuals possessed of their notes.

**MARYLAND.** The following were the yeas and nays, in the house of delegates, on the anti-caucus resolutions lately passed—

*Affirmative*—Messrs. Gough, Miller, Coburn, Howard, Linthecum, C. R. Stewart, Iglehart, Chesley, Millar, Edelen, Rogerson, J. T. H. Worthington, Johnson, Ely, Lockerman, Jones, Dennis, Bratton, Dashiell, Pitt, Hutson, Bryan, Semmes, E. B. Duvall, Wootton, Hughes, Hopper, Moffit, Nicholson, Sle-maker, Franklin, Riley, Fisher, Cromwell, Whiteford, Sewell, Norris, Steel, Boon, W. Steuart, W. G. D. Worthington, Kershner, Gabby, Bowles, Merrick, Peter, Kilgour, Williams, W. Duvall, Bruce, Sprigg—51.

*Negative*—Messrs. Speaker, Fenwick, Ireland, Gale, Hodges, Dalrymple, Weems, Garner, Lloyd, Martin, Spencer, Willis, Henderson, Gerry, Clarke, Carroll, Meconiken, Turbutt, Kemp, Elj. Barwick, Douglass, Edw. Barwick, McHenry.—23.

**KENTUCKY.** Mr. Rowan's resolutions, one of them having been withdrawn, have passed the house of representatives of the state of Kentucky, by the vote which is annexed to each resolution:

*Resolved by the legislature of the commonwealth of Kentucky,* That they do most solemnly protest against the doctrines promulgated in that decision, [of the supreme court], as ruinous, in their practical effects, to the good people of this commonwealth, and subversive of their dearest and most valuable political rights.—[Agreed to, 55 votes to 42].

*Resolved, &c.* That, in the opinion of this legislature, the decision of the court of appeals of Kentucky, in the cases of Blair against Williams, and Lapsley against Brashear, are erroneous, and the laws declared therein to be unconstitutional, are, in the opinion of this present general assembly, constitutional and valid acts [Agreed to, 57 to 39.]

*Resolved, further, by the authority aforesaid,* That any effort which the legislature may feel it a duty to make, for the contravention of the erroneous doctrine of that decision, ought not to interfere with, or obstruct the administration of justice, according to the existing laws, which, whether they were or were not expedient, are believed to be constitutional and valid; and which should, when it shall be thought expedient to do so, be repealed by the

legislature, and not by the appellate court. [Agreed to, 56 to 40.]

The following resolution was one of the series, but did not pass.

*Resolved*, that all laws which authorize the issuing of any execution or executions, upon any judgment or decree, except such executions as are authorized by an act, entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt, and subject equitable interests to execution," approved December 17, 1821, and "An act entitled an act to amend endorsements on executions," approved December 21, 1821, ought to be repealed. —[Rejected, 50 to 45.]

**TENNESSEE.** The "Nashville Whig" observes—Mr. Niles, editor of the Baltimore Weekly Register, says that the act of our legislature, relative to "endorsements on executions," is a legislative curiosity. This may be so; but it would come better from some other quarter. The editors and statesmen of Maryland, whose constitution presents the odious spectacle of religious proscription, should "look at home," ere they cast a sneer at others.

☞ If my friend of the "Whig" will "sneer" us out of the miserable thing which we call the constitution of Maryland, there is no sort of homage, consistent with the character of a man, that I will not gratefully pay him, as a public benefactor. The feature presented in our constitution is not the most objectionable that it contains, for the excellent reason that we *know* what it is—whereas, so has it been patched, patch over patch, that, (with its original absurdities), there is hardly a person in the state who can tell us what it is. It is only in one degree removed from the *incomprehensibility* and *operative injustice* of that incomprehensible something which is called the British constitution

**NEW ORLEANS** is now said to contain 50,000 inhabitants, and to employ 200,000 tons of shipping. In 1761 it contained only one hundred barracks and three or four stone houses

**THE BOURBONS** now reign over forty-seven millions of people. In France more than 30,000,000; in Spain 10,500,000; Naples and Sicily, (new census), 5,422,889; Tuscany 300,000.

**GEN. JACKSON.** A few days since, when at Fredericksburg, Va. on his way to Washington, a small boy, about eight years of age, and who was named after him, soon after the glorious eighth of January, 1815, was introduced to the general as his namesake. He took him in his arms and kissed him; then putting his hand on his head, said, "God bless you, my dear little fellow: be a good boy; learn your book; and be always ready to fight the enemies of your country." Then, taking out of his purse a fifty cent coin, and presenting it to him, he continued: "Here is the Eagle of your country—never desert it! Wear this next your heart, and remember me." The scene was striking; and the impression made on the boy will be lasting. It will influence his future life. He wears it round his neck, and it is the envy of all his schoolfellows. The little fellow is already a thorough *Jacksonite*, and says he will go to Washington, when Jackson is president, and shew it to him, in the president's house.

Nat. Int.

**VACCINATION.** The Paris Gazette de Sante (Gazette of Health), mentions a remarkable instance of wickedness and ignorance. A woman, in a village near Cherbourg, mother of four children, had the

good sense and courage to have her young family vaccinated. After some time, the small pox made its appearance in the village. All the children, excepting the four vaccinated, were infected and many died.

The women, who had mocked at the wise precautions of the happy mother, mortified at her security and comfort, enticed the children to their houses and smeared their faces with variolous matter. Their malignity was only further embittered by seeing that all their efforts to communicate the disease to the vaccinated children were unsuccessful.

**INDIAN LAW, ALTERED.** From the Detroit Gazette of Dec. 5. A few days ago, a Chippewa Indian, living at Saginaw, was killed by a neighboring Indian of the same tribe. Agreeably to the old custom, the relatives of the deceased met those of the slayer for the purpose of compromising the matter by receiving presents, or putting the slayer to death. At the council, it was finally determined, that the brethren of the deceased should receive a certain amount of presents to indemnify them for their loss, and both parties were on the point of shaking hands and lighting the pipe of conciliation, when Kishkauko, the notorious Saginaw chief, stepped up to the slayer, and with a single blow of his tomahawk, laid him dead at his feet. The Indians present were very much astonished, and asked him the reason why he had interfered to prevent the operation of their old law? He replied, in his peculiar tone and manner, "The law is now altered."

**FOREIGN NEWS.** It is said that the French have taken possession of Ceuta, and declared that they will not give it up so long as Great Britain holds possession of Gibraltar, on the opposite side of the straight. We shall see. Spain is low enough to submit to the design, but England is powerful enough to prevent it.

All Spain, it may now be said, has submitted to the royal authorities. Mina was to embark for England. Riego was drawn to the place of his execution by an ass, to add insult to injury.

The state of Spain is miserable. The dungeons are filled with victims, and the streets and roads with half-clothed wretches begging bread. The Empecinado had not yet sent in his submission.

It appears that Ferdinand, *personally*, tendered honors and employment to Quiroga, if he would remain with him, after it was determined that "his majesty" should leave Cadiz: but Quiroga did not confide in the "royal" word, and secretly escaped—and it was well that he did; for an order was issued for his arrest before it was known that he had departed for Gibraltar, where he safely arrived.

Sir Robert Wilson has arrived in England. The London papers abound with speculations on the probable designs of Louis, & Co. on Mexico and the South American states.

☞ It is stated that preparations are already making at Cadiz for the transport of 22,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry, to be commanded by the bloody Morillo, for the recovery of the late American possessions of Spain; that they are to rendezvous at Havana, and there be joined by Morales, with a design first to subdue Mexico, in which much support is expected from the aristocracy and the priests. It would be well for the Mexicans to prepare for the attack by making a general collection of the nobility and priests, that they may be put in a place of safety—for neither of those classes can



be depended on for the accomplishment of any honest or honorable thing in which the *rights of man* are concerned.

Baron Bender de Kreigelstein, Austrian minister at Lisbon, has been charged to transmit to the emperor of Brazil, a letter from his father-in-law, the emperor of Austria, urging him to acknowledge the *authority of Portugal*!

It is believed that the declaration of the northern courts, relating to the non acknowledgement of the independence of the *ci-devant* Spanish and Portuguese colonies, will speedily be published.

France has powerfully increased her navy during her war against Spain—say from 90, to 150 vessels of war, and the marines from 8,000 to 19,000.

The British funds are steady and prosperous—3 per cent consols, Nov. 11, were at 83½; new 4 per cents at 103 7/8.

The report is reiterated that Russia and Turkey have settled their differences. It is stated also, that European vessels, generally, are to have liberty to pass into the Black Sea.

There have been some fresh disturbances at Constantinople, and the Sultan was compelled to dismiss several of his favorite officers, for an attempt to reduce the power of the Janissaries, which failed. The affair, however, did not cause the shedding of blood.

By an arrival from Teneriffe, we learn that a French frigate had arrived there, with a French general on board, who demanded the whole of the Canary Islands, as *ceded* to France by his absolute majesty of Spain! The people were highly exasperated and declared that they would oppose the transfer. The governor had required some days to reflect on the subject; and so the matter stood when the account came away.

The authorities at Cuba have submitted, in as abrupt a manner as the king could wish for—see the account in a subsequent page.

Porto Rico. A French frigate has arrived at this island, with the *glorious* news of the restoration of the king of Spain to *absolute power*; and a grand *Te Deum* was sung in the cathedral, royal salutes fired, &c.

The famous Colombian corvette *Oronoko* had arrived at Porto Rico, under command of the former boatswain's mate, with a crew made up of the people of several nations, who had taken possession of her, after putting the officers ashore, as they say, or killing them. She had much money and many valuable articles on board, which it is stated the crew disposed of as they pleased—an examination, however, was to take place in a few days!

Cuba. The fate of this island is of more direct interest to the people of the United States than that of Spain herself—and the following papers, &c. will be read with attention.

A French frigate arrived at Havana on the 9th of last month, with the king's proclamation for the restoration of the royal government. She fired a royal salute and it was returned. The "absolute king" was proclaimed in the cathedral on the 11th, and royal salutes were fired. The people were *adly* tranquil—and the taverns and coffee-houses ordered to be shut at five o'clock.

The Havana papers of the 10th contain the royal decrees alluded to above, translations of which follow:

I, Don Francisco Dionisio Vives, make known to all the inhabitants of this island, that I have just received the royal decrees of his majesty, of the 3d

and 20th of October, which are inserted below for your exact observance and information.

"Restored to the plenitude of my sovereign rights, I now annul every thing that has been done in virtue of the constitutional system, and order the captain general and commandant of the Island of Cuba, to obey, protect and discharge, with all the military and naval forces under his command, this my royal decree; and this I expect, from his fidelity, to be performed in the manner described in my decree of the 3d inst. which is my will.

Done in the palace of Seville, Oct. 20th, 1823.

FERDINAND.

"Victor Seaz."

The king our master has forwarded me the following decree:

"Restored by Divine mercy to the throne of my august ancestors, and finally relieved from the bitter captivity which I have suffered, the first care of my *paternal* heart, has been to destroy an odious system, introduced by some cowardly and insubordinate military officers, who are unworthy of the confidence reposed in them. Such base institutions deserve only to rule those wretches who attempt to defend them. The impotent attempts and atrocious crimes with which they attempted scandalously to imprison my royal person and family, could not, thanks to Divine Providence, prevail against the generous aid of my august uncle the king of France, the other sovereigns of Europe, and the unanimous, firm and spontaneous voice of my beloved subjects, who rose *en masse* to re-establish the wise and ancient laws which characterized, in my ancestors, for many centuries, the Spanish name, power and greatness.

"In re-establishing them in my dominions, my royal heart will not enjoy repose, until it has put an end to these disasters, in order that the immense colonies which it has pleased Providence to grant to my glorious arms, may experience equal benefits. A part of these vast and rich possessions, still a prey to the horrors of a civil and disastrous war, through the treason of the powerful army destined to pacify them, will, I hope, be restored to peace and tranquility, by returning to the bosom of a just and paternal government, jealous of its interests.

"Whilst I am employed in determining upon such energetic measures as the importance of the subject demands, it is resolved that my royal and legitimate authority be immediately re-established in all my ultra marine dominions, in the same state and condition, and with the same prerogatives, as existed prior to the fatal 9th of March, 1820, on which day I was robbed of it by violence, and, with my royal family, deprived of liberty."

In consequence of the foregoing decrees, governor Vives issued a proclamation, from which we make the following extract:

"The king, then, has just been re-established in his sovereign rights, with the full authority inherited from his august ancestors. The genius of revolution and discord had succeeded in overwhelming, by the dissemination of extravagant and impracticable principles, the order established during many ages of glory; and the ambition of a few demagogues, (corifeos), had proclaimed as dogmas of the new sects, the most absurd inconsistencies, in order to seduce the unwary, who could not penetrate their sanguinary projects and pernicious maxims. The happiness which this island has always enjoyed, and the favorable reception which his majesty has always given to your petitions, without losing sight of his own interests or the general good, imposes on us the necessity of being faithful

to our sovereign, and respect and obey his beneficent resolutions."

[The remainder of the governor's proclamation is occupied in an attempt to instill into the minds of the inhabitants a disgust for liberal principles; exhorting them not to attempt their independence, but to be good vassals, and merit the love of their master, &c.]

## Documents

*Accompanying the message of the president of the United States, to both houses, at the commencement of the first session of the eighteenth congress.*

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Navy department, December 1st, 1823.

*The president of the United States:*

SIR: In obedience to the request contained in your letter of the 10th instant, I submit, respectfully, the following statement of the administration of this department, during the present year, comprehending the number of vessels commissioned; the number in ordinary, fit for service, or requiring repairs; the progress made in building vessels, with the disbursements of the department, and the service in which the vessels have been employed; with such observations on the whole subject as are deemed proper.

Letter 1, from the commissioners of the navy, with papers A, B, C, D, and E, which accompany it, exhibit

1. The vessels of war in commission, with the service in which they are employed. See A.

2. The vessels in ordinary, on the Atlantic board, and on the lakes, with the state of repairs of each vessel. B and C.

3. The progress made in building, under the law "to increase the navy of the United States"—D. By this, it appears that four ships of the line have heretofore been built, and that five ships of the line, and five frigates of the first class, are now building; some of which *might* be launched in thirty days; and all, except one, in one hundred and twenty days.

4. A general view of the improvements at the several building yards. In some of the yards, additional improvements are now necessary for their comfortable and economical administration.

5. The disbursements of the department during the three first quarters of the present year, up to the 30th September. (2.) The disbursements of the year 1822 appear by the report made to congress in the month of February last. It appears that \$1,984,520 74 have been drawn from the treasury between the 1st January and the 30th September, leaving, on the latter day, \$2,218,168 66 unexpended of the amount applicable to the service of the year. Of this unexpended balance, a large proportion will be used during the remaining quarter; and a minute statement of the whole will be furnished to congress in the annual report required from this department.

On paper A, it is to be remarked, that the frigate Constitution, sloop of war Ontario, and schooner Nonsuch, are in the Mediterranean, under the command of captain Jones. No change in the amount of force, in that sea, has been made within the year. It has been found competent to all the purposes for which it is maintained. Our commerce there has been amply protected; the officers and seamen have enjoyed good health, and no circumstance has occurred worthy of particular notice. While our

relations with other powers continue friendly, any large augmentation of that portion of our naval force will not be necessary. In the coming year, it is not proposed materially to increase or diminish it. The Cyane and Eric will, in a short time, relieve the Constitution and Ontario, that they may return home, discharge their crews, whose term of service will soon expire, relit, and resume their station. For this purpose, the Eric, captain Deacon, sailed from New York on the 8th of November, and the Cyane, captain Creighton, will sail in a few days.

On the same paper, A, it is to be further remarked, that the Franklin, ship of the line, and the schooner Dolphin, of 12 guns, are still in the Pacific Ocean, where they have remained for more than two years, under the command of captain Stewart. By the presence of this force on the coasts of Chili and Peru, depredations on our growing commerce have been, in a great degree, prevented, and respect for our interests and flag secured.

Captain Stewart will return to the United States in the course of this winter, or early in the ensuing spring; and, in the place of the Franklin, it is proposed to substitute the frigate United States, and the Peacock, sloop of war, of 18 guns. Such a division of the force, it is believed, will more extensively protect the flag and commerce of the United States, and permit the commanding officer, with the larger vessel, to be absent from the usual cruising grounds for a short time, should circumstances render such absence necessary. Captain Hull will sail, in a few days, from Norfolk, in command of these vessels.

The Cyane, captain Spence, and the Shark, commanded by lieutenant M. C. Perry, have, for short periods, cruised upon the coast of Africa, to carry into effect the intentions of the government, in the suppression of the slave trade, and the protection of the agency for liberated Africans, established at Cape Mensurado.

While captain Spence was at Sierra Leone and the cape, he fitted out the Augusta, a small schooner, which was found on the coast, deserted and dismantled, and placed it under the command of lieutenant Dashiell, to cruise in the neighborhood of the cape, with the conviction that its presence was at that time essential to the protection of the agency, and might be useful in preventing the traffic in slaves. It still remains upon that coast.

During the time that captain Spence and lieutenant Perry were cruising, they neither saw nor heard of any vessel, under the American flag, engaged in the slave trade. If citizens of the United States are still employed in that traffic, they seem to have been driven to conceal themselves under the flags of other nations.

The agency at Cape Mensurado, for receiving the re-captured and liberated Africans, enjoyed favorable prospects, until late last fall, when it was assailed by a large body of the natives, and in danger of being entirely destroyed. Some of the liberated Africans were killed in the contest. The extracts of letters from captain Spence, lieutenant Perry, and Messrs. Ashmun and Ayers, will shew the manner in which they were able to defend themselves, with the aid of a midshipman and several men belonging to a British vessel of war, then in the neighborhood. The establishment having passed through this trial, now promises to accomplish all the benefits anticipated from it. In order to afford it the necessary protection, and to continue our exertions to repress the slave trade, it is proposed, as the most efficient and economical arrangement, that the commander



of the West India squadron, shall, from time to time, detach one or more of the vessels belonging to his command, to cruise along the African coast, occasionally touching at Cape Mensurado, and ministering to the wants of the people there; and following, in their return, the usual track of the slave ships.

Eleven Africans, none of whom could speak the English language, were, some months ago, brought by a captain Chase, as mariners, into the port of Baltimore, and were there taken into the possession of the officers of the government, and an investigation instituted into the supposed violation of our laws in introducing them. By means of an interpreter, who understood the languages of all except one or two of them, it was, subsequently discovered, that they belonged to tribes in the neighborhood of Mensurado, and that some of them were of the head men of their tribes. It was therefore believed, that their restoration by this government would produce a salutary effect; and an inquiry was directed to be made through the interpreter, whether they were willing to return to Africa. Such being found to be their wish, they were, in the early part of October, sent to our agent at Mensurado, with directions to permit their return to their several homes, by the best and most expeditious means.

So far as the department is yet apprized of the expenditures for the agency, during the present year, they have amounted to \$7,287 48 cents.

On the western side of the Atlantic ocean, and in the Gulf of Mexico, the operations of our naval force have been more active. Several vessels were in commission there, at the close of the last year. To these were added, under the authority of the law passed at the last session of congress, "authorizing an additional naval force for the suppression of piracy," the steam galliot *Sea Gull*; eight small schooners, the *Greyhound*, *Jackall*, *Fox*, *Wild Cat*, *Beagle*, *Ferrett*, *Weazel* and *Terrier*; five barges, the *Musquito*, *Gnat*, *Midge*, *Sand Fly* and *Gallinipper*; and one transport ship, the *Decoy*.

Captain David Porter was appointed to the command of the squadron, and sailed from Norfolk about the 10th of February last. His station was at Thompson's Island, from which he despatched his vessels, in such way as he judged best suited to attain his objects. The annexed extracts from his letters and reports exhibit the results.

The size of most of the vessels, the nature of the duties, and the exposure of the officers and men, called for a display of perseverance and fortitude seldom required of those engaged in our service—but the call was well answered. Every thing was accomplished, which was anticipated from the expedition. Piracy, as a system, has been repressed, in the neighborhood of the island of Cuba, and now requires only to be watched, by a proper force, to be prevented from afflicting commerce any further in that quarter. The public authorities of the island of Cuba manifested a friendly disposition towards the squadron, and rendered much assistance in the pursuit of its objects.

On the 5th March, as lieutenant Cocke, in obedience to the orders of captain Porter, was entering the harbor of St. Johns, Porto Rico, in the schooner *Fox*, he was killed by shot from the castle. Extracts from the correspondence between captain Porter and the government of the island on this subject, are annexed.

The squadron was healthy and prosperous, until about the middle of August, when a malignant fever

broke out at that station, and destroyed many valuable lives. The first reports of this calamity were brought to the department on the 17th September. At the time they left the island, captain Porter and most of the medical officers were sick, and there was great cause to fear that the squadron would be deprived of its commanding officer, and of the medical assistance necessary to its safety. Under these circumstances it was considered expedient to send to the station an officer of rank and experience, with a sufficient number of surgeons, to furnish, in any event, the aid necessary for the safety and proper conduct of the squadron, with power to remove it should that be found necessary. Captain Rodgers cheerfully consented to encounter the hazard and responsibility attendant on such an expedition. He sailed from New York as soon as a vessel could be prepared for the purpose; but, before his arrival, captain Porter had become convalescent, and, with the greater part of the squadron, had returned to the United States. The reports of these officers will fully explain their views of the causes of the disease, and the means by which a recurrence of it may be prevented.

It is believed that the Florida station is incalculably important to some of the best interests of this union; and that it ought not to be deserted until every expedient has failed to render it a secure and healthy position for our vessels. I feel great confidence in the opinion that it may be made such, without encountering great hazard of the evils we have heretofore suffered.

For the protection of commerce, and the suppression of piracy in the western Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico, it is proposed, in the ensuing year, to continue Thompson's Island as the station for the vessels employed in those objects; to place there a ship of the line, armed and manned as a frigate, for which purpose the *Independence* is well fitted; and to attach to the command the *John Adams* and *Hornet*, and one other sloop of war, with four of the larger schooners, the *Grampus*, *Porpoise*, *Shark* and *Spark*, one of the smaller schooners, and the barges. This force is competent to protect all our interests. The ship of the line, placed in a proper position, will afford comfortable accommodations to those who are obliged to remain at the station, and prevent the necessity of intercourse with the island, when danger is suspected. The cruises of the other vessels, except those which visit the coast of Africa, may be limited to four, five, or six weeks, and, on their return, their crews may be exchanged for others, who, during that time, have been stationary. By these means, and a proper attention to cleanliness, both in the men and the vessels, and avoiding intercourse with places known to be sickly, the health of all will probably be preserved. For the proper execution of such a system, full reliance may be placed in our officers. The island itself, by clearing, draining and cultivating, will, after a time, probably become more healthful.

It will be perceived, that this distribution of force includes only one of the small schooners. They were admirably calculated for the end for which they were purchased, and have effected it. But piracy being for the present repressed, and requiring only such a force as will prevent its revival, they are no longer necessary; and, being both very expensive, and utterly subversive of all discipline, it is respectfully recommended that they be sold, retaining one for the present season; after which it may be sold. The *Porpoise* and a small schooner have been employed, under the command of lieutenant

Ramage, in the survey of a part of the Florida coast. It is proposed that those vessels be placed under the control of the commanding officer of the Florida station; and if it be found proper to continue the survey, that the instructions for that purpose be given to that officer.

Many of the officers having died during the present year, it is thought proper to annex a list of the times and places of their deaths.

No observations on the organization and discipline of the navy seem to be required. That subject has heretofore been presented for consideration.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD.

*Navy commissioners' office, 13th Nov. 1823.*

SIR: The commissioners of the navy have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 10th inst. and beg leave to submit the accompanying exhibits, A, B, C, D, E.

A, presents a view of the vessels of war now in commission.

B, vessels in ordinary on the Atlantic board.

C, vessels on lakes Champlain, Erie, and Ontario.

D, ships on the stocks—shewing the number built and building, under the “act for the gradual increase of the navy.”

E, a general view of the improvements at the several building yards.

With respect to the state and condition of the vessels in ordinary, and on the lakes, the commissioners submit the latest information received by them upon the subject. It is presumed to be substantially correct; but having, some days since, called upon the several commandants for special and detailed reports, they expect to have it in their power, very shortly, to afford minute information, not only as to the hulls of the ships, but as to the state of their masts, spars, sails, rigging, armament, boats, &c. &c.

I have the honor to be, &c.

I. CHAUNCEY.

*Hon. Samuel L. Southard,*

*Secretary of the navy.*

A.

*Vessels of war in commission, November 10, 1823.*

Franklin, ship of the line, Pacific.	Franklin.
United States, 44,	Preparing to relieve the
Constitution, 44,	Mediterranean.
Congress, 36,	{ Carrying ministers to
Cyane, 24,	{ Spain & to S. America.
John Adams, 24,	Mediterranean.
Ontario, 18,	West Indies.
Erie, 18,	Mediterranean.
Peacock, 18,	Mediterranean.
Hornet, 18,	West Indies.
Spark, brig, 14,	West Indies.
Nonsuch, 12,	Mediterranean.
Porpoise, 12,	Surveying Florida coast.
Dolphin, 12,	Pacific.
Grampus, 12,	West Indies.
Shark, 12,	West Indies.

☞ In all sixteen vessels—one ship of the line; two 44 gun frigates; one 36 do.; two 24 gun ships; two 18 do.; one 14 gun brig; five 12 gun schooners.

In commission, specially equipped for the suppression of piracy—one steam galliot, Sea Gull; eight small schooners, viz. Greyhound, Jackall, Fox, Wild Cat, Beagle, Ferrett, Weazel and Terrier; five barges, viz. Musquito, Gnat, Midge, Sand Fly and Gallinipper; one transport ship, Decoy.

B.

*Vessels in ordinary—Atlantic board.*

Independence, ship of the line		The hulls of these ships in good order; tho' it would be proper to examine their bottoms before sending them to sea. The upper works and decks require some caulking.
Washington,	do.	
Columbus,	do.	
Delaware,	do.	Have never been in commission; hulls in good order; bottoms would require examination before they go to sea, and their upper works and decks would require some caulking.
North Carolina,	do.	
Ohio,	do.	
Guerriere,	44,	Requires repairs.
Java,	44,	Very much decayed.
Constellation,	36,	Requires some repairs.
Mac-douan,	36,	do.
Fulton,	steam frigate,	Used as a receiving vessel.
Alert,	do.	in good order as such.
Asp.	do.	much decayed.



The interesting correspondence of com. Porter, with the department, the governors of Porto Rico, Cuba, &c. during his cruise in the West India seas, occupies a considerable space. Most of the chief things stated are already well known.

We are next presented with the correspondence relative to the state of Thompson's Island, including the report of com. Rodgers and the medical gentlemen who visited it—which we shall endeavor to give hereafter. The veteran speaks in the highest terms of services rendered by the squadron, and proposes a plan for future operations: he regards it as not yet being established that the air of the island contributed as much as other causes in producing disease—the men being much exposed, &c.

Then we have a table shewing the officers of the navy who have died since the first of January, 1823. Nearly all the names have been mentioned heretofore—as follows:

NAMES.	RANK.	WHERE.
John H. Dent,	Captain,	Charleston, S. C.
John Shaw,	do.	Philadelphia
Wm. H. Watson,	Lieutenant,	Thompson's Island
Wm. H. Cocke,	do.	West Indies
John M. Maury,	do.	Ship Decoy
Richard Dashiell,	do.	Coast of Africa
G. W. Hamersley,	do.	Thompson's Island
Nat. Carter, jun.	do.	do.
William H. Mott,	do.	New York
Richard M. Potter,	do.	Thompson's Island
Richard C. Edgar,	Surgeon,	do.
John Dix,	do.	Coast of Africa
M. C. Atwood,	Purser,	do.
Benj. F. Bourne,	do.	New York
Andrew Hunter,	Chaplain,	Washington, D. C.
David P. Adams,	do.	Thompson's Island
John Ireland,	do.	New York
G. W. Somerville,	Midshipman,	Thompson's Island
Art. Bainbridge,	do.	do.
E. Barnewell,	do.	Schooner Porpoise
James A. Kirk,	do.	Coast of Africa
James P. McCall,	do.	Norfolk
Joseph G. Smith,	do.	Ship Decoy
Geo. W. Simms,	do.	Thompson's Island
Robert Steed,	do.	do.
Robert Taylor,	do.	do.
Rolla Weems,	do.	Norfolk
Miles King,	do.	Thompson's Island
R. M. Bainbridge,	do.	do.
John Drew,	Sail'g master,	Boston
Edward Rumney,	do.	Drowned
Samuel Rinker,	do.	Philadelphia
Wm. L. Reynolds,	Boatswain,	Coast of Africa
Wm. Cunningham,	Gunner,	do.
Samuel Morrison,	do.	Thompson's Island
Samuel Marshal,	Midshipman,	do.
W. M. Rittenhouse	do.	do.
John Reed, jun.	do.	do.
Alfred Grayson,	Capt. marines,	Ship Decoy
George Conner,	Lient. do.	Boston
Step. M. Rogers,	do. do.	Thompson's Island
Henry Gilliam,	do.	do.
Anthony Grice,	Carpenter,	do.
Henry Dyson,	Midshipman,	Brig Spark
David Navarro,	Sailmaker,	Thompson's Island
Benjamin Follett,	Midshipman,	do.

#### COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
Comptroller's office, Nov. 26, 1823.

SIR: In compliance with the letter to you from the president of the United States, under date of the 10th inst. which you referred to me, wherein he requests to be furnished with a statement of the

settlements made between the 1st of October, 1822, and the 30th September, 1823, and with a statement of the amount remaining unsettled at the last mentioned date, distinguishing the several heads of civil, military and naval, from each other, I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a general statement, comprising the information required, together with the particular statements received from the register, and the second, third and fourth auditors of the treasury, upon which the general statement has been predicated.

I beg leave to add, that, agreeably to the request of the president, these statements have been made out upon the same principle with that which governed in making out the statements of a similar nature for the last year.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOS. ANDERSON, *Comptroller.*

*Hon. William H. Crawford,*

*Secretary of the treasury.*

For the tables accompanying this letter, we cannot at present find room. The principal fact they disclose is, that there remains due, from individuals, on account of monies advanced prior to the 4th day of March, 1817, as follows:

On what Books.	Am't remaining unsettled on the 30th Sept. 1822	Am't settled betw. Sept. 30th, 1822, and Sept'r. 30th, 1823.	Balance remaining unsettled 30th Sept. 1823.
<i>Treasury:</i>			
Register's books	836,917 80	34,945 07	801,972 73
<i>War:</i>			
2d Auditor's books	321,598 74	55,734 38	265,864 36
3d Auditor's books	4,367,694 21	561,817 69	3,805,876 52
<i>Navy:</i>			
4th Auditor's books	4,367,269 10	310,996 93	4,056,272 12
	9,893,479 85	963,494 12	8,929,985 73

#### Legislature of Virginia.

IN THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES—DECEMBER 24.

#### CONGRESSIONAL RECOMMENDATION.

Mr. Tyler, from the committee to whom were referred the *preamble and resolutions of the legislature of Tennessee, on the subject of a congressional caucus*, made a report to the house, which was read—on Mr. Garland's motion, laid upon the table, and five hundred copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Colston then moved to take up the report of the committee, and refer it to the committee of the whole, in conformity with the course usual on such occasions. The house rejected the motion.

Mr. Tyler gave notice, that, as the subject was one which should be acted upon immediately, he should call up the report as soon as the house was in possession of the printed document. It reads as follows:

#### REPORT.

The governor of this commonwealth, having communicated to this general assembly a preamble and certain resolutions from the state of Tennessee, expressive of its disapprobation of a congressional nomination of persons to fill the offices of president and vice president of these United States, this general assembly, actuated by a proper respect for the state aforesaid, but entertaining a different opinion from that expressed in the said preamble and resolutions, deem it highly proper to give publicity to its sentiments on a subject now so peculiarly interesting. In doing so, it disclaims all narrow and selfish views. Constituting, as Virginia does, an integral part of the union, she looks with a sin-

gle eye to the good of the great whole, and is now, as she has ever been, ready to sacrifice all local attachments and individual preferences on the altar of public harmony. Out of the number of those who are presented to the nation, as candidates for the presidency, she does not deny but that she has her favorite. It would be disingenuous in her to deny it. In this respect she resembles alike the state of Tennessee and each of the other members of this confederacy—but she finds, in her attachment to the union, in the preservation of the general quiet, inducements strong and potent enough to lead her to a surrender of the individual of her choice, if the majority of the great republican party, with which she is identified, should require of her such surrender. If the time ever existed, when it was necessary to adopt some expedient for the purpose of uniting public sentiment, that time has now arrived. With five candidates for the presidency, each zealously supported by his immediate adherents, enlisting in his behalf sectional feelings and local attachments, we are threatened with internal schism for the time, and incur the risk of engendering angry feelings among the different portions of the country, the effects of which may be more lasting than human foresight can determine. Jealousy at the success of others—disappointment and mortification at the defeat sustained, will not be confined to a few prominent partizans, but will be diffused among the great mass of the electoral body. But these feelings, strong and powerful under all circumstances, will, by the probable result of the canvass, in the first instance, be greatly increased and strengthened. Looking to the circumstances by which it is surrounded, this general assembly can see nothing to justify the hope, that the attempt to elect by the people, in the absence of all unity of action, will be successful. The struggle is then to be prolonged, and its violence will be great in proportion to the richness of the prize attendant on success. Each leader will have enlisted under his banners a numerous corps of adherents, and the feelings engendered in the first election will increase and become more powerful in the final contest. Heretofore, the struggle for political ascendancy, has been carried on between the two great parties, each of which, for a long time, claimed to possess an equality of influence. But, no geographical line was drawn, no local feelings engendered by reason thereof. Members of each party were found in every state, and local attachments and sectional views entered not into the contest. Far different, however, is our present situation. We are threatened with the array of state against state, of the east against the west, and the north against the south. The existence of such a state of things, all attached to the country and its institutions, cannot fail to deplore.

But, independent of these considerations, there are others, of equal or of greater force, which operate on this body to come to a different result from the legislature of Tennessee. It has already been said, that the election would, in all probability, devolve on the house of representatives. To this, the most manifest objections exist. By this, a small minority may impose on the people of the United States a man, to whom the great majority is decidedly averse. This is a truth so obvious, that it must occur to the most inattentive observer. The election, in the last resort, is made by the states without reference to the number of representatives. The house of representatives consists of two hundred and thirteen members:—now, there are thirteen states, constituting a majority of the whole

number, whose representation consists of but forty-five members. Supposing the most perfect unanimity to exist among the members representing said states, the consequence would be, that that small minority might impose a president on the nation, in opposition to the expressed wishes of one hundred and sixty-eight representatives, speaking with fidelity the sentiments of their constituents. But the minority, instead of amounting to forty-five, may be still smaller. It may not exceed thirty-two; that number being the result of the combined majorities of each of the thirteen smallest and least populous states. When we come to examine this subject in reference to the great body of the people, the disparity will appear even more striking. The combined population of ten of the states does not equal that of the single state of New York. The population of that great and rapidly growing state is, by the last census, rated at 1,372,812 inhabitants—and yet New York would count but in the ratio of one to ten. The population of the new state of Mississippi is estimated at about 55,211—and yet that state would have, should the election devolve on the house of representatives, an equal influence with New York; thus giving to the inhabitant of Mississippi, within a fraction, twenty-five times as much influence in the election of the president, as would belong to the citizen of New York. Let those who oppose the course which has, heretofore, been pursued in regard to the presidential election, explain to the nation how it is, that, when they are so clamorous for the rights of the people, their efforts should be directed to the accomplishment of that which may effectually silence the voice of the majority and submit it to the rule and government of a small minority.

But this is not all:—if the election, from the want of union and concert in the great electoral body of the people, should devolve on the house of representatives, the nation may, in fact, be denied a president altogether. The union embraces, within its circle, twenty-four states, and it requires a majority of that number to elect the president. Now let us suppose, and it is, by no means, a forced or an unnatural supposition, (it has once occurred in our history and may occur again), that there should be an equal division of votes—or, since the constitution admits of votes for three of those who may stand highest on the list, suppose that each candidate of the three, as would indubitably be the case, should receive support, and yet no one of the three receive a majority of all the states, the result above anticipated, becomes realized. Let it be remembered also, that the same result may take place as to the vice presidency. This reasoning is based on conjectures neither forced nor unnatural; and, although Virginia would be among the first to sustain this union and the government thereof, in its time of danger and difficulty, yet its warmest wish is, that an hour so dark and unpropitious to the best interests and permanent safety of these states, may never arrive. This general assembly cannot be lulled into a state of indifference and apathy on this interesting subject, by the hope that one or the other of the three contending parties on the floor of the representative chamber would surrender its favorite, and contribute its aid to the election of one of the other two candidates. Should such party even be inclined to do so, in obedience to the commands of patriotism and propriety, it might not be able to accomplish its laudable purpose. Its course, in that event, might produce a tie between the two other candidates, and the nation would be left in no better condition than before. Nor can this as-



sembly believe, that it is the part of wisdom to rely on possible contingencies for security: On the contrary, it is wiser for those engaged in the struggle of preserving their liberties, to anticipate evils, and, by the adoption of timely measures, to guard against their occurrence. Let it not be said, that any violence is done to the rights of the small states by the adoption of measures in avoidance of these anticipated evils. The framers of the constitution wisely left to the people the use of such means as wisdom might dictate, for the preservation of peace and harmony among themselves. It was also their rightful province to provide an ultimate resort to meet the contingency of an undecided election by the people or their accredited agents. When all other means have failed, then, and not till then, it becomes proper to refer the election to the house of representatives. The small and least populous states, governed as they have always been by enlarged and liberal views, ought not to entertain the desire of imposing on the people a president, to whom the great majority would be adverse. No motive of policy, no views of expediency would dictate such a wish. It would be a blind an indiscreet exercise of power, which would speedily consign to destruction the person elevated by its influence. It would be a victory obtained with the certainty of after defeat. An administration would be formed, with the people in opposition to it, and it to the people;—and the moment of its creation would furnish evidences of its future embarrassments and final dissolution.

This legislature cannot, therefore, discern any sound objection to the adoption of means, in concert with the other states of this union, for the purpose of avoiding the occurrence of events so much to be deprecated. Time may lead to the adoption of a better expedient than a congressional recommendation. Whensoever a better shall be presented, this state will be ready to substitute it for that which has heretofore prevailed. In deciding, at this time, on the propriety of resorting to a congressional recommendation, it is led to inquire, what evil has yet befallen this land from adhering to that system, which was introduced to consolidate party, and to give force and effect to public opinion? Has the presidency been conferred on the unworthy, or has any other than the nation's favorite been elevated to that high station? Has there been aught of perfidy or baseness originating with, or growing out of, the congressional recommendation? Nothing of this sort is alleged or pretended. The members of congress form an equal representation of all the people. Each carries with him the sentiments of his constituents. His responsibility to them—the desire, so natural to him, of preserving their confidence and affection, would lead him to speak their wishes and express their choice. It is not denied, that he ought to yield his preferences and those of his constituents, where propriety and a due regard to the interests of the union would require it. But the same operating causes would lead him to advocate the pretensions of that candidate who stood next highest in their confidence. This course leads, more directly, to the ascertainment of the wishes of the majority of the people, than any other which has yet been acted on. In this view, Virginia can see nothing to object to it.

Nor can this assembly admit the force of that reasoning, which, relying on the fact that a member of congress cannot be an elector, denies to him the privilege, belonging to every other citizen, of expressing his sentiments in regard to the qualifica-

tions of the candidates. If the framers of the constitution had anticipated such deplorable consequences from the exercise of this right, as its enemies deduce, why did they not go as far as to silence him entirely by denying to him the right of voting for the electoral ticket? If, as is pretended, they wished him to stand wholly uncommitted and silent, as to the election, until the last resort, they should have silenced him at the polls, or more properly have closed them against him—for, surely it cannot be pretended, that his commitment, when he concurs in a mere recommendation at Washington, is more complete than when he votes for an electoral ticket, with a perfect understanding for whom the electors, whom he contributed by his suffrage to elect, will give their votes. The legislature of Tennessee seem to infer from the circumstance, that the members of congress can only recommend, without the power to enforce their recommendation, an argument conclusive to shew the unconstitutionality of the measure. The error of this argument consists in not properly discriminating between the exercise, by them, of power, as members of congress, and of rights, as citizens of the United States. It is presumed, that the legislature of Tennessee would not deny to members, either individually or collectively, the privilege of recommending to the nation a useful invention in mechanics, or a new plant in husbandry, and yet this recommendation, in either of the supposed cases, would not be obligatory—if the mere fact, of the election of an individual to congress, strip him of his civil rights, and places him in a situation in which he dare not write or speak, or act, but in his character of a legislator, it would not be difficult to foresee that there would not only not be a caucus, but that the congress itself would exist but in name. No high-minded or honorable man would consent to be placed in such a state of vassalage. The right which each member possesses of voting at the general election, secures to him the right to give expression to his sentiments. The very act of voting constitutes that expression. The right then, belonging to each individual member, belongs to the whole body of members in their character of citizens of the United States. It would, therefore, seem that their authority, to assemble together and to adopt resolutions expressive of their wishes, was as complete as that of any other body of citizens in the United States. If their recommendation be attended with more force and effect, than a similar expression by any other assemblage of citizens, the reason is to be found in the fitness and suitable-ness of the thing itself. To have closed the lips of the members would not only have been tyrannical, as to them, but injurious to the people; as they would, thereby, have been cut off from one of the best and most certain sources of correct information. But it is implied, that the member is liable to be tampered with and corrupted. This is an argument that strikes at the very foundation of our institutions, and would go as strongly to shew the propriety of abrogating the house of representatives entirely, as of denying to the members the liberty of expressing their opinions. It might be urged, that, when a question of great national concern was before congress, implicating, possibly, the conduct of the president himself, that officer might win over the members, to the danger of the people's rights and at the hazard of their best interests—let the same reply be given to both—the constitution has provided the corrective—The president and representatives are but the servants of the people, and are to them periodically responsible. While

the people themselves continue vigilant and virtuous, corruption will find no abiding place among them, and the faithless and treacherous will be discarded from their confidence. But, if there be force in this argument, how do those, who urge it, reconcile it with their arguments going to show the propriety of devolving the election on the house of representatives under the constitution?—Does the member undergo a metamorphosis, when he is to give the final and decisive vote? Does he then shake off all impurity—all moral frailty? Has the corruptible put on incorruption? So far from this, his situation exposes him much more to temptation. Then has arrived the time, when, instead of giving the mere expression of his sentiments as a man, to be acted on or rejected by others, at their pleasure, he comes to exercise a suffrage which may be decisive in its effects. Then is his voice worth purchasing. Instead of counting but as an unit, in two hundred and sixty, and his value depending on others, he is, in some instances, the sole representative of a state, and counts as one in the twenty four. In other situations, his voice may be equally potential. The argument against the exercise of this right, in its zeal to accomplish its objects, makes on the constitution itself a formidable assault. It brings in question, at the same time that they who urge it, demand that the requisitions of the constitution shall be obeyed, the justice, policy and expediency of the constitutional provision itself.

This general assembly, so far from seeing danger in a congressional nomination, perceives in it comparative security—many months elapse between the date of such nomination and the election by the people. If it be the offspring of corruption or false practices, an opportunity is afforded for detection and exposure. The very fact of the members being committed by the nomination, a fact presenting to the legislature of Tennessee so strong an objection, constitutes a favorable feature in behalf of this course. Should the election finally devolve on the house of representatives, a pledge of his fidelity is found in his previous commitment—if he changes his views on the final vote, the eyes of the nation rest upon him, and he can only excuse himself by assigning honest reasons.

Virginia is not blind to her actual situation and the probable destiny that awaits her. From being the first state in the union, in point of federal numbers, she now finds herself the third. States, newly created and now possessing a very small population, will, in a few years, if the march of events continue uninterrupted, surpass her in physical force—and, although she must, in the nature of things, always exceed many of the old states in population, yet the already great number of new states, and the prospect of an almost unlimited addition to that number, with the unceasing and rapid increase of their population, open to her the prospect of settling still lower down in the scale of the union—she cannot permit herself, however, to be influenced in the decision of this question, by such considerations. This expression of her sentiments will not be ascribed by her sister states to any other than its true motives. She finds her best and most permanent good to be identified with the preservation of the union—and hence her readiness to point out, so far as she is able, the dangers with which that union is threatened, and to adopt measures calculated to prevent this occurrence.

*Resolved, therefore, That, in the opinion of this general assembly, a recommendation to the people, of suitable persons to fill the offices of president and vice president of these United States, by the*

members of congress, is, at this time, both politic and expedient, to preserve harmony and secure union—

*Resolved, That it is now the only practicable mode whereby the wishes of a majority of the nation, are likely to be attained—*

*Resolved, That the governor be requested to transmit to the senators and representatives of this state in congress, a copy of this preamble and resolutions; and also a similar copy to the executive of each of the United States, with a request that the same be laid before their respective legislatures.*

[These resolutions were rejected.]

## Eighteenth Congress—first session.

SENATE.

*December 26.* Nothing was done in the senate this day of immediate importance, and the needful notices of the proceedings will sufficiently appear in subsequent accounts. Adjourned till Monday.

*December 29.* Several petitions being presented, among them the memorial of sundry persons of the city and county Philadelphia, praying a revision of the tariff—

Mr. *Hayne* submitted the following resolution, which was read and laid over for consideration:

*Resolved, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a navy yard at Charleston, S. C. for the building and repairing of sloops of war and other vessels of an inferior class.*

[Mr. *Hamilton* made a similar motion in the house of representatives, but in favor of Charleston or Beaufort.]

In pursuance of notice heretofore given, Mr. *Mills* asked, and obtained leave to introduce the following joint resolution:

*Resolved, &c. That the following amendment to the constitution of the United States be proposed to the legislatures of the several states; which, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of said constitution:*

The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose, by ballot, one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list, the said house shall, in like manner, choose the president. But, in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote. A quorum, for this purpose, shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors, shall be the vice president. But, if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the vice president.



Mr. *Van Buren*, also, obtained leave to introduce the following resolution:

*Resolved, &c.* That the following amendment of the constitution of the United States be proposed to the legislatures of the several states:

The electors of president and vice president of the United States shall be chosen by the people of the several states, in districts equal in number to the number of electors to which each state is entitled, to be composed of contiguous territory, and, as near as may be, equal in the number of persons to be represented, or of persons qualified to vote for members of the most numerous branch of the state legislature. The qualification of the voters at such election shall be the same as is required of electors for the most numerous branch of the state legislature. The electors of president and vice president, convened at the time and place appointed by law, for the purpose of giving in their votes, shall have power, in case any of them fail to attend, to choose an elector or electors, in the place of him or them so failing to attend. Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, the day or days on which they shall give their votes, which shall be the same throughout the United States. But the authority to divide the states into districts for the choice of electors; to direct the election to be held; to prescribe the manner thereof, except as to the time of holding the same, and the qualifications of the voters; and the place of meeting of the electors aforesaid, is reserved, exclusively, to the legislatures of the several states.

If, upon counting the votes for president and vice-president, in the manner directed by the constitution, it shall appear that no person has a majority of the whole number of the electors chosen, it shall be the duty of the president of the senate, forthwith, to notify the president of the United States thereof; who shall, immediately, by proclamation, and also by notification to the executives of the several states, publish the number of votes given to each person as president; whereupon, the electors shall again meet on the day which shall have been, by law, appointed for that purpose, with the like power of supplying vacancies, and vote for one of the two persons as president, who shall have received, at the first meeting of the electors, the greatest number of votes for such office; or, if it should happen, that more than two persons have received the greatest, and also an equal number of votes, the said electors shall vote for one of them as president. The said electors shall, thereupon, transmit one of the lists, to be made at their first meeting, and also that made at their second meeting, signed and certified by them, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate, to be proceeded upon as the constitution has prescribed, except that the person having the greatest number of votes at the second meeting of the said electors shall be the president. But, if two or more persons shall have received the greatest and an equal number of votes at the second meeting of the said electors, the house of representatives shall choose one of them for president of the United States, as now prescribed by the constitution.

In support and explanation of their respective propositions, Mr. *Mills* and Mr. *Van Buren* spoke at some length.

Both the resolutions were referred to the same committee to whom the other propositions, for amending the constitution, have been referred.

The resolution offered on Friday last, by Mr. *Barton*, proposing inquiry into the expediency of

exposing to public sale the lead mines and Salines belonging to the United States, was again read and agreed to.

Several resolutions heretofore submitted were taken up and agreed to.

The bill to revive and continue in force certain acts relative to duties on imports and tonnage, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. *Smith*, at considerable length, stated the objects of the bill. It continues the act that repealed all discriminating duties on the vessels of those nations which admit ours on terms of reciprocity; but, after some remarks from Mr. *Lloyd*, of Massachusetts, and Mr. *Hayne*, the further consideration of the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

Adjourned.

December 30. Mr. *Hayne's* resolution, submitted yesterday, was taken up and agreed to.

The bill to revive and continue in force certain acts relating to discriminating duties on imports and tonnage, was taken up, as in committee of the whole. Some discussion took place in regard to the details of the bill, in which Messrs. *Macon*, *Holmes*, of Maine, *Smith*, *Benton*, *Barbour*, *Lloyd*, of Massachusetts, *Brown* and *Hayne*, participated. The bill, as submitted by the committee of finance, was reported to the senate without amendment, and passed to be engrossed and read a third time. By general consent, the bill afterwards had its third reading, was passed, and sent to the house of representatives for concurrence.

The bill for the relief of Thomas W. Bacot, postmaster, at Charleston, to refund to him the sum of \$300, which he had paid for the arrest of a mail robber, was passed to a third reading.

December 31. After the presentation of memorials, &c. the bill for the relief of Thomas W. Bacot was passed.

The resolutions concerning the election of officers of the senate were discussed, and the further consideration of them postponed till Friday.

The following resolution, submitted yesterday by Mr. *Elliott*, was again read for consideration:

*Resolved*, That the president of the United States be requested to cause an application to be made to the British government, through our minister at that court, for a correct list of the names of such persons as may have been paid, with the sums received by each, for lands held by them in the Floridas, previous to the treaty of 1783, and of which they were deprived, on the transfer of that territory to Spain, by virtue of said convention."

Mr. *E.* having explained the object of the resolution, it was agreed to.

The senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and then adjourned until Friday.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, December 26 Mr. *Shane*, from the committee of elections, made a report on the petition of sundry inhabitants of Norfolk county, in Massachusetts, remonstrating against the election of John Bailey, a member of the house, on account of his having not been, at the time of his election, an inhabitant of the district and state in which he was elected—but a resident at the city of Washington: and asking for power to send for testimony; which leave was granted, nem. con.

On motion of Mr. *McKim*, the report from the secretary of state, respecting sick and disabled American seamen admitted into the hospitals at Liverpool, which had some days since been laid on the table, was referred to the committee of commerce.

On motion of Mr. *Wayne*, it was

*Resolved*, That the committee on revolutionary pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of fixing, by law, the net

amount of annual income, which shall disqualify any applicant from being placed on the pension list, under the acts of March 18th, 1818, and May 1st, 1820.

The engrossed bill extending the half pay pensions of officers, widows, &c. was read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The bills for the relief of Breintnal Robbins and Loudon Case were passed and sent to the senate.

The engrossed bill for the relief of Jacob Schaeffer, was then read a third time; and the question being on the passage of the bill,

Mr. Taylor moved that it be re-committed to the committee on private land claims, with instructions "to inquire into the expediency of so amending the same, as to provide for the allowance of bounty land to the non-commissioned officers and privates of the United States' army, and to their representatives, who enlisted for five years, or during the war, and were honorably discharged previous to the expiration of the respective terms of their enlistment."

The case of this claimant may be stated as follows: He enlisted as a private in the army of the United States for five years; but, after serving some eighteen months, he was discharged, the war being over, and he being anxious to rejoin his family, on condition of relinquishing his claim to bounty land. He now asks for the passage of a law to give him his bounty land. [There was an additional ground for his claim for 160 acres of land, viz. that he had purchased the assignment of the claim of another soldier to his bounty land, but not with sufficient formality to give him a legal title to it; but this ground was little relied upon, the debate turning upon the principle involved in the other claim].

On the principle of this bill a debate arose, in which considerable eloquence and ingenuity were displayed, which occupied the whole day; in the course of which, the claim was opposed by Messrs. Taylor, Whittlesey, Sterling, Wright, Livermore, Kremer, Rankin, and Cook; and advocated by Messrs. W. Smith, and A. Smyth, (of Va.) Campbell, (of Ohio), Mallary, Houston, Webster, and Storrs.

The general grounds on which this bill was opposed, were, that it was unfair to make a difference between the case of this soldier and so many others who were discharged under similar circumstances. If any act was passed, it ought to be a general one—that Schaeffer could not claim either on the ground of his own services, or those of Sharp, because, in his own person, he had not served the five years for which he had enlisted, and had, besides, expressly covenanted to relinquish his bounty land; and the transfer of Sharp's warrant to him was directly in the face of an express law prohibiting such transfers. If this petition should be granted, there was nothing to hinder all the soldiers who, at the close of the war, had relinquished their bounty land for the sake of a discharge, from still demanding it, even although, (as was the case with some), they had served but a few weeks. The petitioner had not obtained, what the law expressly demanded, an "honorable discharge," with a "certificate of having faithfully performed his duty."

The ground taken by the advocates of the bill was, that Schaeffer had fulfilled his contract with government, having served till discharged; that his discharge was to be considered as an "honorable" one, since nothing appeared to the contrary; and that his relinquishment of his bounty land was void in law, the officers having had no right to interpose conditions on the discharge of a soldier; such an

act, under the circumstances, being an unfair advantage taken of his situation.

The motion of Mr. Taylor was negatived by a large majority.

After further debate, the question was, at length, taken on the passage of the bill, the yeas and nays having been required by Mr. Taylor, of New York, and decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbot, Alexander, of Tennessee, Allen, of Tennessee, Archer, Ball, Baylies, J. S. Barbour, Bartley, Beecher, Blair, Brown, Bockner, Burleigh, Campbell, of Ohio, Collins, Condict, Conner, Crowninshield, Culpeper, Dwight, Edwards, of Pennsylvania, Ellis, Floyd, Foote, of New York, Forsyth, Garrison, Gaslay, Gist, Gurley, Hamilton, Hemphill, Henry, Hooks, Houston, Incks, Johnson, of Virginia, F. Johnson, Kent, Lawrence, Lettwich, Letcher, Locke, Long, McKean, McLean, of Ohio, Mallary, Marvin, Moore, of Kentucky, Neal, Newton, Patterson, of Ohio, Plumer, of Pennsylvania, Reynolds, Richards, Saunders, Sanford, Sharpe, Sibley, Sloane, Arthur Smith, Alexander Smyth, William Smith, Stauffer, J. Stephenson, Strong, Thompson, of Georgia, Trimble, Tucker, of South Carolina, Tyson, Vance, of Ohio, Van Rensselaer, Webster, Whipple, Whittlesey, White, Williams, of N. York, Wilson, of N. York, Wilson, of South Carolina, and Wilson, of Ohio—79.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, of Virginia, Allen, of Massachusetts, Allison, Bailey, Barber, of Conn. Bartlett, Bassett, Bradley, Brock, Buck, Cady, Cambreleng, Carter, Cary, Casady, Clark, Cobb, Cooke, Cook, Crafts, Craig, Cushman, Day, Durfee, Dwyer, Eddy, Foote, of Connecticut, Frost, Fuller, Gattin, Hall, Harris, Harvey, Hayden, Herkimer, Hobert, Hogeboom, Holcombe, Jenkins, Kremer, Lathrop, Lincoln, Litchfield, Livermore, McArthur, McCoy, McDuffie, McKim, Mangum, Martindale, Mattleck, Matson, Miller, Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, Moore, of Alabama, Nelson, O'Brien, Owen, Peterson, of Pennsylvania, Plumer, of New Hampshire, Randolph, Rankin, Reed, Rich, Rivers, Ross, Spaight, Spence, Sterling, Stewart, Stoddard, Swan, Taylor, Ten Eyck, Thompson, of Kentucky, Todd, Tomlinson, Udree, Vance, of North Carolina, Van Wyck, Vinton, Wayne, Whitman, Williams, of Virginia, Williams, of North Carolina, Henry Wilson, Wood, Woods, Wright—85.

So the bill was rejected. Adjourned.

Monday, Dec 29. Mr. Hogeboom offered the following resolution

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire whether any, and, if any, what, farther provision ought to be made, by law, relative to the military academy at West Point.

And the question being taken on the this resolution, *sub silentio*, it was decided in the negative by a large majority.

On motion of Mr. Floyd it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of occupying the Columbia or Oregon river, and to regulate the intercourse with the Indian tribes; and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Campbell it was

Resolved, That the committee on the post office and post roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing, by law, that every postmaster, intending to resign his appointment, shall give a reasonable notice, at his office, of such his intention.

Mr. Campbell stated in support of this resolution, that postmasters are now in the practice of resigning, *secretly*, and recommending a successor; whose appointment is often the first intimation any body receives of the intention of the predecessor to resign. He thought this inexpedient and unfair.

On motion of Mr. Farvelly, it was

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire into the organization and number of the engineer corps, and ascertain whether any alteration be necessary in the same.

After disposing of a private claim, and agreeing, in committee of the whole, to certain bills concerning clerks, marshals, &c. the committee took up the bill concerning costs in suits by patentees—

This bill provides, "That, in suits commenced in the courts of the United States, after the passage of this act, to recover damages for the violation of any right arising under letters patent, lawfully issued, for any new and useful invention, discovery or improvement, costs shall be allowed to the plaintiff or plaintiffs, in all cases, where the sum recovered by him or them, shall not be less than one hundred dollars."

Mr. Webster explained the reasons why the committee reported the bill—the present law forbids costs, if the amount of the judgment is less than 500 dollars, &c. Mr. Taylor, of N. Y. moved that



the minimum should be reduced to thirty dollars—there being many useful patents of small value, &c. This was agreed to, and the bill finally ordered, (in the house), to be engrossed for a third reading.

A bill for the relief of William Bartlett and John Stearns was considered, reported, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. And then the house adjourned.

*Tuesday, Dec. 30. Mr. Metcalfe*, from Kentucky, this day appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

*Mr. Webster*, from the committee on the judiciary, who were instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing an uniform system of bankruptcy, reported that it is not expedient to establish such system.

*Mr. Webster* observed, that the committee had thought it proper to make an early communication of their opinion on this important subject to the house. In this opinion, a great majority of the committee concurred; indeed, he believed he was the only member who had the misfortune to differ from that opinion. The whole committee, however, were desirous of giving a fair opportunity to those gentlemen who, like himself, were in favor of the system, to bring the question before the house. Such an opportunity would now be afforded, as any member might move to amend the report, by altering it from a negative to an affirmative character. It seemed to him to be proper, on several accounts, that the opinion of the house, on the general question of the expediency of a bankrupt law, should be taken, before a bill should be brought in. In such a bill there must necessarily be much of prolixity and detail; and very much discussion might be expected to arise on particular provisions, which would seem to be misplaced, until there should be some room to think that the general measure itself was acceptable to a majority of the house; until there was room to believe, that such a discussion upon details would have no effect but to consume time. If the house should now reverse this report the committee would cheerfully prepare and bring in a bill. He would take the liberty to suggest, however, whether the best way would not be to proceed by resolution. In this way, perhaps, not only the general question might be settled, but, if settled in favor of the measure, subsequent resolutions might proceed to settle some of the general outlines of the system; such, for example, as what classes of persons the system should extend to; whether only to traders, technically or legally so called, or to all persons, (by proper description), who have, ordinarily, occasion to use extensive credits; and whether it shall be a temporary or permanent system, &c. &c. He made these suggestions only for the consideration of those who, like himself, were in favor of the system. And, to the end that they might have an option, to proceed by way of resolution, or by motion, to amend the present report, he would move that the report lie upon the table.

The report was accordingly laid on the table.

The resolution offered yesterday by *Mr. Cook*, calling on the secretary of the treasury for a statement of the amount of money remaining to be paid by the purchasers of public lands prior to the 1st of July, 1820, and designating the amount due for lands in each state, was taken up and agreed to, *nem. con.*

*Mr. Rich* offered the following:

*Resolved*, That the committee on Indian affairs be instructed to inquire into the practicality and expediency of adopting measures which shall more effectually restrain either citizens of the United States or foreigners from hunting or trapping on lands to which the Indian title has not been extinguished (and exclude foreigners from a participation in the Indian trade.)

*Mr. Rich*, in introducing the above resolution, said that he conceived it due to the house to state some of the reasons which induced him to offer it for adoption, and hope that the inquiry it proposed would prove successful. During the last season, he was sorry to state, there had occurred on our western borders, a killing and wounding of traders, and a slaughtering of Indians, which was much to be regretted. The attack made by the Indians is said to have been unprovoked; it may have been so; he hoped, for the honor of our country, that such would turn out to have been the fact. He did not entertain a doubt, that all that could, under existing laws, be done to prevent so unhappy an occurrence, had been done by the executive. He believed, however, it would, on investigation, be found, that the laws had been violated, and the rights of our red brethren infringed. In support of his remarks, *Mr. R.* asked leave to read certain parts of the correspondence which had been submitted to the house on this subject—[He here read a letter of *Mr. Pilcher* to major O'Fallon, communicating a letter from *Mr. Gordon*, which gave an account of the arrangements for hunting made by the party.] This unhappy fracas had arisen, it seemed, while our traders were marching, trapping and counter-marching. [Here *Mr. Rich* quoted the letter from *gen. Atkinson* to *gen. Gaines*, enclosing another from *gen. Ashley* to major O'Fallon.] The object of this expedition, *Mr. R.* went on to say, was to procure and carry away that game to which the Indian tribes had as just a right as any of us have to the property we hold. In relation to that part of the resolution which refers to the exclusion of foreigners from this trade, unless we could effect this, he was persuaded we need look for nothing but a continual recurrence of events of the same kind as had occurred—a constant waste of human life. If more efficient means to preserve pacific relations with the Indian tribes could not be devised, or were impracticable, then we had better withdraw, at once, our troops from the Indian country altogether.

*Mr. Vance* moved to amend the resolution by striking out the last clause, (to exclude foreigners from the Indian trade), but afterwards withdrew the amendment, and the resolution was adopted, as moved by *Mr. Rich*.

*Mr. Floyd* moved that the message of the president and its accompanying documents, concerning the expenditures of the ordnance department, transmitted at the last session, but not printed in time to be then acted upon, should be referred to a select committee. *Mr. Taylor*, of N. Y. called for a reading of the message. It was read. Much debate followed as to the best manner of disposing of the subject—and *Mr. Saunders* was checked by the speaker because he seemed inclined to speak of the merits of certain of the expenditures. It was referred to a select committee, as proposed by *Mr. Floyd*.

The several private bills that had been heretofore ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, were read and passed.

The engrossed bill concerning costs in suits by patentees, was read a third time—and, after some remarks from *Messrs. Fouce* and *Wright*, who thought the minimum should be one hundred dollars, as before proposed, to prevent vexatious suits—the bill was recommitted.

Several private bills were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; as was also the bill for the relief of certain distillers in Berks county, in Pennsylvania.

*Wednesday, Dec. 31* Several reports on private petitions were received and variously disposed of—all which will be sufficiently noticed hereafter.

The bill for extending the Cumberland road was referred to a committee of the whole, being called up—73 to 70.

The bill from the senate, concerning *discriminatory duties*, was, after discussion, ordered to a third reading—and afterwards passed.

The bills for the relief of William Kendall, Sarah Chitwood, and certain distillers, were passed and sent to the senate.

The following message from the president of the United States, was received, by Mr. Mosher, his private secretary:

*"To the house of representatives of the United States:*

*"I transmit to the house of representatives, a report from the secretary of state, with accompanying documents, containing the information requested by the resolution of the house, of the 19th instant, relating to the condition and future prospects of the Greeks.*

JAMES MONROE.

*Washington, 31st Dec. 1823."*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

*Washington, 31st Dec. 1823.*

"The secretary of state, to whom has been referred the resolution of the house of representatives of the United States of the 19th inst. requesting the president of the United States to lay before the house any information he may have received, and which he may not deem it improper to communicate, relating to the condition and future prospects of the Greeks, has the honor of reporting to the president, the papers in the possession of this department, containing the information requested by the resolution of the house.

"JOHN QUINCY ADAMS."

#### *List of papers sent.*

Extract of a letter from Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Adams, dated 13th Dec. 1822—with  
Note, dated Corinth, 8th [20th] April, 1822—translation.

Note, Mr. Luriottis to Don Evaristo San Miguel, dated 21st Nov. 1822—translation.

Mr. Rush to Mr. Adams, 24th Feb. 1823—copy.

Mr. Luriottis to same, 20th do. do.

Mr. Adams to Mr. Rush 18th Aug. do. do.

Same to Mr. Luriottis, 18th do. do.

Extract of a letter to secretary of state, dated Marseilles, 6th August. 1823.

Do. do. 27th do.

Statistical table of Greece—translation—original copy received from Mr. Middleton.

The message, &c. was ordered to lie on the table.

And the house adjourned to Friday.

### CHRONICLE.

The congress frigate arrived at Norfolk on Wednesday last week—all well. She proceeded no further than Rio Janeiro with Mr. Rodney and his family—who, from thence, took his passage in a merchant vessel for Buenos Ayres. It is now stated that this frigate will be fitted out to join the squadron under the command of com. Porter.

Mr. James Mosher, jun. late of Baltimore, has been appointed private secretary of the president of the United States.

Mr. Petry, late consul general of France, who has resided forty years in the United States, is about to return home. In testimony of the esteem,

in which he was held, a very respectable committee of the citizens of Washington, invited him to a public dinner, which invitation his private engagements compelled him to decline.

*Pennsylvania.* M. C. Rogers, esq. of Lancaster, has been appointed secretary of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

*Small pox.* Seventeen adults and sixteen children died with the small pox, in Philadelphia, last week!—together, thirty-three! The whole number of deaths for the week was 132; of whom 82 were adults and 50 children.

*Slander.* Mr. James Clark, of the firm of Scott and Clark, pump and block makers, of Boston, has obtained a verdict of \$1000 damages, against Amos Binney, navy agent, in an action of slander, founded on comments, in Mr. Binney's publication, on the deposition given by Mr. Clark, in a late investigation by order of the secretary of the navy.

*Religious societies in New Hampshire.* The Waterville Intelligencer gives the following statement. Calvinistic Baptists 54; Free Will Baptists 55; Congregationalists 151; Presbyterians 8; Episcopalians 7; Methodists 28; Shakers 2; Sandeminians 1; Universalists 5 or 6; Roman Catholic 1.

*Portable gas.* A late London paper notices the starting of one of the regular coaches, at eight o'clock at night, brilliantly illuminated with portable oil gas, amidst the acclamations of a large concourse of people. The experiment, it is said, has succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations of the projectors.

*Admiralty decision.* Judge Peters, of the United States district court, for the district of Pennsylvania, has decided against the claim of the Spanish vice-consul, of five per cent. to be allowed him as consular fees, upon some Spanish property which had been abandoned at sea, but which was picked up and brought into Philadelphia. The property was libelled for salvage and this claim; for five per cent. upon the balance decreed to the Spanish owners, or their representatives, of the property. The vice consul alleged his claim upon the ground of his having notified his government for the information of those concerned, by which means the owners were enabled to recover their property; and the late Spanish minister certifies, that the Spanish "consuls and vice consuls have been in the habit of charging said commission of five per cent. on all such services, and which has been universally allowed, not only by individuals, but by the tribunals of the consulados, or chambers of commerce, in the ports of Spain and her dominions in America." The judge disallowed the charge upon two grounds, viz: that it did not appear that the notification of the vice consul was the means of informing the owners of the situation of their property; and that, even if such were the fact, the Spanish consul did no more than his duty as a public functionary of the Spanish nation.

After the sheet had been made up, except this, (the last) page, information reached us that the Virginia house of delegates had indefinitely postponed the report and resolutions submitted by Mr. Tyler, the probability of which was anticipated, as may be seen by a reference to the first page—The vote was taken on Tuesday last—for the postponement 77, against it 76—many members were absent. It was a delicate question



# NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES. No. 19—VOL. I.] BALTIMORE, JANUARY 10, 1824. [VOL. XXV. WHOLE NO. 643.]

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

THE ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT is inserted—the documents which accompanied it shall be given next week.

The aggregate amount of money that remained in the treasury on the first instant, was estimated at \$9,364,055 77, of which the sum of \$2,897,086 47 was made up of certain balances of appropriations, leaving \$6,466,969 30, as a surplus, to assist in defraying the current services of the year 1824. It is proposed to pay off the treasury note seven per cent. stock, amounting to \$8,696,355 27, which, it is estimated, may be accomplished, and still leave a balance of about 1,200,000 dollars in the treasury on the first of January, 1825; and there is payable in that year, \$10,331,000 of the six per cent. stock of 1813.

On the first of January, 1822, the public debt was \$93,423,605. It is estimated at \$90,177,962, on the first January, 1824. The difference, \$3,245,643, is made up by a payment of the six per cent. stock of 1820, (2,000,000), and some payments of the deferred stock.

**AUCTIONS.** The last Register contained a notice of a petition circulating at New-York, for the purpose of checking sales at auction. Similar petitions have been prepared and signed at Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. and it is probable that a bill, conditioned like that reported by Mr. Baldwin, some years ago, will be introduced into the house of representatives of the United States. It will be recollected that Mr. B's plan for the protection of domestic industry embraced three points—a tax on auctions, the prompt payment of duties on imports, and a revision of the tariff.

**THE GREEKS** go on bravely and with glorious success. They have beaten the Turks at every point, and destroyed and put to flight three armies of the barbarians, under the pacha of Adrianople, Jussef pacha and Mustapha pacha, all whom have lost great numbers of men, and the pursuit after the survivors was hot. They have also defeated their enemies at sea, and captured or destroyed many of the Turkish ships—*LAUS DEO*.

The spirit to assist them begins generally to prevail in the United States. Public and private bodies and individuals, are contributing handsomely: at the colleges, academies and schools, and in the churches—at the theatres, museums and other places of amusement or instruction—in the great cities and the small towns, much is doing, and the aggregate cannot fail to be of service to the Grecian cause. A *Barber* at New York, to shew his opposition to the *barbarous* Turks, opened his shop for two days to shave and dress hair, to aid the "Greek fund"—his receipts were *fourteen dollars and fifty cents*, which he paid over. This will support a soldier for a month, and if the example should become general, the effect will be powerful.

**EQUAL RIGHTS AND RECIPROCITY.** When the bill to revive and continue in force certain acts relative to discriminating duties on imports and tonnage, (which has since passed both houses), was before the senate, gen. *Smith*, of Maryland, gave a brief history of the commerce and commercial relations

of the United States, so far as the same was connected with the bill under consideration—in substance as follows: "that, on the adoption of the constitution, congress, in order to encourage American navigation, established a tonnage duty of *six cents* on American vessels, and *fifty cents* on foreign vessels, and an import duty of *ten per cent.* in favor of American shipping. At the close of the European wars which grew out of the French revolution, it was found that this discriminating system in our own favor might prove injurious to us, as foreign nations could and would retaliate; and, by various laws, of which the first was passed in 1815, all discriminating duties were repealed on the vessels of those nations which would admit ours on terms of reciprocity. These laws, as respected the Netherlands, were met by that country in the spirit of reciprocity; but, they had lately imposed a discriminating duty on American vessels, supposing that our reciprocal laws, which would expire yesterday, would not be revived. The diplomatic agent from the Netherlands had given an assurance that if our equalizing act were revived, that government would repeal its law as it respected us, &c."

¶ This discriminating duty, afterwards raised to one dollar per ton on foreign vessels, together with the additional *ten per cent.* imposed as the duty on goods, if not imported in American bottoms, were expected, (as general Smith tells us), to operate "so favorably as to induce American merchants to build vessels, that this expectation was abundantly realized." That "the commerce of the country made such rapid progress under this [PROTECTIVE] system, as to render it very little necessary;" and we see that it was abandoned in favor of all nations that "would admit our vessels on terms of reciprocity."

What a volume of instruction is here! American talent, industry and capital, being protected and applied to the manufacture and management of ships, entered into such competition with the commerce of the old and rich nations of Europe, as soon to render that protection "very little necessary!" The "system," says Seybert, was intended to secure to the United States "the monopoly of the tonnage required for their commerce." Why, in the name of common sense, may not a system be devised, with equal justice, to secure to the United States a "monopoly" of the manufactures required for the preservation of our people from the inclemency of the seasons, needful to agriculture and the mechanic arts, and the defence of the republic? Just before the late war, the disgraceful and degrading proposal was officially made to abandon, in part, our hostile relations with England, that we might import a few blankets from that country!—and, when the war took place, we were seemingly in want of almost all sorts of supplies. But it appears that the merchants only—they who cry out against "monopolies," and say "let us alone," are entitled to possess and enjoy the protection of the country, as a privileged class! This protection established them—enabled them to compete with others of all nations, and built them up so strongly, that they were willing to relinquish it in favor of all who would meet them on "terms of reciprocity." With such a result before us, why should not protection be afforded to produce "reciprocity," in other respects? But

the merchants are generally opposed to it; and their conduct reminds me of the following story, which applies direct to the case:

Two persons clubbed to purchase a glass of grog—one of them eagerly swallowed down about one third of the quantity, and, crying "*hem*," proposed that the balance should be *reduced* with water before his companion drank of it, that he himself might have the better chance of a *second* drink—but the other said, "stop, if you please, let me cry *hem* too, and then put in as much water as you like."

The application is so easy that comment is useless. The navy was built, and is supported to sustain and guard the commerce of the United States—avowedly, in the act itself, for its "*protection*"—and that protection (generally) has cost us scores of millions of dollars. We keep up squadrons in the Mediterranean, West Indies and South seas, to defend the interests of our ship owners and merchants. In the first, the cost of the squadron is sometimes almost equal to the *whole* amount of the trade carried on with that part of the world—and I say it is well; but I should like to know why one interest is kept up at so great a cost, and other interests, more important, suffered to struggle for themselves? The *agriculturalists*—all who cultivate grain, raise sheep and swine and cattle, hemp, flax, &c. are begging for a tariff that may encourage manufactures, and so create a sure market for their products. They do not ask a "*monopoly*," such as the merchants possessed, or seek the disbursement of a million and a half *per annum* from the public treasury to "*protect*" them; they simply request that it should be done to other nations, in matters of trade, as they do unto us. They seek "*RECIPROCITY*," and would say to Great Britain and the rest, if you will not receive our wheat, even when we can and will sell it to you at one half the price which your own costs, we cannot, will not, receive your woolen and cotton goods, hardware, glass, paper, &c. &c.

Nor were the discriminating duties on tonnage and imports, and the support of the navy, the only species of *protection* and encouragement afforded to the merchants—they were allowed long credits on the amount of the duties payable, and thus given *capital*, at the risk of the government, to an average amount of from twelve to fifteen millions of dollars, the interest on which is equal, (on the least sum), to *seven hundred and twenty thousand dollars* a year. Here is a pretty "*bonus*" indeed! That sum is lost annually to the people on account of interest, the practice, every where else, I believe, is, that such duties are promptly paid. If the evil ended with this loss on interest it would be the less matter—but the fact is, that the *capital* gained to importers, by this credit, leads to extravagant importations and a wild business, and has caused many bankruptcies among the merchants themselves, as well as retarded the progress of domestic industry, by the glut of foreign goods imported to interfere with and *unsettle* its various pursuits.

I wish it clearly understood that I do not object to these advantages afforded to the ship-owners and merchants. All that is asked is, that some like advantages may be granted to a many times more numerous and more valuable class of people—the free laborers of the United States, engaged in other businesses. Let them possess only that "*reciprocity*" which is secured to the merchants, and a like vigilance in the government to defend it. If my rich neighbor's *ship* was excluded at London or Liverpool, we should think nothing of sending a special

minister to Great Britain—but who could think of such a procedure because *books* of my manufacture, or *wheat*, the growth of a friend in the country, are excluded? What political right has my neighbor which I myself and my friend do not possess?

The protection afforded to commerce, *established* it: the protection afforded to the manufacturers of coarse cotton goods has *established* them. Our ships are navigated, and those goods sold, as cheap as the ships or goods of others are navigated or sold—if not cheaper. With these plain *practical* facts before us, why should we hesitate to afford a general protection to bring about such general results? Why should we not demand of all nations that degree of "*reciprocity*," in regard to the most essential articles of necessity or comfort, which we claim and receive that we may be the *carriers* of our own goods? Is the *carrying* of more importance than the *making* of them? Would the export be less—it is less, because British ships enter our ports on the same terms that our own ships are received at? And what difference does it make, as to the value of those goods, whether they are carried in American or British bottoms? Protection has caused reciprocity, as to commerce—let it produce, (and it will produce it, if permitted), the same effect as to agriculture and manufactures, and the United States will advance in prosperity with as much rapidity as any prudent and enlightened statesman can wish for.

COTTON MANUFACTURES. An old and much respected friend, now engaged in the cotton manufacture, says that the article in the Register of the 27th ultimo, on this subject, exactly represents the state of the case—and adds,

"By the present tariff, cotton yarn, as fine as No. 30, and the goods made out of such yarn, is fully protected, as it regards foreign competition; but, in consequence of the business being good in the years 1820, '21 and '22, capitalists were induced to vest their money so plentifully, and spindles and looms multiplied so rapidly, that the consumption could not keep pace with them: in consequence, the domestic competition has rendered the business a losing one—and cotton goods, of the description stated, are sold at 33 to 50 per cent. cheaper than they were previous to the present tariff; and cheaper than they could be imported *free of duty*. All cottons made of yarn as high as No. 60, should have the same degree of protection—this would employ some of the spindles now on coarse work, and give a reasonably profitable business to the whole, though the fine goods would soon be as cheap, if not cheaper, than they are now: the value of them would be kept at home, and many be employed and paid out of the money, which we now send away to support foreign laborers. All cotton goods may safely be subject to duty as costing 50 cents per square yard—and the consumer will get them cheaper for the protection afforded. The proof is in what has happened in respect to the coarse goods."

BRITISH MANUFACTURES. The late English papers speak much of the *hostility* displayed by Russia and Holland against the encouragement heretofore given to the importation of British manufactures. Many powerful societies have been formed, under the direction and support of Alexander, to encourage the use of domestic fabrics; and it is stated that, while in England and partaking of her hospitality, &c. he kept his eye constantly upon the great sources of wealth in that country, that he might ap-



ply them for the benefit of his own people; and it is said that he has caused a wonderful improvement in the state of agriculture and the arts in Russia—that he has advanced his subjects half a century before any other people in Europe, those of Great Britain excepted, to which Russia is the most powerful competitor. The markets of Holland are still open; yet the low price of labor affords the British but few chances of profitable adventure—besides, the manufactures of Holland are rapidly increasing. It is in these facts, most probably, that so much *sensibility* is felt about the late American colonies of Spain. If these are reduced to “legitimacy,” there is no doubt that British manufactures will receive a more deadly blow than they ever before experienced, as is well observed in the New York Evening Post. It might have been added, that the measures which *will be* adopted in the United States, will not lessen the force of it.

THE CAUCUS. The prospect of holding a congressional caucus daily diminishes. Indeed, several letters from Washington say it is abandoned altogether: others, however, lead to the belief that an attempt will be made, at the heel of the session, to get one up—and some state, that, if one is held at all, it will be held for the support of *avowed principles*, through a preference of *persons*—which, in truth, is the only ground on which the proceeding can expect to receive the approbation of the people of the United States. If the friends of either of the candidates see proper to meet, and send forth their *reasons* why such person should be supported, it does not seem that any sound objection will be offered to the measure. The candidate will stand as solemnly pledged to maintain the principles thus proclaimed, and the people, with reference to them, will support or oppose the party recommended. In this case, there cannot be much juggling, and all of us will know *why* one man is to be preferred to another.

As mentioned in our last, the house of delegates of Virginia, refused to sanction the report and resolutions of Mr. Tyler, recommending a congressional caucus, and we see it stated that eight or ten of the senators and representatives from that state in congress, have declared that they would not attend one.

Pennsylvania has declined to act on the subject of the Tennessee resolutions; and it is understood that the members of congress from that state will not go into a *partial* caucus—it must be general, or they will not attend.

It is mentioned that the legislatures of Ohio and South Carolina have protested against a caucus—but the proceedings have not yet reached us.

The fact is stated as being clearly ascertained, that a very large majority of the “republican” members of congress are decidedly opposed to a caucus—others that were half-disposed to attend one, have absolutely rejected the idea, believing that the people will not sanction the proceeding. So it seems probable that a formidable *conspiracy* against public opinion and the wishes of the citizens of the United States, has been scattered and dispersed by the power of truth.

\*The Franklin Gazette says that this majority is *three-fourths* of the “republican” members.

The same paper adds, that not a single republican member, in the house of representatives, from Pennsylvania, will attend a caucus, and not more than one of the senators.

The time may arrive when the secret springs and chief agents in this conspiracy will be exposed, and the truth be shewn as clear as the sun at noon-day, that its object was the “loaves and fishes” for the benefit of a few, not the support of measures for the good of the country. Indeed, that some of the dearest interests of the people were to have been bartered away for the possession of influence and the profit of office. It is possible that the suspicion of this has caused many to retire from the disposition to caucus, as originally proposed; and if all should become sensible of it, few will remain to advocate the system, beyond the amount of the *managers* themselves.

We may soon expect a great “backing out”—at Washington and elsewhere,

PRESIDENTIAL. Under this head we shall continue to collect, or notice, the chief things which take place, being thought useful to the public intelligence just now, or to be referred to hereafter.

Meetings have been held in Baltimore to form a “Jackson Club,” and adopt measures to promote the election of the general to the presidency. The popular feeling in this city is decidedly, and without doubt, in his favor.

A meeting of the republican members of the legislature of Pennsylvania was called, by one of them, on the 5th of Jan. When met, it appeared that the object was to adopt measures by which the several counties should send delegates to a convention, to be held at Harrisburg, for the purpose of nominating electors of president. As a substitute for this, it was proposed to raise a committee to consider and report on the best mode of securing to Pennsylvania her due weight in the election of a president, &c. After debate, the meeting adjourned to the evening of the 9th Jan. without deciding on either of the resolutions.

Resolutions recommending general Jackson for the next president, have passed to a third reading in the legislature of Alabama—yeas 59, nays 18.

Mr. Smith, senator, and Messrs. Kent, McKim, Neale and Mitchell, representatives in congress, have acknowledged the receipt of the resolutions which passed the legislature of Maryland, in respect to congressional caucuses. Mr. Lloyd, the other senator, in return, addressed the following note to the governor, with a request that he would lay it before the legislature of the state:—

Washington, Dec. 31, 1823.

To governor Stevens—

DEAR SIR: I have had the honor to receive from the executive council the preamble and resolutions, adopted by the legislature of Maryland, on the subject of congressional caucus, in which the senators and representatives are “requested to use their influence to prevent the same.”

To the voice of the people of Maryland, when fairly and legitimately expressed, I shall always listen with interest, and shall *never fail* to feel for it the most profound respect, and, in my legislative capacity, I will represent *the wishes of the people*, or resign the duties of a station in which I have been placed by their confidence and kindness; but, sir, I have too high a respect for the legislature of Maryland, to suppose that this resolution is intended, by them, to have the force of a legislative instruction. They know too well, I am sure, their own powers, and respect too highly the rights of others, to usurp the authority of depriving me of the privilege secured to every citizen of the state; to wit—*the privilege of taking an open and an honest part in the election of the chief magistrate of the republic.*

On the question of congressional caucus, I humbly conceive that the members of congress, as the representatives of the people, hold co-equal and co-ordinate powers with the members of state legislatures; but, considering this a question between the people of Maryland and the people of the union, and not between me and the legislature, I shall only observe—that, if a congressional recommendation be made, *the power and right of deciding on its expediency, and the merit of the recommendation* will still remain, *where it always should be, in the hands of the people of the union*; and the people of Maryland will have to decide on the policy of harmonizing with the majority of the union, and thereby securing to the state her due and relative weight in the public councils of the nation, or of sacrificing these advantages at the shrine of personal predilection. If no congressional recommendation be made, in all probability the state and the union will be convulsed by a contested election *for men and not for principles*, an event sincerely to be deprecated by every friend of civil liberty. Permit me, sir, through you to inform the legislature, that as a representative of the state, I shall *cheerfully, promptly and honestly* co-operate with them in the discharge of our *public and legitimate functions*; that *to the will of the people* I shall always yield *with due submission*; but, in my *private capacity*, I must claim the exercise of those rights which are secured to me by the *laws and constitution* of my country.

I present to you, sir, and through you, to the legislature, my considerations of high respect.

EDW. LLOYD.

The attempt having failed, (as I believed that it would), to induce the legislature of Virginia to recommend the holding of a congressional caucus—a meeting of the members was called in their "individual capacities," and a legislative caucus held in the capitol, at Richmond, on Monday evening last—present 13 members of the senate and 144 members of the house of delegates, Lion Banks, esq. speaker of the latter, in the chair. A committee was appointed to report resolutions, &c. They withdrew, and, soon returning, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were agreed to:

"To secure concert among the republicans of the union, to give to the majority of the people of this nation their due ascendancy by means of the electoral votes, and to avoid a resort to the house of representatives:

"*Resolved*, That we approve the political sentiments declared by the republican members of the state of New York, at a meeting held on the 22d day April, 1823; and that we esteem the measure by them recommended, under existing circumstances, as the best practical expedient.\*

"*Resolved*, That the republican members of congress from this state, be recommended to endeavor to procure a nomination of fit persons to fill the offices of president and vice-president of the United States.

"*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and be published."

WM. MUNFORD, secretary.

The 'Enquirer' says "that the caucus has named no man, but that "a large and decided majority was in favor of Wm. H. Crawford." The whole number of members, in both branches of the legislature, amount to 236, of whom it is stated 26 were out of

town, and four, that were present at the meeting protested against the proceedings.

*Legislature of North Carolina.*

The legislature of this state adjourned on New Year's day, after passing 107 laws, and 26 resolutions. The following message was transmitted to the legislature by the governor, on the Saturday preceding:

*To the honorable the general assembly of the state of North Carolina.*

Gentlemen: In compliance with the request of the legislature of Tennessee, I take the liberty of presenting to your honorable body the observations and resolutions of that state, expressed to their representatives in congress, dissuading them from uniting in caucus intentionally to nominate any person to the next presidency.

These resolutions and their exordium are couched in strong impressive language, supporting the constitution of the United States zealously in its primitive purity, before innovation, or rancorous faction, distorted its plain, simple signification.

Whether the elections by the people, that gave the presidency to gen. Washington, Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson, were not as patriotic and constitutional as those that promoted Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe, to the chief magistracy, is not a very difficult problem to solve. But whether the people would, or would not, have possessed the same patriotism and unanimity of sentiment, without the existence of a caucus, in the election of the two last named gentlemen to the presidency, is a question that may appear more difficult of solution. But my sentiments are, that the people will always do right in using the elective franchise, if they are not disturbed or dictated to in their wise deliberative councils.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

GABL. HOLMES.

*Executive office, 27th December, 1823.*

In the house of commons, a motion was made to communicate the message to the senate, with a proposition to have the same printed, a copy for each member; which, after a warm debate, was carried, by 64 votes to 58. In the senate, when the communication was received from the house of commons, a motion was made to postpone indefinitely the motion to print the communication, on which the senate divided, 27 to 27, and the speaker gave the casting vote in favor of postponement.

*Legislature of Georgia.*

In the house of representatives, on the 16th ult. the following message was received from the governor:

*Executive department, Georgia,*

*Milledgeville, 16th Dec. 1823.*

Having been made the instrument of conveying to you the accompanying document, transmitted to me by gov. Carroll, of Tennessee, at the request of the legislature of that state, I would cheerfully have submitted it to you without comment; but, as forbearance in this respect might be construed into an approval on my part of any thing contained in it, I do not hesitate to lay before you the crude suggestions to which it has given rise, trusting that they will be regarded with all the indulgence to which good intention may entitle them.

This paper purports to be a formal act of the legislature of Tennessee; and its object, the denunciation, of what it pleases to call a caucus, which may, possibly, be held at the city of Washington, by members of congress, for certain purposes. What precise and definite meaning the legislature of Tennessee designed to attach to the word cau-

\*For these resolutions, see last vol. of the REGISTER, May 3, page 135.



cus, I cannot conceive. It is not an English word—it is not to be found in our dictionary, and, being an uncouth word, and of harsh sound, I hope never will. It is not to be found in either the constitution or laws of Tennessee, and, being a mere abstract conception, cannot become a subject of legislation at all. The paper evidently refers to a contemplated meeting of the members of congress to influence a decision on a certain question. Can any act of the legislature of Tennessee affect the persons of members of congress or others at the city of Washington? There, it has no more jurisdiction than it has beyond sea. Members of congress, like all other officers of government, stand in two relations to society, the one public, the other private—they forfeit nothing of their rights as individuals by assuming public duties, and the most arbitrary despotism could not prevent their assembly for purposes not expressly inhibited by the laws. Such an assembly, for convivial or social purposes, might intermingle, with its amusements, the gravest discussions, and, among these, the very question, the discussion of which, by that assembly, the legislature of Tennessee so ardently denounces: it would give to itself a name other than that of caucus, and then the vain unprofitable resolution of the legislature of Tennessee would not have even a shadow on which to fix itself.

It is thus that legislatures, on the eve of great elections, stepping aside from their legitimate province, enter the field of contention, inflame the angry passions, making contentions more fierce, and the tumult more boisterous; and it is thus, that instead of seeing a great and wise people moving with calmness and deliberation to the election of their first magistrate, the political arena presents a scene, where, as in the turbulent days of Rome, the bitterest feelings of human nature are in conflict, which, from idle agitations, grow into tempest, and when they do no worse, make us discontented with ourselves, and bring representative government into disrepute every where. G. M. THOMP.

Which was read, with the accompanying documents; and, on motion, the documents were ordered to be laid on the table the balance of the session—yeas 33—nays 17.

**GRAND ATTEMPT.** Three persons lately tendered a piece of paper, purporting to be a note of the bank of the United States for five hundred dollars, to a lottery broker in Baltimore, in payment. It was discovered to be a counterfeit, and the persons were arrested. One of the men and two women were subsequently committed by judge Brice. They deserved better luck for their impudence.—Their act reminds me of many "breaches of trust" committed by gentlemen within a few years past. To be sure, the amount was the paltry sum of \$500, but sufficient to convince any one, [if they knew the note was a counterfeit], that they meant to be rogues of distinction.

**THE COLLEGES.** What possible good results from announcing to the public, that a few factious boys now and then insult their instructors and "kick up a row," in our colleges? Such things have always happened and they always will—so long as youths, indulged at home, are sent to colleges and required to submit to their discipline—without which the object of their establishment would be defeated. I respectfully suggest it to my brother editors, whether it would not be best to desist from such publications? It seems to me that it encourages a disposition to make riots.

**THE 8TH OF JANUARY.** A splendid ball was given, in this city, in honor of the victory of New Orleans, and the victor. The latter was invited to attend, through general Charles Ridgley, of Hampton, chairman of the managers, and waited upon by a committee—to which he returned the following reply—

*Washington city, Dec. 31st, 1823.*

SIR: I assure you, it would afford me great pleasure, were it in my power to accept your polite invitation, for the 8th of January, presented me, this day, by general Winder, Messrs. Riggins, Howard and Hollins, in behalf of the citizens of Baltimore. A recollection of the kindness, the hospitality and good treatment extended, by her citizens, towards me in 1819, when assaults, of a violent kind, were attempted on my feelings and character, for endeavors made in my country's welfare, are not forgotten, nor will they be forgotten. There are reasons, however, which, at this time, place it out of my power to accept the invitation which the citizens of your city have been pleased to extend toward me. Official duties, which are imposed upon me by the situation I occupy, would alone deny an acceptance of the invitation presented; but, in addition, I have become previously engaged, in this city, on the evening of the 8th, which two causes combined will be considered by you, I hope, a sufficient apology, for an omission, on my part, to comply with the polite request you have made.

I pray you to accept, for yourself, my best wishes for your health, and tender my grateful acknowledgments to the citizens of Baltimore for the distinguished honor which, through you, they have done me.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient servant. **ANDREW JACKSON.**

*General Charles Ridgley, of Hampton,  
Chairman of the managers.*

**A REVOLUTIONARY NEW YEAR'S GIFT.** On Thursday, the first of January, Mr *Custis*, of Arlington, presented to general Jackson the military pocket telescope used by the commander-in-chief of the armies of liberty in the war of the revolution.

To this interesting memorial of our olden time, Mr. C. had affixed a silver plate, with the following inscription:

*Erat auctoris, est conservatoris, libertatis.  
1775—1783.*

Mr. *Custis*, on presenting the gift, observed, that, although it was in itself of but little value, there was attached unto it recollections of the most interesting character. It had been raised to the eye of the departed chief, in the most awful and momentous periods of our mighty conflict; it had been his companion from '75 to '83, amid the toils, privations, the hopes, the fears, and the final success, of our glorious struggle for independence; and, as the memorial of our hero who triumphed to obtain liberty, it is now appropriately bestowed upon the hero who triumphed to preserve it. Mr. C. requested that, as he, the general, was childless, he would be pleased, at his decease, to leave the telescope, as Alexander left his kingdom—"to the most worthy."

General Jackson received the revolutionary relic in a manner peculiarly impressive, which shewed that, however time, hard service, and infirmity, may have impaired a frame no longer young, the heart was still entire, and alive to the heroic and generous feelings of the soldier, the patriot and the friend. The general replied, that he received a remembrance of the great father of his country with feelings not to be expressed by words. That, to this chieftain, under Heaven, we were all indebted.

ed for the liberty and happiness which we now enjoy. That it was with pride and pleasure he found himself selected as the depository of any thing which had belonged to one, whose memory is fondly cherished by the brave, the wise and good, of all nations, and continues to grow with the growth, and strengthen with the strength, of our happy country. That the very flattering marks of approbation and esteem which he received from his fellow citizens very far exceeded his merits. He could say that he had done his duty, and in the affections of his countrymen he experienced a most grateful reward for services which it was his fortune and happiness to have rendered. That the relic of the great and good, he should dearly prize: it would be treasured among the comforts and affections of his declining years, and when he should be no more, descend 'to the most worthy.'

Nat. Int.

**COLUMBIAN INSTITUTE AT WASHINGTON.** The annual election was held on the 27th ult. John Quincy Adams was elected president; Edward Cutbush, vice president; Asbury Dickens, secretary; and William Lambert, treasurer.

After the business of the day was transacted, the society dined at Brown's hotel—when the following, among other toasts, were drank:

*By Mr. John Q. Adams, president of the society*—The lamp of liberty, lighted by the torch of science.

*By Mr. John C. Calhoun*—Universal suffrage with universal education.

*By Mr. Dickerson, of New Jersey*—Internal improvement by roads and canals.

*By Doct. Thomas Sewall*—The quadrant, the planetarium, the electric rod and the steam boat: 'The triumph of American genius over the prejudices of Europe.'

Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Dickerson having retired, their healths were severally offered by different gentlemen, and drank; when

Mr. Adams gave the following toast:—*The secretary of the treasury*, and his speedy restoration to health.

Mr. Adams himself having retired, his health was drank; and then the company separated in much harmony and renewed good feelings.

**MARYLAND.** The amount of the funded stock possessed by the state of Maryland, as appears by the official documents laid before the legislature, is \$468,822 57, viz.

Exchanged six per cents. of 1812, \$133,717 83

'Three per cents, 335,104 74

468,822 57

**VIRGINIA.** On the 26th Dec. 1823, an ineffectual attempt was made in the house of delegates of Virginia, to obtain permission for a number of blacks, who had been emancipated by the will of their master, and obtained, by the same means, a considerable quantity of land, to remain in the state. During the course of the debate, Mr. Blackburn made the following observations:—

"Where, sir, I ask, are these people to go after you have driven them from the state? Other states around us are passing laws and erecting barriers to prevent their entrance. Where, I ask again, are they to go, unless the gentleman has provided some sort of Purgatory, in which they may be placed. Sir, they are human beings, at least, I trust we proved so much on a late occasion. They come from the hands, and are the formation of that God, who

"is no respecter of persons." The God who made them, knows no difference between us and them, though there be some difference between the colour of their skin and ours. But, sir, I really cannot talk on this subject. The law and policy of the legislature of 1806, are quoted. I detest your policy—I detest your law—I detest the whole plan and measures adopted from it. The very reason of all others the most extraordinary, is urged to expatriate these poor creatures—because they have property. You would send them and their money from the state, whereas, if you suffer them to remain, they will pay their taxes as well as you, and add to the wealth of the community."

**APPOINTMENTS** by the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate:

*Alexander Hamilton*, to be commissioner for ascertaining claims and titles to land in the territory of Florida.

*Samuel Larned*, of Rhode Island, to be secretary of legation to Chili.

*Franklin Litchfield*, a citizen of the United States, residing at Porto Cabello, in Colombia, to be consul of the United States at that place.

**EASTERN COMFORT.** No Southron, (says the National Intelligencer), who has ever been in New England, could fail to remark the great number of carriages for the conveyance of persons, such as gigs, and carriages of various descriptions, which he meets on the road. They have neither the appearance nor the reality of luxurious indulgencies, but of comfort, convenience and competence. They are among the fruits of the systematic industry, economy and frugality, which pervade that country, and enable the proprietor of half a score of acres of land to keep his gig, for church, for business, and for holidays. The following fact brought these impressions to our memory: "In the year 1791, when there was a tax on pleasure carriages, the whole number of *chaises*, owned in the town of Bridgewater, was twenty-one, and there are now owned in the towns into which Bridgewater is divided, 340 *chaises*, and 334 pleasure wagons:"—so that in a space, less than the limits of a single county, in Massachusetts, there are 674 pleasure carriages.

**STRAW BONNETS.** From the *Massachusetts Yeoman*. It appears that those engaged in the manufacture of domestic woollen goods, are making exertions to obtain further protection from government. Much has been said, and various are the opinions offered on the subject. Not feeling particularly interested in the different branches of domestic manufactures, I have not taken pains to obtain the information necessary for a writer on the subject. There is one branch, however, that seems to remain unnoticed, which, to me, appears important to the citizens of this state, and particularly of this county; I mean the manufacture of straw bonnets. This branch of domestic industry was introduced into this country, from England, about twenty years since. From that time it has gradually increased, until within two or three years. In conversation with one, who has been extensively engaged in manufacturing bonnets, I obtained information, which induced me to make inquiry for the purpose of ascertaining the number of hands employed in plating and sewing the straw. It appears that this branch is confined, principally, to the counties of Worcester, Middlesex, Norfolk and



Bristol. There have been manufactured about 300,000 bonnets in a year, at an average price of two dollars and seventy-five cents per bonnet, amounting to \$825,000—employing 25,000 persons, most of whom are females, from the age of four to twenty years. Those employed in plating the straw, have been enabled to support themselves, and, in many instances, to assist those of their immediate friends in destitute circumstances.

The business now is at a stand. The bonnet that, three years ago, would command two dollars and seventy-five cents, will not now sell for more than one dollar and twenty-five cents. The manufacturer, formerly, found ready sale in almost every city in the union, and many have been exported for foreign use. But now the demand has ceased, those families, who, heretofore, have been enabled to support themselves, from this employment, and have no other means of support, are reduced to suffering circumstances. Why is not the demand for American manufactured bonnets as great as formerly? The display of Leghorn bonnets throughout the country, furnishes the best answer that can be given. Our American straws are not "far fetched," neither do they "cost much," though they are handsome enough for the head-dress of any lady.

I hope some one, better able than myself, will call the attention of those directly interested, to this subject; and should there be a revision of the tariff, it would be well to have in readiness the claim which this branch of our manufactures has on the national government for protection. R.

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

*From London papers to the 22d, and those of Paris to the 21st of November.*

It was reported that a congress of the foreign ministers was to be held at Madrid about the first of December. The king had arrived there.

Ferdinand has dismissed his minister *Victor Saez*, because he opposed the *unconditional* restoration of the "holy inquisition." Let Spain rejoice, as the mad orator would say, for the *absolute* king is 'restored!'

The attempt to effect a Spanish loan has failed, both at Paris and London—at the latter, the agent was treated with contempt.

The French fleet generally remains in Cadiz bay, without any apparent intention of a speedy removal—indeed, some of them had hauled into the Caracas to repair. Certain of the vessels had taken on board the *brass cannon* from Cadiz, (even if not bored), supposed to be in part payment for services rendered the *absolute* king. The value of the artillery transferred is said to be nearly 8,000,000 dollars, drawn from Seville and other places.

Riego died like a man. The ashes of this martyr may yet nourish the tree of liberty. Ballasteros and Morillo are reported as being in arrest—and a faint hope is held out that these traitors will meet with their deserts. Another member of the cortes, who voted for the regency at Seville, has been arrested and hung.

There were at Gibraltar, on the 27th of October, upwards of 400 refugees from Cadiz—among them 60 deputies to the cortes.

Great preparations were making at Paris for the reception of the duke d'Angouleme—the conqueror of Spain!

The principal ministerial paper at Paris protests against the recognition of the independence of the Spanish colonies by any European power, and adds—"the question of their treatment will be decided with mature deliberation, and what may be decided

upon will be supported, not less with perseverance than force."

Lord Erskine died at Edinburgh on the 19th of November, of an inflammation in the lungs.

The widow of the celebrated captain Cook still lives, having survived her husband forty four years.

Two young ladies in England have been suffocated, in their bed, by the use of a charcoal fire.

Segars are to be admitted into Great Britain at a duty of 6s. per lb. equal to about 33s. per 1000.

Constantine Bozzaris, the brother of the gallant Marco Bozzaris who so gloriously died fighting the Turks, has nobly avenged him. He attacked and defeated the pacha of Scutari, and destroyed the greater part of his army. Among his prisoners were 600 *Latin Christians*; he reproached them for fighting under the banners of Mahomet, and sent them home.

The Greek and Turkish fleets have had a battle near Mitylene—it lasted four hours. The Turks lost two frigates captured, four ships burnt by the Greek fire-ships, and several others sunk or driven ashore and destroyed. The rest of the fleet escaped to the port of Oliveto. It is added, that the Greeks have obtained a series of victories on the land, over the pacha of Adrianople and Jussef Pacha. Mustapha Pacha has also been severely beaten—in two affairs he left 2,000 men on the field; the Greeks did not lose many men, but among them was their commander, Contoyanne, and two other brave chiefs—they fought like tygers, for liberty and for life. There is apparently no doubt of the fact, that the barbarians have been beaten on many recent occasions, and that another grand expedition has been wholly defeated or destroyed. The details are complete and satisfactory.

The affair of the British frigate *Topaz* has been revived in China, and it is said that the Hong merchants have been ordered from Canton to Peking, because the British government have not sent out two individuals, to be delivered to the Chinese, as an atonement for the lives of the Chinese who perished at Lintin.

The emperor of Brazil has dissolved the cortes, by force. He caused cannon to be planted round their place of meeting to disperse them. He had overturned the liberty of the press, and many of the leading friends of independence were arrested. It seems probable that his emperorship is resolved to reunite with Portugal; but there will probably be much confusion and bloodshed before he effects it, if he ever brings it about.

From Peru we learn that *Bolívar* had arrived at Lima, and was most cordially received. He has been appointed to the supreme command until the Spaniards are expelled or subdued.

The Mexicans have before them the project of a constitution to establish a *federal republic*, to be composed of more than twenty free sovereign and independent states. It is a close copy of that of the United States—except that it establishes the Roman Catholic religion, and *will not tolerate any other*. This exception shews that the Mexicans have made only small advances in republicanism.

The lieutenant governor of Demarara has formally preferred charges against John Smith, missionary, for having aided and abetted the slaves in their late insurrection, and for his frequent consultations and communications with a negro called Quamina, who is reported as having been the principal chief of the insurgents. A subsequent account says, that Smith has been convicted—and that his execution was only delayed until the king's sanction of his sentence should be received.

## Annual Treasury Report.

*Treasury department, December 31, 1823.*

SIR—I have the honor to transmit a report, prepared in obedience to the “act supplementary to the act to establish the treasury department.”

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant, WM. H. CRAWFORD.  
*The Speaker of the house of representatives.*

In obedience to the directions of the “act supplementary to the act to establish the treasury department,” the secretary of the treasury respectfully submits the following report:

### 1. Of the public revenue and expenditure of the years 1822 and 1823

The nett revenue which accrued from duties on imports and tonnage, during the year 1822, amounted to dols. 20,500,775 91

The actual receipts into the treasury during the year 1822, amounted to dols. 20,232,427 94  
 Viz: Customs 17,589,761 94  
 Public lands, exclusive of Mississippi stock, 1,803,561 54  
 Dividends on stock in the bank of the U. S. 297,500 00  
 Arrears of internal duties and direct tax, 541,534 46  
 and incidental receipts, and repayments under act of 1st May, 1820  
 Making, with the balance in the treasury on the 1st of January, 1822, of 1,681,592 24

An aggregate of dols. 21,914,020 18  
 The expenditures during the year 1822, amounted to 17,676,592 63

Viz: Civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous 1,967,996 24  
 Military service, including fortifications, ordnances, Indian department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, and arrearages prior to the 1st Jan. 1817 5,635,182 29

Naval service, including the gradual increase of the navy 2,224,458 98  
 Public debt 7,848,949 12

Leaving a balance in the treasury, on the 1st Jan. 1823, of dols. 4,237,427 55

The actual receipts into the treasury, during the three first quarters of the year 1823, are estimated to have amounted to 16,174,035 26

Viz: Customs 16,019,392 74

Public lands, exclusive of Mississippi stock 657,505 73

Dividends on stock in the bank of the United States 350,000 00

Arrears of internal duties and direct tax, and incidental receipts 102,726 15

Repayment of advances made in the war department, for services or supplies, prior to 1st July, 1816, 44,410 64

The actual receipts into the treasury, during the fourth quarter, are estimated at 4,270,000 00

Making the total estimated receipts into the treasury, during the year 1823 dols. 20,444,035 26

And, with the balance in the treasury on the 1st of Jan. 1823, forming an aggregate of dols. 24,681,462 81

The expenditures, during the three first quarters of the year 1823, are estimated to have amounted to dols. 11,422,817 39

Viz: Civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous 1,510,735 14

Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia and arrearages prior to 1st Jan. 1817, 4,383,715 62

Naval service, including the gradual increase of navy 1,776,989 37

Public debt 3,751,407 17

The expenditures, during the fourth quarter, are estimated at dols. 3,394,559 74

Viz: Civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous 489,704 11

Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, and arrearages prior to 1st Jan. 1817, 899,449 93

Naval service, including the gradual increase of navy 726,776 46

Public debt 1,778,629 24

Making the total estimated expenditure of year 1823, 15,317,407 04

And leaving in the treasury, on the 1st Jan. 1824, an estimated balance of dols. 9,364,055 77

After deducting from this sum certain balances of appropriations, amounting to \$2,897,086 47, which are necessary to effect the objects for which they were severally made, or have been deducted from the estimates for the service of the ensuing year, a balance of \$6,466,969 30 remains; which, with the receipts into the treasury during the year 1824, constitutes the means for defraying the current service of that year.

### 2. Of the public debt.

The funded debt, which was contracted before the year 1812, and which was unredeemed on the first day of October, 1822, amounted to dols. 17,189,852 00

And that which was contracted subsequently to the 1st of January, 1812, and was unredeemed on the 1st of October, 1822, amounted to 75,852,848 58

Making the total amount of funded debt, unredeemed on the 1st of October, 1822 dols. 93,042,701 18

In the fourth quarter of that year, there was paid the sum of 2,266,073 32

Viz: Reimbursement of six per cent. deferred stock 265,673 32

Redemption of six per cent. stock, of 1820, 2,000,000 00

Reducing the funded debt, on the 1st Jan. 1823, to 90,777,027 56

From that day to the 1st of October last, there was added to the debt—

In three per cent. stock 132 39

Treasury note six per cent. stock 1,561 87

Treasury note seven per cent. stock 135 00

1,829 26

Making an aggregate of dols. 90,778,857 12

During the same period, there was paid, in reimbursement of the deferred six per cent. stock dols. 327,022 88

Reducing the funded debt, on the 1st Oct. 1823, to 90,451,834 24

Since that day, there has been added, in treasury note, six per cent. stock 716 75

Making an aggregate of 90,452,550 99

It is estimated that the reimbursement of deferred stock, in the fourth quarter of the present year, will amount to 274,538 85

Which will reduce the funded debt, unredeemed on the 1st Jan. 1824, to 90,177,962 14

The amount of treasury notes outstanding on the 1st of October, 1823, is estimated at 26,122 00

And the amount of Mississippi stock unredeemed on that day at 21,258 87

3d. Of the estimate of the public revenue and expenditure for the year 1824.

It will be perceived, that the actual receipts of the year 1823, agree, substantially, with the estimate presented in the last annual report. The only deficiency is in the proceeds of the public lands; and that is understood to have been the consequence of an expectation, generally entertained, that the lands which were relinquished under the act of the 2d of March, 1821, and which are supposed to present the strongest inducements to purchasers, would be brought into market early in the ensuing year; with respect to the customs, however, the anticipations that had been formed, both as to the circumstances which were calculated to have an influence upon their productiveness, and as to the results, have been completely realized. It is believed, therefore, that data funded upon the same principles as those which governed in forming the estimate for the year 1823, may be satisfactorily presented as the basis of an estimate for the year 1824. With this view, the secretary has the honor to state:

1st. That the gross amount of duties on imports and tonnage, which accrued from the 1st of January to the 30th of Sept. last, inclusive, is estimated at \$17,800,000; and that of the whole year, at \$21,000,000. Of this sum that portion which accrued in the first half of the year, is about \$1,000,000 less than that of the same period in the preceding year: and that which accrued in the three first quar-



ters of the year, is estimated at \$1,700,000 less than that of the corresponding quarters of the preceding year.

2d. That the debentures issued during the three first quarters of year 1823, amounted to \$3,412,000; which exceed the amount issued during the corresponding period of the year 1822, by \$1,500,000; and the amount of debentures, outstanding, on the 30th of September last, and chargeable upon the revenue of 1824, was \$1,405,000; which is \$500,000 more than was, on the same day, in 1822, chargeable upon the revenue of 1823.

3d. That the value of domestic articles exported from the United States, in the year ending on the 30th of September last, amounted to \$47,155,711; being \$2,718,368 less than those exported in the year preceding; and the value of foreign articles exported in the year ending on the 30th Sept. last, was \$27,530,469; being \$5,244,267 more than those exported in the preceding year.

4th. That the aggregate value of the imports into the United States, during the year ending on the 30th September last, is estimated at \$77,486,432; which is less, by \$5,755,109, than those imported in the preceding year.

5th. That the amount of custom house bonds in suit, which, on the 30th September, 1820, was \$3,130,000, was, on the same day, in the year 1822, \$2,795,000, and, in the year 1823, \$2,817,000; whence, it appears, that, although a reduction of \$313,000 had taken place during the whole period, yet the amount in suit on the 30th of September last was greater, by \$22,000, than on the same day of the year preceding.

Upon a consideration of all these facts, and the conclusions deducible from them, the receipts from the customs, in the year 1824, may be estimated at \$16,500,000.

A considerable portion of the lands relinquished under the act of the 2d of March, 1821, will be brought into market in the ensuing year; but, as it is yet uncertain to what extent this may be deemed advisable, and as the sale of these lands will probably absorb a great portion of the means of those who are prepared to make investments in the public lands, it is considered prudent not to estimate the receipts from this source of revenue at more than \$1,600,000; although it is believed, that they will exceed that sum.

Under these circumstances, the receipts of the year 1824 may be estimated as follows:

Customs	dols. 16,500,000
Public lands	1,600,000
Bank dividends	350,000
Incidental receipts, including arrears of internal duties and direct tax	50,000
Repayments of advances made in the war department for services or supplies, prior to July 1, 1816	50,000

Making together 18,550,000 00

To which is to be added the sum of 4,666,969 30

remaining in the treasury, after satisfying all the appropriations chargeable upon the means of 1823, which makes the entire means of the year 1824, amount to 25,016,969 30

The expenditures of the year 1824, are estimated as follows:

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous	1,814,057 23
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, and arrearages prior to 1st January, 1817	5,122,268 15
Naval service, including the gradual increase of the navy	2,973,927 51
Public debt	5,314,000 00
Making an aggregate of	15,224,252 89

Which, being deducted from the estimated means of 1824, will leave in the treasury, on the 1st January, 1825, after satisfying the current demands of the year 1824, a balance, estimated at dols. 9,792,716 41

Under the existing laws, there is no probability that any portion of the balance remaining in the treasury on the first of January, 1824, or of the surplus which may accrue during that year, can be applied to the discharge of the public debt, until the first of January, 1825. Yet, it is not deemed conducive to the general prosperity of the nation, that so large an amount should be drawn from the hands of individuals, and suffered to lie inactive in the vaults of the banks. On the other hand, the high rate of interest of the great amount of debt which becomes redeemable on the first of January, 1825, renders it inexpedient for the government to apply to other objects any portion of the means which it may possess of making so advantageous a reimbursement. It is believed, however, that every inconvenience may be obviated, if authority be given for the purchase of the seven per cent. stock, amounting to \$8,610,000, during the year 1824 at such rates as may be consistent with the public interest. As it is now certain that the government will possess ample means to redeem that stock on the first of January, 1825, it is presumed that the holders will be willing to dispose of it, during the interval, at a fair price; and, as a gradual conversion of it into money, at such times and in such portions as would be most favorable to its investment, would be most advantageous to the moneyed transactions of the community, it is presumed that it would be most acceptable to the holders.

It is, therefore, respectfully proposed, that the commissioners of the sinking fund be authorized to purchase the seven per cent. stock, during the ensuing year, at the following rates above the principal sum purchased:

1. For all stock purchased before the first of April next, at a rate not exceeding \$1 25 on every \$100, in addition to the interest due on such stock on that day.

2. For all stock purchased between the first of April and the first of July next, at a rate not exceeding 75 cents on every \$100, in addition to the interest due on the last mentioned day.

3. For all stock purchased between the first of July and the first of October next, at a rate not exceeding, on every \$100, the amount of interest which would have accrued on the last mentioned day.

4. For all stock purchased between the first of October, 1824, and the first of January, 1825, the principal and interest due on the day of purchase.

In proposing to the consideration of congress this application of the surplus means of the years 1823 and 1824, the probable demands upon the government, in providing for the awards of the commissioners under the treaty with Spain, of the 22d February, 1819, have not been overlooked. It is believed, however, that funds may be advantageously supplied for the discharge of those claims, by the issue and sale, at not less than par, of five per cent. stock, redeemable in 1832; and it is respectfully proposed that authority be given for that purpose.

Of the \$10,331,000 of six per cent. stock, redeemable in 1825, about \$5,000,000 will probably be redeemed in that year; and there will remain unredeemed, after the application of all the means at the disposal of the commissioners of the sinking fund, about \$5,331,000. This sum, it is believed, may be readily exchanged for five per cent. stock, redeemable in 1833, and it is respectfully suggested that provision be made, by law, for such an exchange of so much of the six per cent. stock, as shall not be redeemed during the year 1825.

The views which are herein presented, are founded upon the idea, that no extraordinary expenditure is to be incurred. If, however, it be deemed advisable to give increased extension or activity to the navy, or to aid in objects of internal improvement, it is believed that such additional means as may be required, may be obtained by a judicious revision of the tariff. Such a measure was recommended in the last annual report, with a view both to the increase of the revenue and the simplification of its collection; and further reflection and experience have tended to strengthen the opinion then entertained, that its operation, without being onerous to the community, would be advantageous to the revenue, salutary to commerce, and beneficial to the manufactures of the country.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Treasury department, Dec. 31st, 1823.

## Official Documents.

### CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE GREEKS.

[The following correspondence forms a part of the documents transmitted by the president to the house of representatives in pursuance of a call upon him for information touching the condition and prospects of the Greeks.]

*Extract of a letter from Mr. Rush, our minister in London, to Mr. Adams, secretary of state, dated LONDON, February 24, 1823.*

"I received, the day before yesterday, a paper, of which a copy is enclosed, addressed to you, by Andreas Luriettis, an agent or deputy from Corinth, on behalf of the cause of the Greeks.

It will be perceived that, after describing the general nature of the revolution now going on in Greece, the object of the paper is, to solicit aid of the United States, and the establishment of diplomatic connections with them.

This gentleman, who has recently arrived in London, brought me a letter of introduction from general Dearborn, at Lisbon, and I received him in a manner due to the interesting character which he bears. I assured him that the fortunes of his country were dear to the people of the United States, who, cherishing the freedom which they themselves inherited and enjoyed, look, with the warmest sympathy, upon the struggle of the Greeks for their national liberties; and that the government of the United States participated in this feeling. Of the latter I considered the late mention of the subject by the president, in his message to congress, at the opening of the session, as the authentic proof.

To the inquiries of Mr. Luriettis, whether my government would open political or diplomatic relations with his, at the present day, I replied, that this formed a point on which I was wholly unformed, and could not undertake to give my opinion. That it involved considerations of expediency, as applicable to the United States, as well as of advantage, or otherwise, as applicable to the Greek cause itself, that would be maturely weighed at Washington, before any decision could be pronounced. All that I could say, was to reiterate the assurance of the friendly interest that was felt amongst us, for the success of the cause in which his country was embarked; and I adverted to the part which my government had acted, in relation to the South American struggle—a part so much in advance of that of any other government—as a sure indication that it could feel no backwardness in welcoming, when the proper day arrived, the new born freedom of Greece, into the family of nations.

In the end, I informed him, that I would gladly become the organ of transmitting to my government whatever distinctive overtures or communication he might determine to make to it—a request which, in the course of our conversation, he had himself made of me. These overtures he has set forth in the paper enclosed.

Mr. Luriettis dwelt, with confidence, upon the advances which his country has made in the career of her independence—advances the more solid and encouraging, as they have been won amidst formidable difficulties, by the mere unassisted efforts of her own valor and constancy. Since the capture of Napoli de Romania, the strongest fortress which the Turks had in the Morea, he seemed to consider that the cause of independence was placed upon a sure basis. The Greeks, since this event, have removed the seat of their government, from Corinth, where it was fixed at first, to Napoli."

*Andreas Luriettis, envoy of the provisional government of Greece, to the honorable John Quincy Adams, secretary of state to the United States of America.*

SIR: I feel no slight emotion, while, in behalf of Greece, my country, struggling for independence and liberty, I address myself to the United States of America.

The independence for which we combat, you have achieved. The liberty to which we look, with anxious solicitude, you have obtained, and consolidated in peace and in glory.

Yet Greece, Old Greece, the seat of early civilization and freedom, stretches out her hands, imploringly, to a land which sprung into being (as it were), ages after her own lustre had been extinguished; and ventures to hope, that the youngest and most vigorous sons of liberty will regard, with no common sympathy, the efforts of the descendants of the heir and the elder born, whose precepts and whose example have served—though insufficient, hitherto, for our complete regeneration—to regenerate half a world.

I know, sir, that the sympathies of the generous people of the United States have been extensively directed towards us; and, since I have reached this country, an interview with their minister, Mr. Rush, has served to convince me, more strongly, how great their claim is on our gratitude and our affection. May I hope that some means may be found to communicate these, our feelings, of which I am so proud to be the organ? We will still venture to rely on their friendship; we would look to their individual, if not to their national co operation. Every, the slightest assistance, under present circumstances, will aid the progress of the great work of liberty; and if, standing, as we have stood, alone and unsupported, with every thing opposed to us, and nothing to encourage us but patriotism, enthusiasm, and, sometimes, even despair: if thus we have gone forward, liberating our provinces, one after another, and subduing every force which has been directed against us, what may we not do with the assistance for which we venture to appeal to the generous and the free?

Precipitated, by circumstances, into that struggle for independence which, ever since the domination of our cruel and reckless tyrants, had never ceased to be the object of our vows and prayers, we have, by the blessing of God, freed a considerable part of Greece from the ruthless invaders. The Peloponessus, Eolia, Carmania, Attica, Phocida, Bœtia, and the islands of the Archipelago and Candia, are nearly free. The armies and the fleets which have been sent against us have been subdued by the va-



lor of our troops and our marine. Meanwhile, we have organized a government, founded upon popular suffrages; and you will probably have seen how closely our organic law assimilates to that constitution under which your nation so happily and so securely lives.

I have been sent hither by the government of Greece, to obtain assistance in our determined enterprise, on which we, like you, have staked our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor; and I believe my journey has not been wholly without success. I should have been wanting to my duty, had I not addressed you; supplicating the earliest display of your amicable purposes; entreating that diplomatic relations may be established between us; communicating the most earnest desire of my government, that we may be allowed to call you allies as well as friends; and stating that we shall rejoice to enter upon discussions which may lead to immediate and advantageous treaties, and to receive as to expedite diplomatic agents without delay. Both at Madrid and at Lisbon I have been received with great kindness by the American representative, and am pleased to record the expression of my gratitude.

Though, fortunately, you are so far removed, and raised so much above the narrow politics of Europe, as to be little influenced by the vicissitudes, I venture to believe that Mr. Rush will explain to you the changes which have taken place, and are still in action around us, in our favor; and I conclude, rejoicing in the hope that North America and Greece may be united in the bonds of long-enduring and unbroken concord; and have the honor to be, with every sentiment of respect, your obedient humble servant, AND. LURIOTTIS.

London, February 20, 1823.

Mr. Adams to Mr. Rush.

Department of state,  
Washington, 18th August, 1823.

SIR: I have the honor of enclosing, herewith, an answer to the letter from Mr. Luriottis, the agent of the Greeks, addressed to me, and a copy of which was transmitted with your despatch, No. 295.

If, upon the receipt of this letter, Mr. Luriottis should still be in London, it will be desirable that you should deliver it to him in person, accompanied with such remarks and explanations as may satisfy him, and those whom he represents, that, in declining the proposal of giving active aid to the cause of Grecian emancipation, the executive government of the United States has been governed, not by its inclinations, or a sentiment of indifference to the cause, but, by its constitutional duties, clear and unequivocal.

The United States could give assistance to the Greeks, only by the application of some portion of their public force, or of their public revenue, in their favor, and it would constitute them in a state of war with the Ottoman Porte, and, perhaps, with all the Barbary powers. To make this disposal either of force or of treasure, you are aware is, by our constitution, not within the competency of the executive. It could be determined only by an act of congress, which would assuredly not be adopted, should it even be recommended by the executive.

The policy of the United States, with reference to foreign nations, has always been founded upon the moral principle of natural law—Peace with all mankind. From whatever cause war between other nations, whether foreign or domestic, has arisen, the unvarying law of the United States has been, peace with both belligerents. From the first

war of the French revolution, to the recent invasion of Spain, there has been a succession of wars, national and civil, in almost every one of which, one of the parties was contending for liberty, or independence. To the first revolutionary war, a strong impulse of feeling urged the people of the United States to take side with the party which, at its commencement, was contending, apparently, at least, for both. Had the policy of the United States not been essentially pacific, a stronger case to claim their interference could scarcely have been presented. They nevertheless declared themselves neutral, and the principle, then deliberately settled, has been invariably adhered to ever since.

With regard to the recognition of sovereign states, and the establishment with them of a diplomatic intercourse, the experience of the last thirty years has served also to ascertain the limits proper for the application of principles, in which every nation must exercise some latitude of discretion. Precluded by their neutral position, from interfering in the question of right, the United States have recognized the fact of foreign sovereignty, only when it was undisputed, or disputed without any rational prospect of success. In this manner, the successive changes of government in many of the European states, and the revolutionary governments of South America, have been acknowledged. The condition of the Greeks is not yet such as will admit of the recognition upon these principles.

Yet, as we cherish the most friendly feelings towards them, and are sincerely disposed to render them any service, which may be compatible with our neutrality, it will give us pleasure to learn, from time to time, the actual state of their cause, political and military. Should Mr. Luriottis be enabled and disposed to furnish this information, it may always be communicated through you, and will be received with satisfaction here. The public accounts from that quarter have been, of late, very scanty, and we shall be glad to obtain any authentic particulars which may come to your knowledge, from this, or through any other channel.

I am, with great respect, sir, your very humble and obedient servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Richard Rush, envoy, &c. at London.

Mr. Adams to Mr. Luriottis.

Department of state,  
Washington, 18th August, 1823.

SIR: A copy of the letter which you did me the honor of addressing to me on the 20th of February last, has been transmitted to me by the minister of the United States at London, and has received the deliberate consideration of the president of the United States.

The sentiments with which he has witnessed the struggles of your countrymen for their national emancipation and independence, had been made manifest to the world in a public message to the congress of the United States. They are cordially felt by the people of this union; who, sympathizing with the cause of freedom and independence, wherever its standard is unfurled, behold with peculiar interest the display of Grecian energy in defence of Grecian liberties, and the association of heroic exertions, at the present time, with the proudest glories of former ages, in the land of Epaminondas and Philopæmon.

But, while cheering with their best wishes the cause of the Greeks, the United States are forbidden, by the duties of their situation, from taking part in the war, to which their relations is that of

neutrality. At peace themselves with all the world, their established policy, and the obligations of the laws of nations, preclude them from becoming voluntary auxiliaries to a cause which would involve them in war.

If, in the progress of events, the Greeks should be enabled to establish and organize themselves as an independent nation, the United States will be among the first to welcome them, in that capacity, into the general family; to establish diplomatic and commercial relations with them, suited to the mutual interests of the two countries, and to recognize, with special satisfaction, their constituted state in the character of a sister republic.

I have the honor to be, with distinguished consideration, sir, your very humble and obedient servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

*Andreas Luriettis, Envoy of the  
Provisional government of the Greeks, London.*

## Eighteenth Congress—first session.

SENATE.

January 2. The following communication was received from the department of state:

Department of State, Washington, January 1, 1824.

To the president of the senate of the United States:

SIR: I have the honor of enclosing, herewith, a copy of a letter, received at this department, from George G. Barrell, consul of the United States at Malaga, and informing you that the picture, mentioned in it, is at the office of this department, subject to such disposal of it as congress may direct.

Having been some time retained at New York, to which place it was shipped by Mr. Barrell, it has very recently been received here, in a frame, upon which is engraved the following inscription:

"Columbus."

"Presented to the nation, by G. G. Barrell, U. S. consul at Malaga. The frame presented by Parker & Clover, picture framers, New York, A. D. 1823."

I avail myself of this occasion to state that an exact fac simile, engraved on copper plate, has been made by direction of this department, of the original copy of the declaration of independence, engrossed on parchment, and signed by all the members of congress on the 2d day of August, 1776, as appears by the secret journal of that day. Two hundred copies have been struck off from this plate, and are now at the office of the department, subject to the disposal of congress.

I am, with great respect, sir, your very humble and obedient servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Copy of a letter from George G. Barrell, United States' consul at Malaga, to the secretary of state.

*Malaga, 21st February, 1823.*

SIR: A few days since I delivered to Charles A. Davis, esq. a portrait of Columbus, in half length, which I obtained from Seville, and directed him to forward it to your excellency, for the purpose of having it placed among the portraits of other distinguished men in the capitol. You will find, by the certificate which accompanies it, that it was supposed to be by the same hand which painted the celebrated one in the Escorial, and only having undergone some retouches, of a trifling nature, to prevent its decay. If it is worthy of a place in the capitol, it will afford me infinite pleasure, and if not, I can only say, my admiration for that extraordinary man led me to think an original likeness of him might be considered as a small mark of veneration and love I bear my country.

With great respect, &c. GEO. G. BARRELL.

*J. Q. Adams, erg. secretary of state, Washington.*

[Similar communications were made, on the same day, to the house of representatives.]

This communication, with the accompanying letter, was read and referred to a select committee appointed to make the proper disposition of the rooms in the centre building of the capitol.

Mr. Lowrie presented two memorials of citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, praying a revision of the tariff. Referred to the committee on commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Smith submitted the following resolution for consideration:

*Resolved*, That the committee on roads and canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of requesting the president to employ a part of the engineer corps in exploring the country between the waters of the Alleghany and Susquehanna, and in ascertaining whether they can be connected by canals, so as to afford a navigation from one of those rivers to the other; and whether the streams, so connected, would afford means of transport; and the depth of water each connecting stream would furnish at different seasons of the year; what would be the probable cost of such canal or canals, and what obstacles would be in the way of perfecting them.

Mr. Hayne communicated to the senate a resolution of the legislature of South Carolina, expressing the sympathy felt by that body in the cause of the Greeks, and the pleasure they should feel at the recognition of the independence of that people; which resolution was, on motion, laid on the table.

[A like communication was made in the house of representatives, by Mr. Poinsett.]

Several private bills were ordered to a second reading, and that for the relief of Charles W. Collier passed. The other business transacted will appear in the subsequent accounts.

Adjourned till Monday.

January 5 Mr. Holmes introduced a bill "the better to secure the accountability of public officers." Referred to the committee on finance.

Many petitions were presented, among them one by Mr. [gen.] Jackson, from Josiah Watson and wife, the aged parents of the late lieutenant Watson of the navy, stating that they are aged and infirm, and, from misfortunes, have been reduced to poverty; that their late deceased son was the only prop of their declining years, and part of his pay their only support; by his death, they are reduced to want; that they now throw themselves upon the humanity of that country, in whose service their son died, and pray to be provided for, in the same manner that other persons have been, whose sons have died in the naval service. Referred to the committee on pensions.

Several resolutions were submitted, which will be noticed below; and a number of private bills passed through different stages.

Mr. Smith's resolution, offered some days ago, for exploring the country between the Susquehanna and Alleghany rivers, was laid on the table, at the request of the mover.

Much time was spent on the bill from the other house for the relief of Francis Henderson, jr. This bill provides for the payment, "to Francis Henderson, jr. the grandson of the late lieutenant, colonel John Laurens, of South Carolina, the sum of 23,500 dollars, in full for all claims of the legal representative of col. Laurens, against the United States."

[A narrative of the facts connected with this case follow—but it is too long for our limits at this time. The claim seemed so just, that Mr. Barbour wished to make an allowance for interest on part of the sum; and he moved to strike out \$23,500, for the purpose of inserting \$26,700. The allowance was opposed by Messrs. Lanman, Holmes, of Me. Macon and Van Buren, on the ground that the claim had not before been presented. The question was divided—the motion to strike out \$23,500 prevailed, and then the bill was ordered to lie on the table.]



January 6. Several private petitions were received, and some private bills attended to—that for the relief of London Case was passed.

The resolution offered yesterday, by Mr. Lloyd, of Massachusetts, proposing an inquiry into the expediency of causing a survey of the best route for opening a navigable communication between Buzzard's Bay and Barnstable Bay, was again read and agreed to.

[The hope is entertained that such an opening may be made as will enable vessels of war to pass from one bay to the other, and at no great expense. If so, it is a very important matter.]

The following resolution, submitted yesterday by Mr. King, of Alabama, was read for consideration:

*Resolved*, That the committee on public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the provisions of the 1st and 4th sections of an act, passed 2nd March, 1821, for the relief of purchasers of public lands, prior to the 1st of July, 1820, so as to enable the holders of certificates (on which an extended credit has been allowed), to relinquish the same, or by making cash payments, to receive a deduction of 37 1/2 per cent. on the amount so paid."

After a few remarks from Mr. K. stating the provisions of the sections of the act proposed to be extended, the resolution was agreed to.

The resolution offered a few days since, by Mr. Smith, instructing an inquiry into the expediency of exploring, by the engineer corps, the country between the Alleghany and Susquehanna rivers, with a view to their connection by a canal, was called up for consideration.

After some remarks from Mr. Findlay and Mr. King, of New York, the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Findlay submitted the following resolution for consideration:

*Resolved*, That the committee on roads and canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of requesting the president to employ a part of the engineer corps in ascertaining whether it be practicable to make a canal navigation from the river Delaware, or Schuylkill, at or near the city of Philadelphia, by the city of Lancaster, to the river Susquehanna; and to connect, by canals, the waters of Alleghany river and Lake Erie, and to ascertain the quantity of water each connecting stream would furnish at different seasons of the year, making an estimate of the probable expense of completing the canals respectively, and noting other necessary circumstances in relation to the object."

The bill for the relief of Samuel Gilbert occupied the chief part of the remainder of the sitting. It was a claim for property taken by the Sac Indians, after they had been informed of the treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain, which the Sac's were bound to restore—but it had been the policy of the government to release them from the obligation of doing it. As the bill involved some important principles, the further consideration of it was postponed for a week.

January 7. A communication was received from the secretary of the navy, accompanied by an abstract exhibiting the expenditures, under the head of contingent expenses, as appears by accounts settled and reported in that department, from the 1st of October, 1822, to the 30th September, 1823, amounting to \$203,676 59. [A similar communication was received in the house.]

Mr. Barbour submitted the following resolution for consideration:

*Resolved*, That the president of the United States be requested to lay before the senate, (if, in his opinion, it can be done without injury to the public interest), such information as will show the state of the relations between Spain and the United States, from the ratification of the Florida treaty up to the present time—and the effect produced on those relations, by the United States having established diplomatic intercourse with the governments of South and North America."

After considerable debate, the bill for the relief of Francis Henderson, jun. grandson of the late col. John Laurens, was laid on the table.

Several private bills were attended to.

Adjourned.

# HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Jan. 2. The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the comptroller of the treasury, transmitting a list of balances due by individuals to the government; which was ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

The Speaker also laid before the house a letter from William H. Jones, accompanied with a proof copy of Mr. Shriver's map of the proposed communication between the Chesapeake and Ohio, which was referred to the committee heretofore appointed on that subject.

A number of reports on private petitions were received and disposed of.

Mr. Sloane, from the committee of elections, gave notice that he should, on Monday, call up the report of that committee on the subject of the contested election of Mr. Wilson, a member from New York.

The Speaker reminded the honorable member that notice had been given for the discussing of another subject, on Monday: alluding to Mr. Webster's resolution for sending an agent to Greece.

Mr. Poinsett said, that the speaker had referred to a subject, in regard to which, he wished to make a suggestion, for which he would use the present occasion. The motion, by his friend from Massachusetts, respecting Greece, stood under notice for Monday next. That question, he thought, would give rise to the discussion of other subjects connected with our foreign relations. It would be recollected that, after notice was given for the discussion of that subject on Monday next, a call for information, on another most interesting subject, had been made, on the motion of an honorable member from Vermont, (Mr. Mallary), which had not yet been answered. The king of Spain, it was understood, had declared his determination to reclaim his former possessions in America by force. It had been confidently rumored, that the confederated monarchs of Europe were about to take some measures in aid of this determination of the king of Spain. When the house went into committee of the whole on the state of the union, on the subject of the agency to Greece, that would be a convenient occasion to bring forward this other subject. They were somewhat connected, and there would, doubtless, be a discussion of both. But, the house would not be fully prepared for this discussion, till the reply should come in answer to the resolution adopted on the motion of the gentleman from Vermont. He wished, therefore, that his friend from Massachusetts would consent to omit the calling up of his motion on Monday.

Mr. Webster said, he felt solicitous—perhaps too solicitous—to bring on his motion as early as convenient, especially as some mistaken notion, as he thought, of its nature and tendency, had gone abroad. He was fully persuaded that the course indicated by that motion was precisely that which he thought the government ought to adopt; that nothing less than that would satisfy the public feeling or the public expectation, and that the sooner it was done the better. He thought the information communicated this morning was of a character to strengthen this conviction, where it existed, and to create it where it did not. Nevertheless, he was unwilling to bring on the motion, while his friend from South Carolina thought there would be a convenience resulting from delay. He would, therefore, not call up the subject on Monday. And, as it was probable there would soon be an answer to the resolution of the gentleman from Vermont, he would, after the receipt of that communication,

call the attention of the house again to the subject.

Mr. Wickliffe offered the following:

*Resolved*, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the 25th section of the act to establish the judicial courts of the United States, or so to modify the same, that the writ of error, therein provided for, shall be awarded to either party, without reference to the manner the question shall have been decided by the supreme court of the state."

Mr. Wickliffe, in offering this resolution, stated the object which he had in view in proposing it. The 25th section of the judiciary act contained a provision, among other things, for allowing an appeal or writ of error from the supreme court of any state to the supreme court of the United States, in any case in which the decision of the supreme court of the state shall involve the validity of any law of the United States or any provision of the constitution. The first object which he had in view, Mr. W. said, was to annihilate this section of the judiciary act altogether; believing that the power given the supreme court of the United States to reverse decisions of the supreme court of any state, was a dangerous one. If he could not accomplish that, he wished to have that section so amended as that the right of the writ of error or appeal should be granted, on application, to either party.

The resolution was agreed to without opposition.\*

Mr. Wright submitted a resolution, which was agreed to, to direct the attention of the committee on public lands to inquire whether any legislative provision was necessary to secure to the state of Ohio the full amount of the three per cent. arising from the sale of public lands, &c.

Mr. Call, the delegate from Florida, presented certain acts of the legislative council of that territory, which are subject to the revision of congress; which were referred to the judiciary committee.

On motion of Mr. Owen it was

*Resolved*, That the committee on public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of altering and amending the land laws, now in force, so as to induce those who purchased under the credit system to discharge the sums yet unpaid, by cash advanced at discount, and by further relinquishment. Also,

*Resolved*, That the committee on the public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting to actual settlers, prior to the 1st of July, 1820, in the state of Alabama, the right of purchasing, by pre-emption, at least one quarter section of land, embracing their family residences. Also,

*Resolved*, That the committee on public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting the right of pre-emption, to all persons, to mill-sites on public lands, when the same have been actually improved, as such, by them. Also,

*Resolved*, That the committee on public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting to each county, in each state where there are public lands, the right of pre-emption to one quarter section of land, for the purpose of erecting and locating public and county buildings.

Mr. Beck's resolution, calling for a statement of the trade of the United States with Greece, Turkey, &c. was called up, amended and agreed to. The house then passed to the orders of the day, and resolved itself into a committee of the whole, (Mr. Lathrop in the chair), on the bill appropriating a certain sum of money, [to enable Benjamin Huffman to recover his son, taken prisoner by the Indians.]

Mr. Cocke briefly stated the circumstances of the case to be provided for. The father of the boy,

\*On this resolution the National Intelligencer has the following remarks—"The motion of Mr. Wickliffe, in the house of representatives, doubtless points to the case which has lately occurred in Kentucky, wherein the court of appeals of that state has determined the replevin laws of the state to be contrary to the constitution of the United States. In the case of this decision, there is no appeal to the supreme court of the United States; whereas if the decision had been the reverse of what it is, an appeal might have been taken to the United States' court,

having applied for advice and assistance to governor Cass, of Michigan Territory, that gentleman corresponded on the subject with the secretary of state; in consequence of which, the latter had a correspondence with Mr. Canning, the British minister to this government, and he with the governor of Canada, who discovered that the boy in question was in the possession of a British sergeant in Canada, who was unwilling to deliver him up. Without the consent, both of the boy himself and of this man who held him, the governor of Canada was unwilling to deliver him over. In such circumstances, the committee who reported this bill, thought it right that congress should interpose, in order to enable the father to go on to Canada, and take with him the requisite evidence of the facts, and obtain a habeas corpus for the boy. They had guarded against any abuse, first by the smallness of the sum granted, and then by exacting security for a faithful account and a return of the balance, should any remain.

The committee reported the bill without amendment, and it was ordered to a third reading.

The house took up the bill to provide for the opening and laying out a road from Memphis, in Tennessee, to Little Rock, in the territory of Arkansas.

Mr. Hemphill supported the bill—the actual distance between the places was only 150 miles, but, by the present roads, three times that length; that the contemplated road would be advantageous to the union, by opening to a speedy settlement the military lands in Arkansas, &c. The bill was read by sections, and ordered to a third reading—ayes 79, noes 58.

The speaker laid before the house the annual report of the secretary of the treasury; which was referred to the committee of ways and means, and 6,000 copies ordered to be printed. [See page 296.]

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Taylor in the chair, on the bill for laying out and opening certain roads in the territory of Florida. [This bill provides for opening a public road from Pensacola to St. Augustine, and for completing it by the aid of the United States' troops now in Florida. Also, for surveying and marking out a public road from Cape Sable to the intersection of the road first mentioned with the Suwaney river, and for marking out another public road from Cape Florida to St. Augustine.]

A debate of some length arose on the bill, occasioned by that feature of it, which provides for the employment of the United States' troops in the construction of the road. But it finally passed without amendment—the blank for the width of the first road being filled with twenty five feet, and that of the appropriation with \$25,000. A further appropriation of \$3,000 was made for the survey of the two latter roads mentioned.

After some minor business—the house adjourned till Monday.

Monday, January 5. The bill concerning costs in certain cases, (about patent rights), was again reported, with the amendment directed, as noticed in our last. A long debate followed—the speakers were Messrs. Webster, Buchanan and Livermore—and the bill was finally recommitted under new instructions.

The engrossed bill to provide for the opening and laying out a road from Memphis, in Tennessee, to Little Rock, in the territory of Arkansas, was read a third time.

Mr. Bassett moved that the bill should lie on the table for the present—lost. Mr. Conway referred to



many similar appropriations and grants, and described the advantages that would result from the proposed road, when completed. After some remarks from Messrs. *Isacks* and *Trimble*, friendly to the bill, it was, nevertheless, recommitted.

The engrossed bill to authorize the laying out and opening of certain public roads in the territory of Florida, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

Private claims occupied the remainder of the day.

*Tuesday, Jan. 6.* A message from the president of the United States, received yesterday, was read, communicating a report from the department of war, on certain contracts for cannon and cannon-shot; which report had been called for, by a vote of the house, some days since—which, on motion of Mr. *Cocke*, was ordered to lie on the table.

Several reports on private petitions were received. The bill for constructing a road from Memphis, in Tennessee, to Little Rock, in Arkansas was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. [Agreed to next day.]

Mr. *Mercer*, from the committee on the proposed Ohio and Chesapeake canal, to which was referred the letter of William H. Jones, accompanying a proof copy of Mr. Shriver's map of the country through which the canal is to pass, reported the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the clerk of the house of representatives be directed to provide such charts, maps, and other furniture, for the several committees of the house, under the instruction of the speaker, as may be, in his judgment, calculated to facilitate the performance of their respective duties.

The resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. *Sionne*, it was

*Resolved*, That Parmenio Adams, who contests the election of Isaac Wilson, returned a member of this house, be permitted to appear within the bar, and be heard in support of his petition during the discussion of the report of the committee of elections on said petition.

[The case was immediately taken up, and the following is presented, in the "National Intelligencer," as a condensed view of the facts reported by the committee: In the county of Genesee forming the 29th congressional district of the state of New York, Isaac Wilson and Parmenio Adams were opposing candidates for congress. The former was returned as having received 2003 votes, whilst Parmenio Adams had 2077 votes. The petitioner, Mr. Adams, claims the seat, to which Mr. Wilson was returned, on the ground that, in the town of China, 67 votes were returned for the sitting member, whereas the true number given in for him was 45 votes. The sitting member, as a set-off for this error, (which is fully made out), offers proof of 12 votes which, either the petitioner received more than he was entitled to, or the returned member was not allowed credit for on his side. The committee of elections report that five votes should be deducted for error from the number of votes returned for the petitioner from the town of Attica. This deduction, however, still leaves him a majority, after the error on the opposite side is deducted, of one vote over the sitting member. The committee, therefore, recommend to the house, to eject Isaac Wilson, and admit Parmenio Adams to a seat in the house, as the representative from the 29th district before mentioned.]

The report of the committee, together with the whole of the testimony, was read, and the question being on concurring with the first resolution of the committee, viz: "that Isaac Wilson is not entitled to a seat in this house?"—

Mr. *Thompson*, of Kentucky, moved, as an amendment, that neither P. Adams nor Isaac Wilson is entitled to a seat in this house. [On this and the sub-

sequent questions on the same general subject, a debate arose, which occupied the house during the whole day. This amendment was subsequently withdrawn, and the question being taken on the first resolution, as reported by the committee of elections, was carried in the affirmative—ayes 139.

The question being on the second resolution, viz: "That Parmenio Adams is entitled to a seat in this house."

Mr. *Thompson*, of Kentucky, moved to amend the resolution by inserting the word "not."

Mr. *Williams*, of N. C. moved, that the committee rise and report progress, which was lost—ayes 68, noes 100.

The question being taken on the amendment, (which declares that Parmenio Adams is *not* entitled to a seat), it was decided in the negative—ayes 70, noes 101.

The question then recurring on agreeing to the second resolution, as reported by the committee of elections, it passed in the affirmative.

On which the committee of the whole rose and reported accordingly:

In the house—Mr. *Cocke* moved to lay the report of the committee of the whole on the table; and, the question being taken, it was decided in the negative.

The first resolution was concurred in by the house.

The question being on the second resolution,

Mr. *White* moved to amend the report, by striking out all that follows the word *resolved*, and substituting the following:

"That, in the case of the contested election of Isaac Wilson by Parmenio Adams, it is doubtful, from the evidence, who ought to have been returned the member to the present congress, from the 29th congressional district in the state of New York, and, believing that no man ought to exercise the high and honorable station of representative of the people, by virtue of a vote short of a clear majority of those given at the polls; and believing, also, that the people of that district are competent, and ought, of right, to judge of and correct the return—

"Therefore, resolved, that the seat of Isaac Wilson, the member returned from the 29th congressional district, is vacant.

"Resolved, That a writ of election do forthwith issue, to supply the aforesaid vacancy, occasioned by the improper return of Isaac Wilson to a seat in this house."

The question being taken on this amendment, it was decided in the negative.

Mr. *Little* then moved to amend the second resolution, by inserting the word "not." Before the question was taken,

Mr. *Foot* moved to postpone the decision till tomorrow, to allow all time for further reflection; which was carried, ayes 92, noes 87.

And the house adjourned.

*Wednesday, Jan. 7.* The speaker laid before the house a communication from the secretary of state, containing a list of patents granted during the year past.

After some reports on private petitions had been received—

Mr. *Cocke* moved to take up the report of the secretary of war, (enclosed in the president's message of yesterday), respecting certain contracts for cannon, cannon shot, and small arms, and refer it to a select committee. Agreed to.

The house then took up the unfinished business of yesterday, which was the motion of Mr. *Little* to insert the word "not" in the second resolution reported by the committee of elections, so as to make

it read, "that Parmenio Adams is not entitled to a seat in this house."

The debate on this subject was continued till nearly three o'clock, when, the question being taken on the amendment, it was decided in the negative—ayes 85, noes 112.

The question then recurring on agreeing with the report of the committee, (which admits Mr. Adams to a seat), was decided by ayes and noes as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, of Tenn. Allen, of Tenn. Archer, Bailey, Baylies, P. P. Barbour, J. S. Barbour, Bartlett, Beecher, Blair, Buchanan, Burleigh, Cady, Campbell of S. C. Campbell, of Ohio, Carter, Cassidy, Condict, Cook, Culpeper, Cushman, Cutbert, Durke, Dwight, Eddy, Edwards, of Penn. Farrelly, Forward, Frost, Fuller, Garuett, Gatlin, Hall, Hamilton, Harvey, Hayden, Hemphill, Henry, Herrick, Herkimer, Hobert, Holcombe, Hooks, Houston, Ingham, Isaacs, Jenkins, Jennings, F. Johnson, Kidder, Lathrop, Lawrence, Lee, Leftwich, Lincoln, Livermore, Locke, Long, Longfellow, McArthur, McDuffie, McKee, McLan, Ohio, Mallory, Markley, Martindale, Marvin, Mercer, Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, Moore, of Kentucky, Moore, of Alabama, Morgan, Neale, Newton, O'Brien, Owen, Patterson, of Ohio, Plumer, of New Hampshire, Poinsett, Rankin, Reed, Reynolds, Rich, Rogers, Rose, Sharpe, Sloane, Arthur Smith Standefer, Sterling, J. Stephenson, Stewart, Stoddard, Storrs, Strong, Swan, Taylor, Tod, Tomlinson, Tracy, Tucker, of Va. Tyson, Vance, of North Carolina, Vance, of Ohio, Van Rensselaer, Vinton, Warfield, Webster, Whipple, Whittlesey, Williams, of N. York, Henry Wilson, Wilson, of Ohio, Wood, Woods.—112.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbot, Alexander, of Virginia, Allison, Ball, Barber, of Connecticut, Bartley, Bassett, Bradly, Brock, Brunt, Brown, Buck, Buckner, Burton, Cumbrel ng, Clark, Cobb, Cooke, Collins, Conner, Crafts, Crowninshield, Day, Dwin II, Eaton, Edwards, of N. C. Ellis, Floyd, Foote, of Connecticut, Foote, of New York, Forsyth, Garrison, Gazlay, Gist, Govan, Gurley, Harris, Hayward, Hogeboom, Johnson, of Virginia, J. T. Johnson, Krenner, Letcher, Litchfield, Little, McCoy, McKean, McKim, McLane, of Del. Maugum, Maitack, Metcalfe, Miller, Mitchell, of Md. Patterson, of Pennsylvania, Plumer, of Pennsylvania, Prince, Randolph, Richards, Ross, Saunders, Sanford, Scott, Sibley, Alex. Smyth, William Smith, Spaight, A. Stevenson, Ten Eyck, Test, Thompson, of Georgia, Thompson, of Kentucky, Tucker, of South Carolina, Udree, Van Wyck, Wayne, Whitman, White, Wickliffe, Williams, of Virginia, Williams, of North Carolina, James Wilson, Wilson, of South Carolina, Wright.—85.

Mr. Adams then appeared, was qualified and took his seat in the house.

[The debate on the contested election from the 29th district of the state of New York, (says the National Intelligencer), turned, in effect, upon a single point, viz: whether a printed ballot, having the stroke of a pen drawn through it, should or should not be admitted as a valid vote. From the returns of the inspectors of the election, it was admitted, on all hands, that the two candidates came within a single vote of having an equal number: the same returns, or rather the certificates accompanying them, stated that one of the votes for Isaac Wilson, was of the description we have mentioned: the printed letters were distinctly legible, but a dash with a pen was drawn across the whole name: on this account, the inspectors rejected the vote, and it was not counted. The omission of this ballot, after the deduction on each side for erroneous returns, gave Mr. Adams a majority of one.]

[One party contended that the elector could not have meant to give a blank ballot; that he must have been cheated, &c. The other, that the ballot had been rejected by the inspectors, whose business it was, saying such things were not uncommon—that blank votes were often put in for fear of offending, &c. The debate was long and able; but the house sustained the fact as it appeared to exist.]

#### THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

In the senate. After other business, a notice of which must be deferred for the want of time and room, the bill for the relief of F. Henderson, jun. was discussed. The justice of the claim appeared to be admitted, but the doubt was whether he was the proper person in whose favor it should be rendered. At last, it was ordered to lie on the table.

The mother of Mr. Henderson, (the daughter of Col. Laurens), is living—and some thought the right of the claim was in her.

In the house of representatives—Mr. McLane, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill authorizing the commissioners of the sinking fund to purchase the 7 per cent. stock of the United States in the year 1824; which was committed to a committee of the whole house on the state of the union.

Mr. McLane, from the same committee, reported a bill authorizing the creation of a stock, not exceeding five millions of dollars, to provide for the award of the commissioners under the treaty with Spain of 22d Feb. 1819.

The rest of the day was consumed in considering private bills.

## CHRONICLE.

*Naval.* The frigate *United States*, capt. Hull, sailed from Norfolk on Sunday last, to relieve the Franklin 74, in the Pacific; and carry out Mr. Allen, our minister to Chili. The *Peacock*, sloop of war, will follow in about three weeks.

The U. S. store ship *Decoy*, lieutenant Gamble, and the schooner *Fox*, lieutenant Ritchie, have also sailed from Norfolk, for Thompson's island. The *Fox* will stop at Havana for the purpose of landing Mr. Warner, our commercial agent at that place.

*Bank of the U. S.* The president and directors of the bank of the United States on the 5th inst. declared a dividend of two and a half per cent. on the capital stock for the last six months.

*Salt.* The number of bushels of salt manufactured at Salina, New York, for the year ending in November last, is 696,000, and the revenue derived therefrom amounts to 87,000 dollars.

*Distressing.* The crew of the ship *Paris*, with the exception of the captain and first mate, of New York, lately wrecked near Cherbourg, took passage, with fifty other ship wrecked seamen, in a small sloop, for Havre, on the 7th of November, and, painful to relate, the sloop, together with all on board, were lost.

*Printing.* The London Courier is now printed by a machine, constructed by a Mr. Napier, which is capable of throwing off considerably more than 2,000 copies an hour—on one occasion it produced at the rate of 2,880 per hour. No new steam apparatus is employed, but two men alternately turn a fly wheel, which acts as an impelling power.

*Languages.* A Russian has published "a view of all the known languages and dialects." In this book we find in all, 937 Asiatic; 587 European; 226 African and 1,264 American languages and dialects, enumerated and classed: a total of 3,064. The bible is translated into 129 languages.

*Boston.* During the past year 832 vessels arrived from foreign ports, and 600 departed.

*Baltimore inspections,* for the quarter ending 31st December, 1823—171,552 bbls and 10,490 half bbls. wheat flour; 2,016 bbls. rye; 82 casks Indian meal; 5,582 kegs of butter and 3,365 of lard; 3,387 hhd. and 100 half-hhd. of flaxseed; 1,177 bbls. and 19 half-bbls. Baltimore beef, and 444 bbls. and 125 half-bbls. other do.; 801 bbls. pork; 8002 do. herrings; 3,175 do. mackerel; 9,194 do. domestic liquors; and 288 large casks ditto; 189 casks pot ashes and 129 pearl ditto.



# NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES. No. 20—VOL. I.] BALTIMORE, JANUARY 17, 1824. [VOL. XXV. WHOLE NO. 644.

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞ We have the pleasure to lay before our readers the important documents that accompanied the annual report of the secretary of the treasury—and also a copy of the bill for a revision of the tariff, as reported by the committee on manufactures.

The latter, we apprehend, will pretty nearly meet the views of the friends of domestic industry, and it is delightful to anticipate the busy hum of labor that will follow its passage into a law. It would cause a mighty extension of business in the old manufactures, and build up hundreds of new ones, to employ our surplus population, and create a sure market for the surplus products of the earth, and make money plenty, by giving a rapid circulation to millions, that now repose in the stillness of a Dutch lake—pestiferous rather than wholesome, as tending to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, through the inevitable sacrifices of the latter for the want of profitable employment.

The progressive rise of duty on woollens, with the minimum values assigned to certain descriptions of goods for the collection of duties, will, perhaps, be sufficient to establish their manufacture without alarming any with the fear of “monopoly.” We should have been pleased if the same rule had been adopted respecting cotton goods—their estimated value for duty advancing annually from 35 cents until it reached 50 cents per square yard, at the rate of five cents per annum. This might be safely done, and by the act we should avoid any sudden or too rapid increase of the manufacture, as well as the reasonable possibility of any serious advance of price to the consumer. The 3rd section of the bill is a very important one; and will countervail the “bounties” allowed by foreigners to force their goods into our market.

END OF THE CAUCUS PROJECT. Earnestly wishing an end to the discussion of the right and reason of holding a congressional caucus, it is with no small degree of satisfaction that I am now able to publish what may be regarded as the *finale* of the project, unless renewed on different principles and for the attainment of different purposes.

Pennsylvania has long been emphatically called “the key stone of the federal arch.” Modest and unassuming, almost to a fault, she has rather seemed willing to be led by others, than to assume that direction over them which her valuable population and powerful resources might have appeared to justify, or at least to excuse. But, nevertheless, on several important occasions, she has interposed her strength, and, by her physical force, defeated or restrained the aberrations of her co-partners in the constitution and government of the United States. Practically republican to the core, and true to the rights of men and things as the needle to the pole, she has cared but little by whom the laws were made or administered, provided the public welfare was duly regarded. It was Pennsylvania that, in 1816, to use the language of Messrs. Gales and Seaton, defeated “A COMBINATION THAT NEARLY PRODUCED A [presidential] NOMINATION IN DIRECT OPPOSITION TO THE PUBLIC WILL;” and again, in 1824, she has put forth her hand, and a second and a similar “combination” has probably been dissipated, as

the morning sun disperses the mists of the night. Tolerant in her principles, but steady in her purposes—faithful to the republic, though her just weight in its affairs has not been respected, because of her unobtrusive habits—she has zealously devoted her mighty means to build up the nation, and preserve its institutions, *performing* her duty, both in war and in peace, while others were *talking* about it. For these reasons it is, that when she speaks, she speaks with affect, and when she acts, her action is felt from one extreme of the union to the other—for she is above the suspicion of intrigue. She has now spoken through her representatives against a caucus, and a caucus, as proposed, will not be held. The papers below conclusively shew this, and the result, though expected, is not the less agreeable because brought about by “republican” Pennsylvania—for that the act of the members of congress is conformable to the will of the people of the state, there cannot be a doubt, almost every attempt to get up meetings in favor of a caucus having totally failed.\*

Hereafter, and at a season of more leisure than the present, I shall probably review the things that have happened, and examine the conduct of some who have been over zealous in combining for the support of a particular person, whose claims to the presidency cannot be regarded as superior to those of his distinguished competitors for the chief magistracy of the republic. The public good and self-duty seem to require this of me—for I have been much abused by those who ought to have respected my motives, though disapproving of the operation of them. The ground taken in the REGISTER has been supported and is sustained by at least three fourths or four fifths of the citizens of the United States, and there is reason to believe that about three fourths of the representatives in congress accord with the majority of the people. Whether in this they have adhered to republican principles or not, it is not the province or place of the *minority* to determine. The condition of things has essentially changed, and we must change with it—else the progress of improvement and march of mind would be arrested; and persons might still insist that it was best for horses to be harnessed to the plough by their *tails*, or that kings have a divine right to the *absolute* government of nations. The state of society once was that these absurdities were tolerated of necessity—as congressional caucusses have been; but the reason and fitness of things have abolished them. The great political struggle, which originated the caucus system, no longer prevails; and the people are influenced by other than party political considerations. What was applicable to one particular state of affairs, cannot be made to suit different ones, any more than the bed of *Procrustes* could fit the stature of all men, without violence on their persons, even to death. It is the part of wisdom to lay aside that which has failed to answer the purposes for which it was intended. Caucusses were got up to secure the prevalence of certain political measures, about which the people differed in opinion; but it was recently proposed to

\* See the proceedings of the legislature, &c. under the “presidential” head.

use the machinery of one to defeat the provisions of the constitution itself! The first was expedient—but the aspect of the latter was appalling. If one of the compromises of the compact were *caucussed* down, what security would remain for the rest? At what point would *partizans* cease to combine, to effect party purposes? If we admit that the rule of the constitution is wrong—must it not be a greater wrong to nullify its operation by *personal* combinations? While the law is, it must be respected; but if bad, let it be repealed by the proper authority. The use of any other method cannot be approved of by any considerate citizen of the United States, who feels the blessings which flow from a *written* constitution and a liberal administration of the public affairs.

A quotation has often been made, by my opponents, from the REGISTER, of 1812, in which caucuses were defended, when “*MEASURES and not MEN*,” were aimed at. This was the *condition* of the defence. Admit that, and all else is granted. The doctrine is not new. It was taught to me in my youth. Indeed, it was adopted by both parties, and had special effect on the “*federalists*” when they attempted to elect Mr. Adams a second time, and on the “*democrats*” when they re-elected Mr. Madison. In these two cases, the contests were purely for *measures* and not *persons*, as every one, who can call to recollection the facts and feelings of the times referred to, will testify. We were not then “*men of principle according to our interest*”—for private partialities or prejudices were sacrificed to the good of “*the cause*.” We were like an old friend now is about the presidency—who, in a late letter, says, “*he cares no more who is president than about the person who carries his iron to market—only wishing that the business undertaken may be faithfully done*.” The old party measures are extinct. At Washington, the “*head quarters*” of politics, the words “*democrat*” and “*federalist*” are practically obsolete and uncounted. But, though I rejoice that party has lost the *fury* with which it raged, when opinions on public matters produced private quarrels and disturbed the peace of families, I have no pleasure in the listlessness that prevails in this “*era of good feelings*”—because I believe that vigilance, (or *jealousy*, if the phrase pleases better), is the principle and safeguard of our republican institutions. We are not governed by “*angels in the form of men*,” and history tells us that LIBERTY is always in danger when the people become insensible that they possess it. The freedom of Rome was destroyed by Augustus, when profound peace prevailed. What Julius attempted by force, the other accomplished by *management*. The tempestuous sea of liberty is less hazardous to the public good than political calms, for there *will be* factions and *partizans*—and, when the people know what they are, and see what they are aiming at, they understand what part they ought to take in self defence.

If ever we are to have a caucus, let it be held on the old principles—there will not then be any juggling. The *measures* intended to be supported will be set forth, and the people will vote for or against them, no matter who is the agent selected to carry them into operation.

*Extract of a letter from a member of the Pennsylvania delegation, to the editor of the Franklin Gazette, dated*

*Washington, Jan. 6, 1824.*

“Accompanying this, you will receive a circular address, signed by fourteen of the democratic members, from the state of Pennsylvania. I sincerely hope that Pennsylvania will take the lead in

recommending a national convention. It is the only plan calculated to conciliate and harmonize the republican party throughout the union.”

[CIRCULAR.]

*To the democratic republican citizens of Pennsylvania.*

*Fellow citizens:* The relation which subsists between the constituent and the representative must always be a sufficient apology for any communication upon matters of public interest, which either may deem proper to make to the other; and it is at all times desirable, in the exercise of functions, growing out of these relations, that a free interchange of opinion, and full opportunity of examining the whole ground, should be had previously to a decision upon any question of magnitude and difficulty. Influenced by these considerations, we beg leave to invite your attention to some important facts and circumstances, as well as principles, involved in the proposition to nominate a candidate for the presidency of the United States, to succeed the venerable patriot who now fills that distinguished station. You are, no doubt, aware that, from the period of the second election of Mr. Jefferson, down to the first election of Mr. Monroe, in 1816, the nomination of the successful candidates for this high office has been made by what is called a congressional caucus, composed of the republican members of congress, and that these nominations were made by the *general consent of the republican party throughout the nation*; but the events which took place in 1816, at the *last caucus nomination*, together with subsequent discussions, have excited a strong apprehension among the republican party, in a majority of the states, that the voice of the people may be misrepresented in such a meeting.

We do not propose to inquire whether that apprehension is so well founded, as to justify, *on that ground*, an abandonment of this mode of nomination at the present time. It is sufficient for us to understand that *the will of the people is the highest political authority*, and that this maxim applies, in its full force, as well to the organization of party associations necessary to the public welfare, as to the establishment of general political compacts. Whatever mode of nomination, therefore, receives the general assent and approbation of a party throughout the nation, although there may be some obvious defect in its forms, may properly be regarded as the declaration of the popular will of that party, and entitled to be respected as such; but when any mode of nomination ceases not only to meet the general approbation of those who, of right, may participate in it, but even becomes *unacceptable to a majority of them*, it would be contrary to every principle of republican policy to maintain the practice; it would be nothing less than permitting a minority to make a nomination which was to bind a majority who had no participation in it. Such a procedure is so far from being entitled to the appellation of a republican measure, that it partakes of all the essential characteristics of aristocracy.

Guided by these views, which we have no doubt are in perfect accordance with your political principles, we have carefully inquired into, and deliberately considered, as far as we are able, all the circumstances that ought to govern our conduct in relation to the nomination, at this time, of candidates for the presidency and vice presidency of the United States by a congressional caucus.

In the first place, we have reason to believe, that, owing to the influence of public opinion in a majority of the states, which give a majority of electoral votes, the representatives, in congress, from



those states, consider themselves as forbidden to take any part in the proceedings of a congressional caucus; and, in the second place, that any nomination so made would be resisted by the republicans in all the states which are opposed, in principle, to the mode. From this it is evident, first, that the representation in any caucus which could now be convened, would not only be more defective than the representation of the republican party in congress, but must consist of a small minority of that representation, incomplete as it is; and, secondly, that any nomination, made by a minority of the republican representatives in congress, being essentially an aristocratic attempt of a few to control the many, unsupported by any usage or expression of public opinion to give it sanction, would have no claim to confidence, form no rallying point of union, but inevitably tend to produce incurable dissensions in the republican party throughout the nation, which might injuriously affect the permanent interests of our country.

In addition to these considerations, there is one more immediately connected with the interests of Pennsylvania, which has not been without considerable weight in our deliberations, upon the propriety of pledging ourselves to abide the decision of any partial meeting of members of congress that might attempt a nomination. The assemblage of such a meeting being unauthorized by the whole republican party, and its representation very defective, the party would neither attempt nor desire to exercise any control over its proceedings, which, thus exempted from proper responsibility, would be left to chance, uninfluenced by the salutary restraints of public opinion, and the candidate selected might happen to be one whose views of national policy were the most opposed to the interests of Pennsylvania; and if we were to attend such a meeting, although such a candidate were nominated by a majority of but a single vote, we should, according to the usage in these cases, become pledged to support him, though in opposition to the united voice of our constituents. We should be wholly at a loss, in such an event, to find any excuse for having taken a step so adverse to your interest, and so incompatible with the obligation which your confidence has imposed on us. We have, therefore, after the most mature consideration, concluded, that, whether we regard the preservation of the republican party, by a rigid adherence to the fundamental principles of republican policy, or the great interests of the American nation, or the more immediate interests of Pennsylvania, it is equally inexpedient and improper for us, at this time, as republican representatives of Pennsylvania, to attend any partial meeting or caucus of members of congress to nominate candidates for the presidency and vice presidency of the United States.

And, in order that you may be fully informed upon this subject, in time to devise some mode of nomination that might be generally acquiesced in, we have, in obedience to a sense of duty to those by whose suffrage we hold our seats in congress, deemed it proper to make the avowal of our determination, with the reasons upon which it is founded.

Thomas Patterson,	John Tod,
Daniel Udree,	Thos. J. Rogers,
George Plumer,	Robert Harris,
John Findlay,	James Wilson,
John Brown,	Samuel McKean,
S. D. Ingham,	D. H. Miller,
Patrick Farrelly,	Wm. Finlley.

Washington, January 6, 1824.

**PRESIDENTIAL.** Governor Heister having suggested an alteration in the law respecting the election of presidential electors, so as to designate some other place than the seat of government for the meeting of them, the subject was referred to a committee of the house of representatives, who made a report adverse to the suggestion, and containing the following remarks:

"I'll lately the right of a citizen, holding a legislative trust, to express his opinion on public concerns, was scarcely questioned. Men, in this situation, have often offered their opinions to the public, in relation to the filling of the highest executive offices, and no example, it is believed, has occurred but they were found in exact accordance with that of the public. To maintain this principle seems to have become a serious duty, whether it be assailed directly and openly or by implication, and firmly to adhere to the example set by those who have gone before."

This was supposed to be an indirect recommendation of a congressional caucus, although the chairman of the committee disavowed any idea of making it. The report was, after debate, postponed to the eighth of January, and, after a very animated discussion, referred back to the committee with instructions to strike out the part above quoted—ayes 62, noes 26. So ends the caucus system in Pennsylvania; and it is positively stated in the Franklin Gazette, that, in the house of representatives, there are not more than six or eight persons who are favorable to the election of the individual whose friends are seemingly most anxious to get up a caucus.

On this subject the *Democratic Press* lately said—"We have no hesitancy in saying that, a majority of the Pennsylvania Democratic delegation to congress: a majority of the democratic members of the Pennsylvania legislature: and a majority of the democratic party in Pennsylvania: are in favor of a congressional caucus and will support the candidates it may select."

"We know the value of every assertion here made, and have not made any of them rashly or unadvisedly. What we have said will soon be severely tested. We desire that it may be remembered."

A meeting of the republican members of the legislature was held at Harrisburg, on the 10th inst.; Joseph Lawrence chairman, and James Todd secretary. Its object was to recommend a convention of delegates, to form an electoral ticket, to be supported at the ensuing election of electors of president and vice president of the United States, and the necessary resolutions therefor were adopted. This is another dash at the caucus system—the people are to appoint the delegates, and the delegates will obey the voice of the people.

[The meeting above referred to was a full one. Mr. Roberts, (formerly of the senate of the United States, we believe), offered a substitute, recommending a nomination by the senators and representatives at Washington, which received only six votes, and that was the whole number which dissented from the proceedings adopted to call a convention at Harrisburg, to carry into effect the wishes of the people. It is stated that no more than seven of the republican members of the legislature were absent from this meeting.]

The circular of the republican members of congress from Pennsylvania, has already been warmly approved of at several meetings of the citizens.

What appears to have been a very tumultuous meeting, was held at Philadelphia on Friday last week, though the company was not numerous:—

Those friendly to the old mode of nominating a president were exclusively invited, and great efforts were made to gather a goodly meeting; but some felt themselves at liberty to attend who were not friendly to a congressional caucus, and as each party desired to have a president—the seat was claimed for *two* persons, a scuffle ensued, the stove pipe was knocked down, and all was confusion and smoke: but certain resolutions, both favorable and unfavorable to caucusing, have been published, as being passed before the people dispersed.

☞ The legislature of New York met at Albany on Tuesday the 6th inst.—Mr. Goodell was elected speaker. The governor's message was presented the next day. It must be laid over for the present, with other articles of the same nature; but the following paragraph from it will lose its interest if not inserted now—

"The choice of electors of president and vice president has excited much animadversion throughout the nation, and it is to be regretted that a uniform rule on this subject is not prescribed by the constitution of the United States. It is manifest that the manner of electing may have an essential effect on the power and influence of a state, with regard to the presidential question, by either dividing the votes or enabling the state, with greater certainty, to give a united vote; and until a uniform rule is ingrafted in the constitution of the United States, the manner of electing will continue to fluctuate, and no alteration made by any one state, will produce a material change in the various modes now existing throughout the union. In some states, the people will vote by a general ticket, in some by districts, and in others by the legislature; and no practical remedy probably does exist, competent to remove the evil effectually, except by an amendment to the national constitution. Although this state has heretofore sanctioned an attempt to accomplish that important subject, which proved unsuccessful, the measure, on that account, should not be abandoned; and, as the subject has recently been brought before congress, it is to be expected that another opportunity will shortly be presented for the legislature of this state to sanction an amendment, not only establishing a uniform rule in the choice of electors, but also securing the desirable object of directing such choice to be made by the people. A more propitious period, evincing its propriety, and, consequently, affording a more favorable prospect of obtaining a constitutional number of the states, to assent to it, I am inclined to think, has not presented itself since the organization of the government. Persuaded that you, as the representatives of a free people, will only be influenced by reason and true patriotism, it is submitted to your wisdom and discretion, whether, under existing circumstances, the present manner of choosing electors, ought at this time to be changed."

This leaves us in doubt whether governor Yates wishes the election given to the people or retained by the legislature.

The following notice of facts are not less curious than interesting, as shewing that the *present* legislature of New York *may*, on the *present* occasion, appoint the electors of president and vice president, if willing to assume the awful responsibility of an act so much opposed to the progress of opinion and change of circumstances, that may take place between the present time and the time when the electors must be appointed.

The electors of president and vice president of the United States are required to meet on the *first Wednesday* of December, and this happens to be

the *first day* of that month in the present year; and they must be chosen *within* thirty-four days of the time appointed for such meeting.

The annual elections in New York are held on the *first Monday* of November, which also is the *first day* of that month in the present year—so the legislature may do business until 12 o'clock in the night of the 31st of October, when their functions will cease.

Therefore, as from the *first Monday* of November to the *first Wednesday* in December, is only thirty days, the present legislature, on either of the *four* last days of their political existence, may appoint electors of president and vice president of the U. States. The proceeding, to be sure, would not be a very *modest* one, nor altogether safe; for the governor might convoke the new legislature, and the right to annul those appointments be contended for. What did New-Jersey on a similar occasion? Why, the legislature almost literally arrested the people as they were in the act of proceeding to the polls to elect electors of president and vice president, by repealing the law on that subject, and vesting the appointment of electors in themselves.

A committee of nine has been appointed to whom is referred the subject of electing electors of president and vice president, and a bill introduced by Mr. Wheaton to give the election to the people, was referred to that committee, though opposed by himself and others. The committee, it is said, will report a bill adverse to that offered by Mr. Wheaton, but what the result will be we cannot conjecture. Both sides appear confident of a majority—but the majority is apparently against a choice by the people.

The legislature of Alabama have nominated general Jackson for the presidency, and passed the following resolutions respecting a caucus—

"This general assembly believing that the true spirit of the constitution will be best preserved by leaving the election of president and vice president to the *people themselves*, through the medium of electors chosen by them, uninfluenced by previous nominations by members of congress, have adopted the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the senators in congress from this state be instructed, and our representatives be requested to use their best exertions to prevent a nomination from being made during the next session of congress by the members in caucus, of persons to fill the offices of president and vice president of the United States."

*Extract of a letter from a democratic member of the Pennsylvania delegation in congress, to the editor of the Franklin Gazette, dated*

Washington, Jan. 6, 1824.

"I send you the circular of the greater number of the democratic part of the Pennsylvania delegation in congress to their constituents, explaining the reasons for the course they have determined to pursue in relation to a caucus for the nomination of president. You are aware that there are twenty democratic members belonging to the Pennsylvania delegation in both houses, fourteen of whom have signed the circular. Of the remaining six, who have not signed, *two* express their concurrence in the views stated in the circular, and have preferred to communicate the same information to their constituents in a different way. *Three* others are unqualifiedly opposed to attending any caucus whatever, unless specially instructed by their constituents; and *one* is not known to have expressed any opinion on the subject: so that, with the exception of one, you see that the democratic mem-



bers of congress from Pennsylvania are united against a caucus under existing circumstances.

I give you a list of the states, with the number of members from each, who are generally understood here to be for and against a caucus.

	For a Caucus.	Against a Caucus.
Maine	2	7
New Hampshire		8
Massachusetts		15
Rhode Island		4
Connecticut		8
Vermont		7
New York	21	15
New Jersey	1	7
Pennsylvania	1	27
Delaware	1	Senators vacant
Maryland	4	7
Virginia	15	9
North Carolina	10	5
South Carolina		11
Georgia	9	
Kentucky		14
Tennessee		11
Ohio	3	13
Louisiana	one senator vacant	4
Mississippi		3
Indiana		5
Illinois	1	2
Alabama		5
Missouri		3
	68	190

One hundred and ninety members are against a caucus, and only sixty eight for that measure.

I have put down the whole number of members, including federalists, because it is difficult, in some states, to ascertain the difference, and because, when they are ascertained, the proportion for and against a caucus is not materially different from the above. None of the twenty republican members of Pennsylvania would go into a caucus with the sixty eight. It would only swell their number to eighty-eight; but the voice of the twenty, the voice of Pennsylvania, would have no weight in the decision of such a caucus, and they would come out of it, bound hand and foot, perhaps, to vote for the man, of all others, whom Pennsylvania least approves."

THE 8TH OF JANUARY was very generally honored as a national festival, and it will probably be so considered hereafter. Salutes of cannon, displays of flags, balls and parties were numerous—we have not room to give an account of these things just now, but shall "lay the papers on the table," to be taken up at some more fitting opportunity. The balls at New York and Baltimore, and that given by Mrs. Adams, at Washington, are represented as having been uncommonly splendid, and most numerously attended.

One hundred members of the "Hickory Club" dined together, at Philadelphia, on the 8th. The toasts and songs occupy four and a half columns of a newspaper. The day and the general who gave celebrity to it, were toasted in all manner of ways, and often with much point and feeling; and "King Caucus" was most severely handled. Thomas Leiper presided, and a warm letter was received and read from Chandler Price, excusing his non-attendance from indisposition.

MR. CRAWFORD. From the Nat. Int. of the 10th inst.—"The treasury estimates were yesterday

sent into congress, being a week earlier than they were sent in the last year. The writers of letters to distant places, therefore, can no longer represent Mr. Crawford's recovery as hopeless. Their case is hopeless, if their calculations of success are founded on so deplorable a contingency. We cannot even flatter them with the hope of his losing both his eyes, as is said to have been predicted abroad, or even one of them. He is gradually and certainly, though not yet rapidly, regaining his health."

Really this presents a very bad picture of some of the people of the United States: that any wished the death of Mr. Crawford, or "flattered themselves with the hope that he would lose both his eyes," is out of my comprehension, notwithstanding the editors of the "National Intelligencer" have said it.

DELAWARE. Nicholas Van Dyke has been re-appointed, and John M. Clayton appointed, senators of the United States, from the state of Delaware.

ARKANSAS. The legislature of the territory of Arkansas has passed an act to regulate the collection of taxes on the military bounty lands, of much interest to those who hold patents, as the lands will be sold unless the taxes on them are regularly paid.

The editor of the Arkansas Gazette, William E. Woodruff, esq at Little Rock, will attend to the payment of the taxes, the recording of deeds, &c. on very moderate terms, if properly addressed in letters post paid. Indeed, to dispose of some "territorial scrip," he will pay over the amount forwarded for taxes and transmit the necessary receipt, without charge—for having a deed recorded, his charge is one dollar, besides the fees to the recorder—to wit: 15 cents for every 100 words, for clerk's seal and certificate 20; tax on the deed 50 cents.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES. The following gentlemen have been appointed, by the president of the United States, with the advice and consent of the senate, to be directors of the bank of the United States, on the part of the government, for the present year, viz:

Nicholas Biddle and Manuel Eyre, of Philadelphia; E. I. Dupont, of Delaware; Henry Eckford, of New York, and John McKim, of Maryland.

At the election held at the banking house, Philadelphia, on Monday last, the following gentlemen were chosen directors for the present year:

John Bohlen, Daniel W. Cox, Joshua Lippincott, R. M. Whitney, Thomas Cadwallader, Richard Willing, Alexander Henry, Joseph Hemphill, Samuel Wetherill, Lewis Clappier, Paul Beck, jr. John A. Brown, Cadwallader Evans, jr. John Potter, of South Carolina, William Patterson, of Maryland, Roswell L. Colt, do. Thomas Knox, of New York, Daniel C. Verplank, do. James Lloyd, of Massachusetts, Benjamin W. Crowninshield, do.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, Nicholas Biddle was re-elected president of the bank.

RUSSIA AND SPAIN. A late arrival from Gibraltar, furnishes the intelligence of that place to the 26th Nov. as follows:

"It is rumored that the king of Spain is about to contract an alliance with a great northern power, and is to cede to the latter a very important maritime point in the Mediterranean. Since the departure of the Russian ambassador for Madrid, this ru-

mour has produced a strong sensation among the commercial interest.

*Speech of the Russian ambassador to the king, and his majesty's reply.*

MADRID, Nov 17

Lieut. gen. Pozzo di Borgo, ambassador extraordinary, from the emperor of Russia to his catholic majesty, was presented to his majesty on the 15th inst. when he addressed his majesty as follows—

"Sire: When rebellion arose against the sacred rights of your majesty's throne, the emperor, my august master, foresaw, in his wisdom, the whole extent of the evils which the authors of this criminal attempt were preparing for Spain. The most painful experience confirmed these well founded presentiments, which were shared by alarmed Europe, as the deeds of violence and injustice, committed by the usurpers of the public power, gradually destroyed the hopes of the most sanguine. The necessity of checking the fatal consequence of a state of things which had become dangerous to all, induced the sovereigns, assembled at Vienna, to put an end to it, even by open force, if the obstinacy of the disturbers of general tranquility should render this determination indispensable. It was for France to take the initiative in this noble enterprise.

She has gloriously accomplished it, and your majesty is restored to the people, and to his allies, in the fullness of his legitimate power; a condition necessary to the happiness of Spain, and to the security of Europe. The whole world, Sire, expects to see these just hopes realized. The difficulties which your majesty will, undoubtedly, meet with, in attempting to pacify his extensive dominions, will but heighten the merit of overcoming them. As to the means, your majesty will find them in the wisdom of his own resolutions, in the virtues of his people, and in the interest with which your majesty is sure to inspire his allies; and thus will your majesty have the glory of terminating this last of revolutions, by firmness, which prevents their breaking out again, and by clemency, which causes them to be forgotten.

It was under the influence of such sentiments, Sire, that the emperor, my august master, commanded me to offer to your majesty his most sincere congratulations upon an event which he had so much at heart, and for so many reasons; to communicate to your majesty his hopes, which are also those of his allies, respecting the happiness which your wisdom, Sire, is preparing to confer upon his numerous kingdoms, the fate of which is essentially connected with that of Europe."

*His majesty answered in the following terms:*

"I receive, with the utmost satisfaction, the expression of the sentiments of friendship and interest professed by the emperor, your master. The part, which his imperial majesty and his august allies have taken in the deliverance of Spain, has shortened the period of her calamities. The interest which the emperor, your master, testifies for the happiness of my people, cannot but be highly grateful to me. I am exerting myself to rid them of the evils with which they have been afflicted; and I trust, in Almighty God, that I shall obtain this great object, the only end of my solicitude.

I am, particularly, pleased that you should have been chosen, by your sovereign, to convey to me sentiments upon which I set the highest value."

His majesty has conferred the order of the Golden Fleece upon Mr. Pozzo di Borgo; and, with his own hands, decorated him with the insignia.

## Treasury Report.

*Documents accompanying the annual report of the secretary of the treasury, of the 31st December, 1823.*

A statement, exhibiting the amount of duties which accrued on merchandise, tonnage, passports and clearances, of debentures issued on the exportation of foreign merchandise, of payments for drawback on domestic refined sugars and domestic distilled spirits, exported, of bounties and allowances on salted fish, and to vessels employed in the fisheries, of expenses of collection, and of payments made into the treasury, during the year ending 31st of December, 1822.											
YEAR.	DEBITS ON			Debitures issued.	Drawbacks on domestic refined sugar & domestic spirits.	Bounties and allowances.	Gross revenue.	Expenses of collection.	Net revenue.	Payments made into the Treasury.	
	Merchandise.	Tonnage and light money.	Passports and clearances.								
1822.	\$24,078,919 02	127,892 68	10,144 00	2,831,196 04	5,170 93	153,540 21	21,207,048 50	706,272 59	20,500,775 91	17,589,761 94	
A statement, exhibiting the amount of American and foreign tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States, during the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1822.											
American tonnage in foreign trade											
Foreign do.	do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tons, 747,887	
Total tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	113,278	
Proportion of foreign tonnage to the whole amount of tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	861,165	
											13.1 to 100

A statement, exhibiting the amount of duties which accrued on merchandise, tonnage, passports and clearances; of debentures issued on the exportation of foreign merchandise; of payments for drawback on domestic refined sugars and domestic distilled spirits, exported; of bounties and allowances on salted fish, and to vessels employed in the fisheries; of expenses of collection, and of payments made into the treasury, during the year ending 31st of December, 1822.



## B

A statement exhibiting the value and quantities, respectively, of merchandise on which duties actually accrued during the year 1822, (consisting of the difference between articles paying duty imported, and those entitled to drawback re-exported); and, also, of the nett revenue which accrued that year, from duties on merchandise, tonnage, passports and clearances.

## MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.

918,557	dollars	at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	68,891 77
16,900 536	"	at 15 "	2,535,080 40
6,825,505	"	at 20 "	1,365 101 00
21,701,040	"	at 25 "	5,425,260 00
2,099,034	"	at 30 "	629,710 20
43,444,672	"	at 20.69 ave.	10,024,043 37

## Specific duties.

1. Wines 2,489,833 galls.	
at 30.04 cts average	747,996 35
2. Spirits 4,567,744 galls.	
at 40.47 cts. average	2,040,412 90
Molasses 12,357,372 galls.	
at 5.00 cents	617,852 60
3. Teas 5,430,630 lbs. at	
30.87 cts. average	1,676,247 91
Coffee 14,282,982 lbs. at	
5.00 cents	714,149 10
4. Sugar 76,952,433 lbs.	
at 3.08 cts. average	2,374,768 24
5. Salt 3,538,323 bush. at	
20 cents	707,664 60
6. All other articles	2,042,790 14
	10,921,897 84
	\$20,945,941 21

From which deduct,  
Duties refunded, &c. after deducting therefrom duties on merchandise, the particulars of which were not rendered by the collectors, and difference in calculation

13,778 33

\$20,932,162 88

## Add—

2½ per cent. retained on drawback	81,804 68
Extra duty on merchandise imported in foreign vessels	33,689 42
Interest on custom-house bonds	20,054 97
Storage received	6,470 80
	142 019 87
Duties on merchandise	21,074,182 75
Duties on tonnage	114,794 01
Light money	13,098 67
	127,892 68
Passports and clearances	10,144 00
	21,212,219 43
Deduct drawback on domestic refined sugar	1,981 68
Do, do. on domestic distilled spirits	3,189 25
	5,170 93
Gross revenue	21,207,048 50
Expenses of collection	706,272 59
Nett revenue, per statement A	20,500,775 91

## Explanatory statements and notes.

## 1. Wines.

Madeira	119 875 gals. a 100 cts.	119,875 00
Burgundy, &c.	7 036	100 7,036 00
Sherry & St. Lucar	39,102	60 23,461 20
Lisbon, &c.	441,628	50 220,814 00
Teneriffe, &c.	357,619	40 143,047 60
Claret, in bottles	33,844	30 10 153 20
All other	1,490,729	15 223,609 35
	2,489,833	747,996 35

## 2. Spirits.

Grain, 1st proof	634,572 gals. a 42 cts.	266,520 24
2d	61,775	45 27,798 75
3d	16,331	48 7,838 88
4th	14,214	52 7,391 22
5th	5,040	60 3,024 00
Other, 1st and 2d	451,889	38 171,717 82
3d	1,194,294	42 501,603 48
4th	2,152,057	43 1,032,987 36
5th	36,687	57 20,911 59
Above 5th	885	70 619 50
	4,567,744	2,040,412 90

## 3. Teas.

Bohea	567,982 lbs. a 12 cts.	68,157 84
Souchong	958,601	25 239,650 25
Hyson Skin	1,814,306	28 508,005 68
Hyson & Young do.	1,848,495	40 739,598 00
Imperial	241,346	50 120,623 00
	5,430,630	1,675,834 77

Extra duty on teas imported from other places than China

431 15

1,676,247 91

## 4. Sugar.

Brown	70,332,928 lbs. a 3 cts.	2,109,987 84
White clayed	6,619,510	4 264,780 40
	76,952,438	2,374,768 24

## 5. Salt.

Imported, bush.	4,345,326 a 20 cts.	869,065 20
Exported do.	39,302	
Bounties & allowances reduced into bushels	767,701	
	807,003	161,400 60
	3,538,323	707,664 60

6. All other articles.	Quantities.	Rate of duty.	Duties.
Duck, Russia	pieces	43,281	200 86,562 00
Ravens	—	43,556	125 54,195 00
Holland	—	1,624	250 4,060 00
Sheeting, brown Russia	—	10,744	160 17,190 40
white do.	—	1,325	250 3,312 50
Beer, ale & porter, in bottles, galls.	—	104,902	15 15,735 30
Do. do. in casks	—	7,114	10 711 40
Oil, spermaceti	—	1,868	25 467 00
Whale and other fish	—	2,819	15 422 35
Olive, in casks	—	19,439	25 4,859 75
Cocoa	pounds	358,297	2 7,165 94
Chocolate	—	1,230	3 36 90
Sugar, candy	—	3,911	12 469 32
Loaf	—	515	12 61 80
Other refined & lump	—	342	10 34 20
Fruits, almonds	—	371,135	3 11,134 05
Currants	—	123,736	3 3,712 08
Prunes and plums	—	123,782	3 3,713 46
Figs	—	380,304	3 11,409 12
Raisins, in jars, and Muscatel	—	2,592,784	3 77,783 52
Do. other	—	3,106,616	2 62,132 32
Candles, tallow	—	25,127	3 783 81
Wax & spermaceti	—	117	6 7 02
Cheese	—	56,789	9 5,111 01
Soap	—	144,355	3 4,330 65
Tallow	—	1,894,156	1 18,941 56
Spice, mace	—	769	100 769 00
Nutmegs	—	20,308	60 12,184 80
Cloves	—	26,775	35 9,393 75

6. All other articles.		Quantities.	Rate of duty.	Duties.
Spice, pepper	lbs.	315,033	8	25,202 64
Pimento	—	828,243	6	49,694 58
Cassia	—	111,615	6	6,696 90
Tobacco, manufactured, other than snuff, &c.	—	2,953	10	295 30
Snuff	—	3,584	12	430 08
Indigo	—	384,412	15	57,661 80
Cotton	—	87,042	3	2,611 26
Gunpowder	—	123,088	8	9,847 04
Bristles	—	177,485	3	5,324 55
Glue	—	28,887	5	1,444 35
Paints, ochre, dry	—	1,430,414	1	14,304 14
in oil	—	62,157	11-2	932 35
White and red lead	—	3,650,563	3	109,516 89
Whiting & Paris white	—	350,559	1	3,505 59
Lead, bar, pig and sheet	—	3,070,990	1	30,769 90
Manufactured into shot	—	1,611,971	2	32,239 42
Cordage, tarred, and cables	—	299,541	3	8,986 23
Untarred	—	262,686	4	10,507 44
Twine	—	395,284	4	15,811 56
Copper, rods and bolts	—	62,546	4	2,501 84
Nails and spikes	—	28,731	4	1,149 24
Wire, iron & steel, not above No. 18	—	590,165	5	29,508 25
Do. do. above No. 18	—	248,671	9	22,380 39
Iron, tacks, brads, &c. not above 16 oz.	M	43,374	5	2,168 70
Do. above 16 oz.	—	1,006	4	40 24
Nails	lbs.	930,517	4	37,320 68
Spikes	—	147,859	3	4,435 77
Anchor	—	127,782	2	2,555 64
Pig	cwt.	27,605	50	13,352 50
Castings	—	12,984	75	9,738 00
Iron, Bar, rolled	—	99,297	150	148,945 50
Do. hammered	—	530,172	75	397,629 00
Sheet, rod, hoop, &c.	—	35,620	250	89,050 00
Steel	—	18,403	100	18,403 00
Hemp	—	196,117	150	294 175 50
Alum	—	3,150	200	6,300 00
Copperas	—	16,308	100	16,308 00
Coal	bushels	992,693	5	49,634 65
Fish, dried or smoked	quintals	1,474	100	1,474 00
Salmon, pickled	barrels	1,509	200	3,018 00
Mackerel, do.	—	204	150	306 00
Other do.	—	156	100	156 00
Glass, bottles, black, quart	groce	16,734	144	24,096 96
Window, not above 8	—	1,959	250	4,897 50
by 10 100 sq. feet	—	886	275	2,436 50
Do. do. 10 by 12	—	2,554	325	8,300 50
Do. above 10 by 12	—	105	150	157 50
Foots	pair	3,383	30	1,014 90
Shoes and slippers, silk	—	5,977	25	1,494 25
leather, men's, &c.	—	1,755	15	263 25
children's	—	19,984	250	49,960 00
Cigars	M	846	30	253 80
Playing cards	pack			
				2,043,098 39
Deduct exportation over importation, viz:—Cinnamon				lbs.
				1,233
				25
				308 25
				2,042,790 14

*Treasury department, register's office, December 19, 1823.*  
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

D—[ABSTRACT]

Is a statement of lands sold, and moneys received on account of public lands, during the year ending 31st December, 1822.

Total acres sold 792,840 13-100. Viz: at Brookville 149,335; at Delaware 102,858; at New Orleans 80,091; at Terre Haute 73,213; at Tuscaloosa 91,361; at Cahaba 43,183; at Huntsville 21,636; in Lawrence county 22,593; Steubenville 22,821—all else under 20,000.

Gross amount of money received for lands sold in 1822	\$1,012,785 24½
Gross amount received for lands sold prior to July 1, 1820	837,821 38½
Total amount received in 1822	1,850,606 63½
Incidental expenses, including salaries, &c.	85,606 63½
Re payments made to individuals for lands erroneously sold	3,816 26½
Payments made to the treasury	1,803,581 54

E.

*Statement of moneys received into the treasury, from all sources, other than customs and public lands, during the year 1822.*

From arrears of old internal revenue,	121 11
direct tax of 1798,	863 22
new internal revenue,	67,544 60
new direct tax,	20,098 34
dividends on stock in the bank of the United States.	297,500
fees on letters patent,	6,000
postage of letters,	602 04
cents coined at the mint,	13,054
finer, penalties and forfeitures,	173 72
vessels, &c. condemned under the acts prohibiting the slave trade,	1,507 86
gun boats sold, per act of 27th Feb. 1815,	2,381 58
interest on balances due by banks to the United States,	543 72
moneys previously advanced on account of roads, under the treaty of Brownstown,	578 21
do. military pensions,	2,087 29
do. third census,	12 84
do. furniture for president's house	1,557 65
do. prize causes,	675
do. old Spanish treaty,	350
do. balances of advances made to war department, repaid, under 3d section of act of 1st May, 1820,	71,981 82
do. balances of appropriations for the war department, repaid, under 2d section of act of 1st May, 1820,	84,282 16
do. balances of appropriations for the navy department, repaid, under 2d section of act of 1st May, 1820,	267,169 30
	839,084 46

*Treasury department, register's office,*  
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

F

*Statement of the expenditures of the United States for the year 1822.*

Civil, Miscellaneous, and Diplomatic, viz:

Legislature	455,356 60
Executive departments	449,465 85
Officers of the mint	9 600 00
Surveying department	11,044 46
Commissioner of the public buildings	2,553 08
Governments in the territories of the U. States	12,124 00
Judiciary	217,987 59
	\$1,158,131 58
Annuities and grants	2,007 13
Mint establishment	17,150 00
Unclaimed merchandise	857 79
Light-house establishment	145,951 76
Surveys of public lands	115,922 83
Privateer pension fund	1,221 62
Appropriation of prize money	634 20
Trading houses with the Indians	9,570 60
Road from Cumberland to Ohio	3,904 77
Roads within the state of Ohio	3,257 54
Roads within the state of Indiana	32,629 46
Roads within the state of Alabama	800 00
Marine hospital establishment	44,524 61
Public buildings in Washington	126,859 18
Florida claims	141 17
Payment of claims for property lost	56 00



Building custom houses	1,319 26
Payment of balances due to officers of of internal revenue and direct tax	3,234 82
Payment of balances due to collectors of new internal revenue	499 69
Prohibition of the slave trade	25,395 42
Prisoners of war	1,889 87
Refunding duties on distilled spirits	95 62
Surveys of the coast of Florida	3,150 00
Payment of certain certificates	2,109 22
Miscellaneous claims	101,461 03
Printing the journal and proceedings of the convention which formed the constitution of the United States	542 56

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\$644,985 15

Diplomatic department	86,014 78
Contingent expenses of foreign inter- course	23,648 88
Relief & protection of American seamen	13,660 40
Treaty of Ghent	14,742 24
Treaty with Spain	25,770 21
Treaties with Mediterranean powers	1,043 00

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\$164,879 51

Total of civil, miscellaneous, &amp;c. \$1,967 996 24

*Military Department, viz:*

Pay of the army	1,078,742 79
Subsistence	235,442 47
Forage	14,347 15
Clothing	172,937 60
Medical and hospital department	14,909 83
Contingent expenses	6,028 38
Ordnance department	263,553 78
Fortifications	110,795 83
Repairs and contingencies of fortifications	3,956 52
Fort Delaware	15,000 00
Monroe	39,640 94
Washington	18,766 70
Calhoun	30,000 00
The Rigolets	77,450 00
Barracks at Baton Rouge	8,108 16
Materials for a fort opposite fort St. Philip	30,000 00
Quartermaster's department	387,422 69
Military academy, West Point	9,589 43
Brigade of militia	11,580 01
Surveys of ports and harbors	3 50
Medals for officers of the army	4,830 00
New roof for barracks at Carlisle	3,500 00
Arrearages	114,245 09
Maps, plans, &c. for war office	140 22
Completing road through Georgia	321 01
Militia courts martial, col. Wood presid't	762 84
Militia courts martial, Thomas C. Miller president	6,494 65
Militia courts martial, T. More and D. Fore presidents	606 59
Militia courts martial, gen. Steddford president	17,839 24
Balance due the state of Maryland	527 00
Preservation of arms	3,298 00
Army supplies	1,244 67
Expenses of arsenals	1,307 81
Repairs of arsenals	324 77
Repairing arms	3,791 05
Preservation of ammunition	3,203 42
Arming and equipping militia	386,687 78
Armories	199,000 00
Relief of gen. James Wilkinson	2,926 59
Joshua Newsome and others	647 80

Relief of Elias Parks	2,284 00
John Anderson	1,300 00
William Gwynn	47 50
William E. Meck	1,279 87
Cornelius Huson	250 00
William Henderson	2,765 00
James Peirce	430 00
Greenbury H. Murphy	1,490 30
William Dooly	305 80
Planters' bank of New Orleans	8,495 70
Matthew McNair	1,776 25
Samuel Walker	266 64
Officers, &c. in the Seminole campaign	90 60
Revolutionary pensions	1,642,590 94
Military and half-pay pensions	305,608 46
Indian department, (contingencies)	156,492 33
Civilization of Indians	3,127 96
Treaties with the Creeks and Cherokees	25,010 43
Treaty with the Creeks	13,331 27
Pay of Indian agents	7,375 00
Pay of sub-agents	3,866 66
Presents to Indians	5,085 59
Annuities to Indians, per act of 6th May, 1796	14,505 54
do. do. 25th Feb. 1799	15,322 19
do. do. 3d March, 1805	1,000 00
do. do. 21st April, 1806	31,167 17
do. do. 3d March, 1807	661 11
do. do. 10th Feb. 1808	10,000 00
do. do. 1st May, 1810	4,200 00
do. do. 3d March, 1811	2,235 07
do. do. 26th April, 1816	50 00
do. do. 3d March, 1817	38,716 44
do. do. 3d March, 1819	117,050 00
do. do. 15th May, 1820	6,000 00
do. do. 3d March, 1821	29,454 01
do. do. 8th Jan 1821	60,760 47
do. do. 7th May, 1822	15,100 00
do. do. 7th May, 1822	18,107 10
	<hr/> \$5,824,573 11

From which deduct the following  
repayments, viz:

Expenses of recruiting	\$11,932 25
Balances due to cert'n states	104,887 54
Bounties and premiums	20,700 32
Mobile Point	10,556 84
Gratuities	15,450 80
Cannon, shot, shells, &c.	378 95
Powder magazine at Frank- ford, Pa.	17 50
Survey of the Ohio and Mis- sissippi rivers	975 60
Survey of the water courses of the Mississippi	1,059 21
Boundary line between the U States and the Creeks	865 38
Boundary line of Indian ces- sions	15,000 00
Claims against the Osages	3,582 50
Treaty with the Indians in Mississippi	3,610 93
Relief of T. C. Withers	187 00
J. Harding	180 00
	<hr/> 189,364 82
Total expen. military department	<hr/> \$5,635,188 29

*Naval Department, viz:*

Pay of the navy	771,500 33
Provisions	260,323 46
Medicines	17,241 59
Repairs of vessels	294,384 85

Ordinance	3,953 14
Freight and contingent expenses	187,603 29
Navy yards	34,578 90
Superintendents, &c.	26,132 48
Laborers, &c.	9,781 36
Gradual increase	556,322 88
Suppression of piracy	12,415 00
Pay and subsistence of the marine corps	87,929 53
Clothing marine corps,	31,288 02
Fuel do.	6,084 98
Q. M. stores and contingencies, do.	20,256 60

\$2,259,796 18

From which deduct the following repayments, &c.

Purchase of timber	11,450 82
Repairs of vessels damaged in action	984 00
Shot, shells, & military stores	4,035 95
Repairs of the Constellation	450 00
Seventy fours and frigates	4 00
Survey of the coast of North Carolina	430 38
Widows and orphans of persons on board the Epervier	7,431 70
Military stores, marine corps	10,500 35

35,337 20

Total expenditure naval department 2,224,458 98

Public Debt, viz:

Interest, &c. on domestic debt	5,739,760 62
Redemption of Louisiana stock	5,294 12
Reimbursement of Mississippi stock	23,388 94
Certain parts of domestic debt	228 44
Redemption of six per ct. stock of 1796	80,000 00
Redemption of funded six per ct. stock of 1820	2,000,000 00
Principal and interest of treasury notes	277 00

Total of public debt 7,848,949 12

Total expenditures for 1822, 17,676,592 63  
Treasury department, register's office, December, 1823.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

G—[BRIEF NOTICE]

Is a statement of the public lands sold and moneys received on account of such lands, from the 1st of Jan. 1823, to the 30th of June, 1823.

Whole amount sold acres 221,079 65  
Payments made into the treasury, *dolls.* 515,395 20

H—[BRIEF NOTICE].

Statement of moneys received into the treasury, from all sources other than customs and public lands, from 1st January to 30th September, 1823.

[This is similar to that marked E. Whole amount of receipts \$497,136 79, of which 350,000 dollars were for dividend on stock in the bank of the United States.]

I—[BRIEF NOTICE]

Shews the expenditures of the United States from the 1st Jan. to 30th Sept. 1823. The items in this statement are similar to those already given in the paper F, and it does not appear necessary to repeat them. The aggregates, however, may be useful

Civil, miscellaneous and diplomatic	1,510,735 14
For military department, including Indian annuities, &c.	4,383,715 62
For the naval department	1,776,989 37
On account of the public debt for interest and reimbursement of principal	3,751,407 30

11,422,847 30

PUBLIC DEBT.

No. 1—shews the amount of the public debt

1st October, 1832—which was \$93,042,701 18

No. 2—exhibits the amount of the same on the 1st Jan. 1823 90,777,027 86

No 3.

Estimate of the debt of the United States, 1st October, 1823, and 1st January, 1824.

On the 1st October, 1823.

Deferred 6 per cent. stock (unredeemed amount) 632,082 35

Three per cent. stock 13,296,251 45

Exchang'd 6 per ct. st'k 2,668,974 99

16,597,283 79

Six per ct. stock of 1812, 6,187,006 84

Do. of 1813, (16 mil's) 15,497,818 63

Do. do. 7½ do. 6,812,845 44

Do. 1814 13,001,437 63

Do. 1815 9,490,099 10

Treasury note 6 per ct. stock 1,466,847 34

Do. 7 do. 8,636,490 27

Five per cent. stock (sub-

scription to bank U. S.) 7,000,000 00

Do. 1820 999,999 13

Do. 1821 4,735,296 30

Exchanged 5 per cent. of 1822 56,704 77

73,854,545 45

Amount 1st October, 1823 \$90,451,834 24

Am't per statement (2) Jan. 1, 1823, 90,777,027 86

Add three per cent. stock issued since 132 39

Treasury note six per cent. stock do. 1,561 87

Do. seven do. 135 00

1,829 26

90,778,857 12

Deduct reimbursement of the deferred stock in the 1st, 2d and 3d quarters of 1823 527,022 88

Amount of the debt on the 1st Oct. 1823, as above 90,451,834 24

Add treasury note stock issued since 716 75

90,452,550 99

Deduct estimated amount of reimbursement on deferred stock in the 4th quarter, 1823 274,588 85

Estimated amount of the debt, 1st January, 1824 90,177,962 14

Treasury department, register's office, Dec. 1823.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

No 4—is an estimated amount of the treasury notes outstanding, &c.

Total amount issued \$36,680,794

Cancelled 36,653,357

Funded, since last report 1,315

36,654,672

Outstanding 26,122

Consisting of small treasury notes 2,782

Notes bearing interest 23,340

26,122

No. 5—a statement of what is called the Mississippi stock. Its amount was, originally, 4,282,151 12½;

but the whole sum, except 18,471 93, has been paid by the sales of the lands on account of which the stock was issued.



## The proposed new Tariff.

The following is a complete copy of the bill reported by the committee on manufactures, in the house of representatives of the United States, and now depending in that body.

*A bill to amend the several acts for imposing duties on imports.*

*Be it enacted, &c.* That, from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty four, in lieu of the duties now imposed by law on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected and paid, the following duties, that is to say:

*First.* On manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, a duty of thirty per cent. ad valorem, until the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty five; and after that time, a duty of thirty three and one-third per cent. ad valorem: *Provided,* That, from and after the said thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty four, all woollen cloths, or cloths of which wool shall be a component material, (excepting carpets and carpeting, blankets, flannels, baizes, and other unmilled woollen and worsted or stuff goods), the original cost of which, at the place whence imported, with the addition of ten per cent. shall be less than eighty cents per square yard, shall, with such addition, be deemed and taken to have cost eighty cents per square yard, and shall be charged with duty accordingly: *And provided, also,* That all flannels and baizes, and all other unmilled woollen cloths, or cloths of which wool shall be a component material, excepting carpets and carpeting, and blankets, the original cost of which, at the place whence imported, with the addition of ten per centum, shall be less than forty cents per square yard, shall, with such addition, be taken and deemed to have cost forty cents per square yard, and shall be charged with duty accordingly.

*Second.* On all manufactures, not herein specified, of cotton, silk, flax or hemp, or of which either of these materials shall be a component part, a duty of twenty five per centum ad valorem: *Provided,* That all cotton cloths whatsoever, or cloths of which cotton shall be a component material, excepting nankeens imported directly from China, the original cost of which, at the place whence imported, with the addition of twenty per centum, if imported from the Cape of Good Hope, or any place beyond it, and of ten per centum if imported from any other place, shall be less than thirty five cents per square yard, shall, with such addition, be taken and deemed to have cost thirty five cents per square yard, and shall be charged with duty accordingly. And that all unbleached and uncolored cotton twist, yarn, or thread, the original cost of which shall be less than sixty cents per pound, shall be deemed and taken to have cost sixty cents per pound, and shall be charged with duty accordingly. And all bleached or colored cotton yarn, twist, or thread, the original cost of which shall be less than seventy five cents per pound, shall be deemed and taken to have cost seventy five cents per pound, and shall be charged with duty accordingly.

*Third.* On wool unmanufactured, a duty of twenty five per centum ad valorem, until the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty five; afterwards, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem, until the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty six; afterwards, a duty of forty per centum ad valorem, until the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven;

and, after that time, a duty of fifty per centum ad valorem.

*Fourth.* On all L-horn hats or bonnets, and all hats or bonnets of straw, chip or grass, and on all flats, braids or plants, for making of hats or bonnets, a duty of fifty per centum ad valorem: *Provided,* That all Leghorn hats and bonnets, and all hats or bonnets of straw, chip or grass, which, at the place whence imported, with the addition of ten per centum, shall have cost less than one dollar each, shall, with such addition, be taken and deemed to have cost one dollar each, and shall be charged with duty accordingly.

*Fifth.* On printing types, on japanned wares of all kinds, on plated wares of all kinds, and on all manufactures, not otherwise specified, made of brass, iron, steel, pewter, lead or tin, or of which either of these metals is a component material, a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

On bolting cloths, fifteen per centum ad valorem;

On hair cloth and hair seating, thirty per centum ad valorem;

On marble, and all manufactures of marble, thirty per centum ad valorem;

On all paper hangings, forty per centum ad valorem;

On coach laces, of cotton or other material, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; on all other laces, twelve and a half per centum ad valorem;

On lead, in pigs, bars or sheets, two cents per pound;

On leaden shot, three and one-half cents per pound;

On read or white lead, dry, or ground in oil, four cents per pound;

On Brussels, Venetian, Turkey, and Wilton carpets and carpeting, fifty cents per square yard;

On all other kinds of carpets and carpeting, of wool, flax, hemp, or cotton, or parts of either, twenty cents per square yard;

On all other carpets and carpeting, mats and floor cloths, made of tow, flags, or any other material, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem;

On hemp, two cents per pound;

On flax, three cents per pound;

On tarred cables and cordage, four cents per pound;

On untarred cordage, yarns, twine, pack-thread and seines, five cents per pound;

On Russia duck, per piece of fifty-two archeens, two dollars each piece;

On Raven's duck, per piece of fifty two archeens, one dollar and twenty five cents each piece;

On Holland duck, per piece of fifty two archeens, two dollars and fifty cents each piece,

On cotton bagging, six cents per square yard;

On iron, in bars or bolts, not manufactured, in whole or in part, by rolling, one dollar and twelve cents per hundred weight;

On round iron, or brazier's rods, of three sixteenths to eight sixteenths of an inch diameter, inclusive; and on iron, in nail or spike rods, slit; and on iron, in sheets, and hoop iron; and on iron, slit or rolled, for band-iron, scroll-iron or casement rods, three cents per pound;

On iron spikes, four cents per pound;

On iron nails, cut or wrought, five cts. per pound;

On tacks, brads and sprigs, not exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, five cents per thousand; exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, five cents per pound;

On iron or steel wire, not exceeding number eighteen, five cents per pound; over number eighteen, nine cents per pound;

On anvils and anchors, two cents per pound;  
 On iron cables or chains, or parts thereof, three cents per pound; and no drawback shall be allowed on the exportation of iron cables, or parts thereof;  
 On mill cranks and mill irons, of wrought iron, four cents per pound;  
 On mill saws, one dollar and fifty cents each;  
 On cross-cut saws, one dollar each;  
 On whip saws, one dollar each;  
 On hand saws, twenty five cents each;  
 On tenon saws, twenty cents each;  
 On broad axes, thirty cents each;  
 On other axes, twenty-five cents each;  
 On hatchets, fifteen cents each;  
 On adzes, twenty-five cents each;  
 On augers, not exceeding half an inch, two cents each; above that size, and not exceeding one inch, two and a half cents each; above an inch, and not exceeding one and a half inches, three cents each; above that size, and not exceeding two and a half inches, three and one half cents each;  
 On blacksmiths' hammers and sledges, two and a half cents per pound;  
 On claw hammers, for carpenters, five cents each;  
 On hoes, broad, twelve cents each;  
 On other hoes, ten cents each;  
 On shovels and tongs of iron, thirty cents per pair;  
 On muskets, one dollar and fifty cents per stand;  
 On rifles, two dollars and fifty cents each;  
 On fowling and hunting pieces, single barrelled, four dollars each; double barrelled, five dollars each;  
 On curriers' knives, forty cents each;  
 On cutting knives, twenty-five cents each;  
 On drawing knives, twenty five cents each;  
 On scythes, twenty five cents each;  
 On sickles and reaping hooks, twelve cents each;  
 On spades and shovels, of iron or steel, twenty cents each;  
 On screws of iron, weighing twenty-five pounds or upwards, eight cents per pound;  
 On screws of iron, for wood, called wood screws, not exceeding one inch in length, eight cents per groce; over one inch, and not exceeding two inches in length, fourteen cents per groce; over two inches in length, twenty cents per groce;  
 On vessels of cast iron, not otherwise specified, one and a half cents per pound;  
 On all other castings of iron, not specified, one cent per pound;  
 On frying pans, twenty-five cents each;  
 On gridirons and griddles, twenty cents each;  
 On all vessels of copper, ten cents per pound;  
 On quills, prepared or manufactured, one dollar per thousand;  
 On slates and tiles, for building, half a cent each;  
 On black lead pencils, one dollar and fifty cents per groce;  
 On tallow, four cents per pound;  
 On tallow candles, five cents per pound;  
 On spermaceti candles, eight cents per pound;  
 On soap, four cents per pound;  
 On lard, three cents per pound;  
 On wheat, twenty-five cents per bushel;  
 On potatoes, ten cents per bushel;  
 On coal, six cents per heaped bushel;  
 On indigo, twenty-five cents per pound;  
 On corks, twelve cents per pound;  
 On linseed and hempsced oil, twenty-five cents per gallon;  
 On castor oil, forty cents per gallon;  
 On ale, beer and porter, imported in bottles, twenty cents per gallon; imported otherwise than in bottles, fifteen cents per gallon;  
 On beef and pork, two cents per pound;

On hams, and other bacon, three cents per pound;  
 On butter, five cents per pound;  
 On vinegar, eight cents per gallon;  
 On alum, two dollars and fifty cents per hundred weight;  
 On refined salt petre, three cents per pound;  
 On blue or Roman vitriol, four cents per pound;  
 On oil of vitriol, three cents per pound;  
 On Glauber salts, two cents per pound;  
 On Epsom salts, three cents per pound;  
 On camphor crude, eight cents per pound;  
 On camphor, refined, twelve cents per pound;  
 On Prussian blue, ten cents per pound;  
 On copperas, two dollars per hundred weight;  
 On pepper, ten cents per pound;  
 On Cayenne pepper, fifteen cents per pound;  
 On pimento, eight cents per pound;  
 On Chinese cassia, ten cents per pound;  
 On cocoa, three cents per pound;  
 On chocolate, four cents per pound;  
 On currants and figs, three cents per pound;  
 On plums, prunes, Muscatel raisins, and raisins in jars and boxes, four cents per pound;  
 On all other raisins, three cents per pound;  
 On filberts, three cents per pound;  
 On pine apples, two cents each;  
 On oranges, fifty cents per hundred;  
 On lemons, twenty five cents per hundred;  
 On limes, ten cents per hundred;  
 On window glass, not above eight inches by ten inches in size, three dollars per hundred square feet, not above ten inches by twelve inches in size, three dollars and fifty cents per hundred square feet; and if above ten inches by twelve inches in size, four dollars per hundred square feet;  
 On black glass bottles, not exceeding the capacity of one quart, two dollars per groce; on bottles exceeding one quart, and not more than two quarts, two dollars and fifty cents per groce; over two quarts, and not exceeding one gallon, three dollars per groce;  
 On demijohns, twenty-five cents each;  
 On glass beads, fifty cents per pound;  
 On apothecaries' vials, of the capacity of four ounces, and less, one dollar per groce; on the same, above four ounces, and not exceeding eight ounces, one dollar and twenty five cents per groce;  
 On all wares of cut glass, not specified, three cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, an ad valorem duty of thirty per centum;  
 On all other articles of glass, two cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, an ad valorem duty of twenty per centum;  
 On folio and quarto post paper, of all kinds, twenty cents per pound;  
 On foolscap and all drawing and writing paper, seventeen cents per pound;  
 On printing, copper plate, and stainers' paper, ten cents per pound;  
 On sheathing paper, binders', and box boards, and wrapping paper of all kinds, three cents per pound;  
 On all other paper, fifteen cents per pound;  
 A duty of twelve and a half per centum ad valorem on all articles not herein specified, and now paying a duty of seven per centum ad valorem;  
 On all foreign distilled spirits, fifteen per centum upon the duties now imposed by law, and in addition thereto.  
 Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, in all cases whatsoever, all articles composed or mixed of various materials, shall pay the highest duty to which articles manufactured from any of such materials are subject.



Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, to the duties on all goods, wares and merchandise, herein before mentioned, or any other, there shall be added, and shall be collected and paid, the full amount of such bounty or premium, or allowance in nature thereof, as, on the exportation of similar articles, may be given, paid, or allowed, in the country or place from which the same shall be exported, or in the country or place wherein the same shall be produced or manufactured; which shall be calculated and ascertained under such rules and regulations as the secretary of the treasury shall, from time to time, fix and prescribe.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That, an addition of ten per centum shall be made to the several rates of duties hereby imposed upon the several articles aforesaid, which, after the said respective times for the commencement of the duties hereby imposed, shall be imported in ships or vessels not of the United States: *Provided*, That this addition shall not be applied to articles imported in ships or vessels not of the United States, entitled by treaty or by any act of congress to be admitted on payment of the same duties that are paid on like articles imported in ships or vessels of the United States.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed a drawback of the duties by this act imposed upon the exportation of any articles that shall have paid the same, within the time, and in the manner, and subject to the provisions and restrictions, prescribed in the fourth section of the act, entitled, "an act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," passed the twenty-seventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed a drawback of seventy-five per centum of the duties by this act imposed on tallow, which may be manufactured into candles or soap, by, for, or on account of, the person or persons importing the same, upon the exportation thereof within nine months after the said importation, and in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled "an act to allow drawback of duties on spirits distilled, and sugar refined, within the United States, and for other purposes," so far as the same may be applicable, and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the secretary of the treasury.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the existing laws shall extend to, and be in force for, the collection of the duties imposed by this act, for the prosecution and punishment of all offences, and for the recovery, collection, distribution and remission, of all fines, penalties and forfeitures, as fully and effectually as if every regulation, penalty, forfeiture, provision, clause, matter and thing, to that effect, in the existing laws contained, had been inserted in, and re enacted by this act.

## **Eighteenth Congress—first session.**

### **SENATE.**

January 8. Mr. *Benton*, from the select committee to whom was referred the several resolutions, proposing amendments to the constitution, in regard to the election of president and vice president, reported the following resolutions; which were read, and ordered to be printed:

"*Resolved*, &c. That the following amendment to the constitution of the United States be proposed to the legislatures of the several states; which, when ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the states, shall be a part of the said constitution:

"For the purpose of choosing representatives in

the congress of the United States, each state shall, by its legislature, be divided into a number of districts, equal to the number of representatives to which such state may be entitled. These districts shall be formed of contiguous territory, and contain, at nearly as may be, an equal number of persons entitled by the constitution to be represented. In each of these districts, the persons qualified to vote for the most numerous branch of the state legislature, shall choose one representative.

"For the purpose of choosing electors of president and vice president of the United States, each state shall, by its legislature, be divided into a number of districts, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which such state may be entitled in the congress of the United States; which districts shall be formed of contiguous territory, and contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of persons entitled by the constitution to be represented. The persons qualified to vote for the most numerous branch of the state legislature, in each of these districts, shall choose one elector.

"The electors, when convened, on the day and at the place prescribed by law, for the purpose of voting for president and vice president, shall have power, in case any of them shall fail to attend before noon of such day, to choose an elector or electors in place of him or them so failing to attend.

"The division of states into districts, as hereby provided for, shall take place immediately after this amendment shall have been adopted, and immediately after every future census, and apportionment of representatives under the same. And such districts shall not be altered, until another census shall have been taken, and an apportionment of representatives under it, shall have been made.

"When the list of all persons voted for as president and vice president, and the number of votes for each, shall have been signed, certified, and transmitted, sealed, to the seat of government, as required by the constitution, the senate and house of representatives shall form a joint meeting, in which the president of the senate shall preside, who shall open all certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for president shall be president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then, from the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the joint meeting shall immediately, by ballot, choose the president. A majority of the votes of all the members present, shall be necessary to a choice on the first ballot, after which a plurality of votes only shall be necessary to a choice. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice president, shall be the vice president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed. If no person have that majority, then he shall be chosen by the senate, as directed by the constitution.

"*Resolved*, That no person, having been twice elected to the office of president of the United States, shall again be eligible to that office."

Mr. *Benton* gave notice that he should call up the preceding resolutions, for consideration, a week from the next Monday.

January 9. Mr. *Lawman* presented the petition of Samuel Peters, who prays confirmation of a large tract of land under the grant of Jonathan Carver. Referred to the committee on public lands.

Mr. *Johnson*, of Kentucky, from the select committee to which was referred a resolution concerning the abolishing of imprisonment for debt, re-

ported a bill for that purpose; which was read, and passed to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. *D'Wolf*, it was ordered, that the petition of Samuel Slater and others, manufacturers of cotton, in the state of Rhode Island, heretofore presented, be printed for the use of the senate.

Mr. *D'Wolf* presented the petition of David Melville, of Newport, in the state of Rhode Island, who states that, in conformity to an advertisement from the fifth auditor's office, he made proposals for supplying and keeping the light houses; that his terms were considerably lower than those agreed to by the department having control over the subject; and praying that congress will consider his case. Referred to the committee on commerce and manufactures.

This day was chiefly spent in considering private bills, or such other matters as will appear in the subsequent accounts.

Adjourned to Monday.

January 12. A petition was presented from the chamber of commerce, of Baltimore, praying the adoption of an uniform system of bankruptcy; and petitions were presented from certain citizens of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia, praying an increase of duties on imported iron.

Mr. *Barbour*, presented the petition of persons claiming indemnification for property captured by the French, previous to the year 1800; their claim having been abandoned by this government in the convention with France:

Mr. *Smith* presented a petition of a similar nature; and moved their reference to a select committee of the senate. This motion gave rise to some debate; after which the petitions were referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. *Jackson*, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill explanatory of an act, entitled an act for the relief of the officers, volunteers and other persons, engaged in the late campaign against the Seminole Indians, accompanied by a detailed report on the subject; which report was ordered to be printed; and the bill twice read.

The bills for the relief of Josiah Hook, jun. Brintnell Robbins, William Kendall, Jacob Babbit, and the representatives of Joseph Boyd, were passed. The report unfavorable to the claim of Charles R. Davis was agreed to, as was that, also, unfavorable on the petition of John Hall.

Several bills were read a second time. The bill from the house, extending the term of half pay pensions, &c. was passed to a third reading.

The rest of the business attended to will sufficiently appear in the subsequent account of the proceedings of the senate.

January 13. The bill extending the term of half pay pensions was passed, and several other bills received a second reading. That to abolish imprisonment for debt was postponed to Monday next.

Mr. *Lloyd*, of Massachusetts, from the committee on naval affairs, to whom was referred a resolution, (introduced some time ago by Mr. *Parrott*), to inquire into the expediency of increasing the number of sloops of war, made a report thereon, accompanied by the following bill:

*Be it enacted, &c.* That the president of the U. States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be built, in addition to the present naval force of the United States, a number of sloops of war, of the first class, not exceeding ten, to carry not less than twenty guns each, of such description and weight of metal, as the president may direct, and that the sum of eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars be,

and the same is hereby, appropriated for the purpose aforesaid, out of any moneys in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

The bill had two several readings, and the documents accompanying it were ordered to be printed.

The senate adjourned.

January 14. Mr. *Van Dyke*, a senator from the state of Delaware, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. *Parrott* submitted the following resolution for consideration:

*Resolved*, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of continuing the pensions heretofore granted by law to the widows of persons slain in the private armed vessels of the United States, or who may have died in consequence of any accident or casualty which occurred on board such vessels during the late war.

The other business will be noticed in future proceedings.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, January 9. Mr. *Tod*, from the committee on manufactures, reported a bill "to amend the several acts for imposing duties on imports." [The tariff bill.]

The bill was referred to a committee of the whole house on the state of the union, and 2000 copies ordered to be printed.

Many reports on private petitions were presented and disposed of, and several such bills were partially acted upon.

A message was received from the president of the United States, enclosing a report of the secretary of the navy, &c. on the subject of contracts for cannon and cannon shot.

Mr. *Webster* gave notice, that, on Monday, the 19th January, he should call up the consideration of the resolution sometime since submitted by him, on the subject of the Greeks.

The house went into committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of Sarah Perry.

A long and animated debate followed, on the principle of the bill. Messrs. *Fuller*, *Hamilton*, *Henry*, *Cady*, *McDuffie*, *A. Stevenson* and *Kremer*, in favor of it, and Messrs. *Wickliffe*, *Cobb* and *Clay* against it. At length, the bill was amended by striking out the first section, ayes 121, and so reported to the house, by which it was referred to the naval committee, ayes 95.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from the secretary of the treasury, covering estimates of appropriation for the year 1824; which was referred to the committee of ways and means.

And the house adjourned to Monday.

Monday, Jan. 12. The speaker laid before the house a communication from the secretary of the navy—the annual statement of the commissioners of the navy pension fund.

A large number of reports were received on private claims or local matters.

A message was received from the president of the United States, in the words following:

*To the house of representatives of the United States:*

In answer to a resolution of the house of representatives of December 24th, requesting the president of the United States to lay before the house such information as he may possess, and which may be disclosed without injury to the public good, relative to the determination of any sovereign, or combination of sovereigns, to assist Spain in the subjugation of her late colonies on the American continent; and whether any government of Europe is disposed or determined to oppose any aid or assistance which such sovereign, or combination of sovereigns, may afford to Spain for the subjugation of her late colonies above mentioned; I have to



State, that I possess no information on that subject, not known to congress, which can be disclosed without injury to the public good.

JAMES MONROE.

Many minor matters were attended to, during this day's sitting; the chief of which will be noticed hereafter.

On motion of Mr. Fuller, it was

*Resolved*, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing, by law, for the instruction of midshipmen and other warrant officers of the navy, in the intervals of public service, in nautical science, practical navigation and marine tactics.

*Resolved*, That the same committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the scientific and practical instruction of junior surgeons and surgeon's mates, at one or more of the naval stations of the United States.

Mr. Mitchell, (of Md.) offered the following joint resolution, which lies one day.

"Whereas, that distinguished champion of freedom and hero of our revolution, the friend and associate of Washington, the Marquis de la Fayette, a volunteer general officer in our revolutionary war, has expressed an anxious desire to visit this country, the independence of which his valor, blood and treasure, were so instrumental in achieving: Wherefore

"*Be it resolved*, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That the president of the United States be requested to communicate to the Marquis de la Fayette the expression of those sentiments of profound respect, gratitude and affectionate attachment, which are cherished towards him by the government and people of this country; and to assure him that the execution of his wish and intention to visit this country, will be hailed by the people and government with patriotic pride and joy.

"*And be it further resolved*, That the president of the United States be requested to ascertain from the Marquis de la Fayette, the time when it may be most agreeable for him to perform his visit; and that he offer to the Marquis a conveyance to this country in one of our national ships."

The bill for the relief Garret Fountain, and to extend the time limited for the settlement of private land claims in Florida, were passed, and sent to the senate.

Mr. Hemphill moved to postpone the orders of the day, to take up the bill for obtaining the necessary survey on the subject of roads and canals. The motion was carried, ayes 77, noes 55, and the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Foot in the chair, on that subject.

Mr. Hemphill, in a speech of some length, which may be hereafter given, explained the grounds and objects of the bill. The question being on filling the blank in the third section of the bill, Mr. Hemphill moved that it be filled with \$30,000.

Mr. Clay thought that certain questions of principle were involved in the bill, and that it was best to settle these before a discussion of dollars and cents was had. Mr. Mercer thought that the bill would not test these principles. Mr. Clay replied, and Mr. Barbour renewed a motion that he had made, (and withdrawn), to strike out the first section. After which the committee rose and had leave to sit again. Adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 13. A bill making an appropriation of 265,140 dollars for the pay of the members, was introduced, referred to a committee of the whole, and finally passed.

Mr. Sloane, from the committee of elections, made an unfavorable report on the claim of John Biddle

to the seat in this house of Gabriel Richard, delegate from the territory of Michigan; which was laid on the table.

The joint resolution, offered yesterday by Mr. Mitchell, of Maryland, in respect to the Marquis La Fayette was called up, and, after some remarks, referred to a select committee, to amend its phraseology, if thought necessary.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill for obtaining the necessary surveys, plans and estimates on the subject of roads and canals. Mr. Barbour was opposed to and spoke at length against the bill, and Mr. Holcombe, in like manner, supported it. The committee, rose on the suggestion of Mr. Clay, who thereby became entitled to the floor for to-morrow.

Wednesday, Jan. 14. After some minor business, the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Foot, of Connecticut, in the chair, on the unfinished business of yesterday; which was, the motion of Mr. Barbour to strike out the enacting clause of the bill reported by Mr. Hemphill, chairman of the committee on roads and canals, to obtain the requisite surveys and plans on that subject.

Mr. Clay delivered his sentiments against the motion, and in support of the bill, in a long and able speech.

The question was then taken on striking out the enacting clause in the bill, and decided in the negative—ayes 74, noes 109.

Mr. Hemphill moved to fill the blank for appropriation, with the sum of \$39,000, which was carried, ayes 105.

The committee then rose, and reported the bill, with the amendment, and on the question of its engrossment for a third reading, the yeas and nays were called, on motion of Mr. Mercer, and are as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbot, Adams, Alexander, of Tenn. Allen, of Tenn. Allison, Baylies, J. S. Barbour, Bartlett, Bartley, Beecher, Blair, Breck, Brown, Buchanan, Buckner, Campbell, of O. Carter, Cassidy, Condit, Cook, Crowmshield, Cushman, Cuthbert, Durfee, Dwight, Eddy, Ellis, Farrelly, Forsyth, Forward, Fuller, Garrison, Gazlay, Govan, Gurley, Harris, Hayward, Hemphill, Henry, Herkimer, Holcombe, Houston, Ingham, Isaacs, Johnson, of Virginia, J. T. Johnson, F. Johnson, Kent, Kremer, Lawrence, Lee, Letcher, Little, Livingston, McArthur, McDuffie, McKean, McKee, McKim, McLane, of Del. McLean of O. Mariudale, Marvin, Matlack, Mercer, Metcalf, Miller, Mitchell, of Penn. Mitchell, of Md. Moore, of Ken. Moore, of Alabama, Nesle, Newton, Owen, Patterson, of Pennsylvania, Patterson, of Ohio, Plumer, of Penn. Poinsett, Prince, Rankin, Reynolds, Rich, Rogers, Ross, Saunders, Sandford, Scott, Sloan, William Smith, Spence, Staudeler, J. Stephenson, Stewart, Storrs, Strong, Swan, Test, Thompson, of Kentucky, Tod, Trimble, Ulree, Vance, of North Carolina, Vance, of Ohio, Vinton, Warfield, Wayne, Webster, Whitesey, White, Wickliffe, James Wilson, Henry Wilson, Wilson, of Ohio, Wright.—114.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, of Virginia, Allen, of Mass. Archer, Ball, Barber, of Connecticut, P. P. Barbour, Bassett, Brady, Buck, Burlingh, Burton, Cambreleng, Campbell of S. C. Cary, Clark, Cobb, Cooke, Collins, Connor, Crafts, Craig, Culpeper, Dy, Dwinell, Eaton, Edwards, of N. C. Floyd, Foot, of Connecticut, Foote, of New York, Frost, Gatlin, Gist, Hall, Harvey, Hayden, H-rick, Hohart, Hodgeboom, Hooks, Jenkins, Kidder, Lathrop, Lettwith, Lincoln, Litchfield, Livermore, Long, Longfellow, McCoy, Mangum, Mallary, Matson, Morgan, Plumer, of New Hampshire, Randolph, Reed, Richards, Sharpe, Sibley, Arthur Smith, Alexander Smyth, Spaight, Sterling, A. Stevenson, Soddard, Taylor, Ten Eyck, Thompson, of Georgia, Tomlinson, Tracy, Tucker, of Va. Tucker, of South Carolina, Tyson, Van Rensselaer, Van Wyck, Whipple, Whitman, Williams, of Virginia, Williams, of N. C. Wilson, of S. C. Wood, Woods—82.

So the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

And the house adjourned.

The following is a copy of the bill, as it was passed.

A bill to procure the necessary surveys, plans and estimates, upon the subject of roads and canals.

*Be it enacted*, &c. That the president of the United States is hereby authorized to cause the necessary surveys, plans and estimates, to be made,

of the routes of such roads and canals as he may deem of national importance, in a commercial or military point of view, or necessary for the transportation of the public mail, designating, in the case of each canal, what parts may be made capable of sloop navigation; the surveys, plans and estimates for each, when completed, to be laid before congress.

*And be it further enacted,* That, to carry into effect the objects of this act, the president be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ two or more skillful civil engineers, and such officers of the corps of engineers, or who may be detailed to do duty with that corps, as he may think proper; and the sum of thirty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

#### THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

*In the senate.* M. Clayton, elected a senator from the state of Delaware, (in the place of Mr. Rodney), appeared to-day, was qualified, and took his seat.

Many petitions were presented—several bills read a second time and referred—and the bills from the house of representatives, making a partial appropriation for the support of government, for the year 1824, and for the relief of certain distillers in Pennsylvania, were read the third time, *passed*, and returned to the house of representatives.

The bill for the relief of Joseph Wood was passed.

A good deal of other business was attended to—not immediately interesting, and which will be duly noticed hereafter.

*In the house of representatives.*—After the presentation of several reports and bills—Mr. Buchanan renewed the subject of erecting a marble monument at the seat of government, for the reception of the remains of gen. WASHINGTON. After considerable discussion, and for reasons assigned, the motion was laid on the table—ayes 97, noes 67.

Mr. Stewart submitted the following resolution:

*Resolved,* That the committee on roads and canals be instructed to report a bill appropriating the annual proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and the dividends of the United States' bank stock, commencing from the 1st January, 1823, to the purposes of internal improvement, to be distributed among the states according to their representation, and expended on objects to be designated by congress, within or bordering on the respective states, unless where any state may consent that its proportion of the fund shall be applied to an object not immediately connected with its territorial limits."

On Mr. Stewart's motion, the above resolution was laid on the table.

The bill to authorize the commissioners of the sinking fund to make certain purchases of stock, was considered in committee, and, by the house, ordered to a third reading, without debate.

[The provisions of this bill shall be given in our next.]

Mr. Hemphill then moved to take up the bill providing for the procurement of surveys, &c. for roads and canals, which had been laid on the table, this morning, to make way for the preceding bill. The motion was carried, ayes 97—noes 76.

The bill then had its third reading.

After Messrs. Woods and Mallory had delivered their sentiments on the bill, it was, on the motion of Mr. Randolph, re-committed to the committee of the whole—ayes 106.

#### CHRONICLE.

*Naval.* The frigate United States, which lately sailed from Norfolk, has 49 commissioned and war

ranted officers, born as follows: In Massachusetts 10; Connecticut, capt. Hull; New York 6; New Jersey 3; Pennsylvania 4; Maryland 10; Virginia 7; Maine, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Rhode Island and Chili, 1 each; District of Columbia 2.

The *Ontario* sloop of war, capt. W. Chauncey, arrived at Norfolk last week from the Mediterranean, in 30 days from Gibraltar all well. She has lost but six of her crew, during her long cruise, two of whom were drowned, and one killed by a fall from the mizen top. The *Ontario* has been absent three years, within a few days. The *Erie* sloop of war had arrived at Gibraltar, previous to the sailing of the *Ontario*.

The winter is uncommonly mild—so much so that, during the last week, seven arks descended the Susquehanna. The navigation of the waters of the Chesapeake have not yet been at all obstructed by the ice, and the steam boats and other vessels arrive and depart as in the summer season.

*Mail robber.* A carrier of the mail, named Solomon Bellew, has been arrested and imprisoned at Richmond, for robbing the mail—on testimony of the strongest character. Postmasters, and their deputies, or clerks, mail contractors and carriers, &c. must be put upon the same footing as highwaymen. Indeed, they ought to be the less excusable for robberies.

*African emigrants.* The ship *Cyrus*, sailed on Sunday morning, last week, from City Point, Va. for Africa, with one hundred and twenty five free blacks, for the American colony.

*Tennessee.*—Brokers are taxed \$5,000 per annum. Any person who makes a business of buying and selling money of any description, is considered a broker.

*Illinois.* The state-house at Vandalia, with all its contents, including the books and implements of the receiver of public moneys, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 9th ult. A little while ago the bank building, and the books belonging to some of the public offices, were destroyed.

*Small pox.* There were nineteen deaths by this disease at Philadelphia last week.

*Bills of mortality.*—New Haven Con. Whole number of deaths during the year 1823—113; greatest number in Jan. 16—6 in June; none in July. Of these, 38 were under 10 years of age, 9 from 10 to 30; 23 from 30 to 50; 26 from 50 to 70, 14 from 70 to 80; 2 from 80 to 90, and 1 from 90 to 100.

The average number of deaths for the last 13 years is 124—greatest number in 1813, 228; least, in 1817, 77.

*Postscript.* The senate of Maryland has passed to a third reading the bill, introduced by Mr. Johnson, providing for the election of electors of president and vice president by a general ticket—and it will finally pass the senate.

A report has been made to the senate of New York, (by a committee), favorable to a congressional nomination of president and vice president, and dissenting from the resolutions passed by the legislature of Tennessee. The report does not deem it proper legislatively to recommend a caucus—but says that the practice is "consistent with the spirit of the constitution," and "desirable, as the best mode of ascertaining the wishes and harmonizing the views of the people," &c.



# NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES. No 21—VOL I.] BALTIMORE, JANUARY 24, 1824. [VOL XXV. WHOLE NO. 645.

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

"THE GREEK QUESTION"—as it is called, has brought out the most eloquent speeches yet delivered in congress, during the present session. As specimens of the talents of the house, and as showing the feelings of the people we shall endeavor to give them a place in the Register; but, at present, it is impossible to make room for them, even if every thing, more directly interesting, were wholly omitted.

LA FAYETTE. A heart-felt tribute of gratitude and respect has been paid to this venerable man by the house of representatives. See the proceedings. As a ship of the line is to be despatched for his conveyance to this country, if he is pleased to pay us a visit—let it be the *INDEPENDENCE*; though the *Columbus*, *Washington* or *Franklin* might do almost as well. In a case like this, there is something in a name. But old iron-sided CONSTITUTION might have performed this act of generous feeling.

MR. RODNEY AND CAPT BIDDLE. The Congress frigate, it will be recollected, was fitted out for the conveyance of Mr. Nelson, to Spain, and Mr. Rodney and his family, to Buenos Ayres. It is now ascertained, that the unexpected return of that vessel from Rio Janeiro, (from whence Mr. Rodney proceeded to Buenos Ayres in a private ship), was caused by some personal differences between him and capt. Biddle, the commander of the frigate—the ground of which is stated to have been on account of the extra quantity of baggage and effects taken out by the former, for his own accommodation and that of his numerous family.

The first notice published about this difference was in the "National Gazette," edited by Mr. Walsh, and a very indecent and inaccurate one it was—without even the remotest plea of provocation, and wholly gratuitous. He said that the American minister had been "transhipped" at Rio Janeiro—and, speaking of his "effects," the editor said "that they gave the decks the appearance of an auction ware house or "pawn broker's depository," and excited the "mirth or compassion" of some who had visited the frigate previous to her departure; and a subsequent article, in the same Gazette told us about the "frying pans" and "chaffing dishes" with which the congress was loaded! It also, subsequently, appeared, that Mr. Walsh had a list of all the articles

taken on board by Mr. Rodney, including, no doubt, the humblest appurtenance necessary for the use of his young children; but this list he has modestly refused to publish himself, though he furnished a copy for publication in the "Delaware Watchman," which the editor indignantly rejected.

These things, very naturally, caused much excitement at Wilmington, for Mr. Rodney is beloved, as it were, by every man, woman and child of that place, on account of his tolerant principles, kind manners, affectionate disposition and strict integrity, as well as respected for his talents and public character. The "Delaware Watchman" took up the subject warmly; and it was positively stated that Mr. R. had been compelled to leave the frigate because of personal ill treatment, and the exposure to the weather or bad stowage of his effects, by which he sustained damages equal to the value of his out fit; mentioning also, that he experienced much difficulty from the Brazilian officers at Rio Janeiro, in consequence of the precipitancy with which capt. Biddle ordered the discharge of his goods, the requisite permits, &c. not being obtained. One of the articles concludes as follows:

"In whatever light we view this affair, it appears to us to be one which imperiously requires a prompt and ample investigation. If capt. Biddle's conduct has been such as it is represented to us, it is due to the national honor and dignity, that an example should be made. Let it be well understood, hereafter, that our public ships are the property of the nation and not of the commanders; and let these commanders know, by an impressive example, the immeasurable distance between a captain of the navy and an American ambassador, the representative of the nation."

Previous to this, however, it seems that some persons at Wilmington had assembled on the evening of the 3rd instant, and burnt captain Biddle in effigy; an occurrence not to have been expected in that orderly and peaceable borough—but, probably, the act of a few, who effected their purpose before the police of the town, or the moral force of its worthy population, had time to prevent it.

The members of the legislature of Delaware, warmly attached to Mr. Rodney, and, in that respect, truly representing the people of the state, have taken up the subject; and, on the 9th inst. the following resolutions passed both houses unanimously:

Mr. Rodney knew nothing about etiquette, and could not understand it—and that his frank and friendly disposition, with the exceeding fondness that he had for his family, would continually interfere with captain Biddle's ideas of propriety in the regulation and government of his ship, on a long and interesting voyage. And, indeed, to one who has been accustomed to have a whole cabin to himself, the ingress of a man and his wife and eleven children, all with equal right to possess it, could not be very pleasant. This may be said without disrespect to capt. Biddle, who is reported to be a very excellent officer, (and we know that he is a brave one)—fond of keeping things about him in a way that could not be expected to exist with such a family on board.

\* Who made out this list and for why was it sent to the editor of a newspaper, before the Congress sailed? We cannot suspect captain Biddle of it; but it is really strange that such an inventory should be furnished without his authority. And why did Mr. Walsh refer to it so promptly? It is strongly apparent that he must have anticipated that which has happened. But, if he did, he was not alone in a belief that differences would arise between Mr. Rodney and captain Biddle—for, when it was known that the latter was appointed to the command, I well recollect that certain of Mr. R's friends would have dissuaded him from proceeding in the Congress, and on that account. The reasons for this suggestion were, that captain Biddle was a very precise and "particular" man, attentive to the smallest matters of etiquette on board his ship; that

"The general assembly of the state of Delaware have learned, that Cesar A. Rodney, a distinguished citizen of this state, who was recently appointed, by the president of the United States, minister plenipotentiary to the republic of Buenos Ayres, and for whose accommodation, and that of his family and effects, the United States frigate Congress was specially appropriated, after a series of studied insult and contumely on the part of the commander, capt. James Biddle, during the voyage, has been compelled, by the conduct of that commander, to leave the ship, with his family, at the port of Rio Janeiro, 1,200 miles distant from the place of his destination.

"The affection and respect they are proud to cherish for a fellow citizen, whose public services and private worth are recorded in the heart of every Delawarean, induce this general assembly publicly to declare the indignation they feel at the conduct of the commander of the frigate Congress. They regard it, also, as a solemn duty they owe to the union, of which the state they represent is a member, to express a conviction, that the unpremeditated and disrespectful conduct of the commander of the Congress, towards a citizen, invested with the high character of a representative of this nation, is an insult offered to the national dignity and sovereignty, which requires a prompt and ample atonement.

"Be it, therefore, *unanimously resolved*, by the senate and house of representatives of the state of Delaware, in general assembly met,—That the senators and representatives of this state, in the congress of the United States, be requested to use their best efforts to have an inquiry instituted into the conduct of captain James Biddle, commander of the United States frigate Congress, during her late voyage from the United States to Rio Janeiro.

"*Resolved*, That a certified copy of these proceedings be transmitted, by the governor of this state, to each of the senators and to the representative of this state in the congress of the United States."

It is very probable that Mr. Rodney's baggage exceeded the amount generally taken on board on similar occasions, and there were many and sufficient reasons why it should. In the first place, he himself was in a very delicate state of health, and left his country as if he should lay down his life in a foreign land. His lady and family accompanied him, that they might administer to his wants, and soothe his afflictions. His children are numerous, amounting, I believe, to eleven or twelve, among whom are four amiable and accomplished young ladies. To his public character, as first minister from the United States to Buenos Ayres, there was every inducement that could operate on the mind of a gentleman and a parent, not only to provide every thing needful to the comfort of himself and his family, but that all things should appear as fitted to the honorable rank and station that he held—not for idle pomp and shew, for Mr. Rodney and his lady and children are as little fond of either as most persons are. But I personally know that he had another object as to his effects, and one for which the mechanics of the United States will thank him. The manufactured articles, ("not enumerated"), chiefly cabinet wares and other furniture, exported from this country to the late South American colonies, in the year ending September 30, 1823, were valued at 200,158 dollars, of which, perhaps, four fifths found their market at Buenos Ayres and in Chili. The amount of labor bestowed at home, and on the transport of those goods, is not

a matter of small concern to us. It produced more *real profit* to the United States than the whole trade in the Mediterranean, which is *protected* by a squadron of vessels of war! It was Mr. Rodney's business and duty to establish the most friendly relations with the government and people of Buenos Ayres, and equally to attend to diplomatic affairs as those that relate to trade, which we have found to be one of the strongest bonds, if not the strongest of all, that keeps nations on a good understanding with one another. His design was to increase this interesting market for American manufactured articles, by introducing what might be an apparent superfluity, and of various fashions. We know the effect of such examples—the *fashions* introduced into our own country by the British, *the fashions alone*, have vended their goods to an extra amount of a million of dollars a year—perhaps, and probably, in a much greater annual sum; for one thing or another is continually coming out to tempt the people to lay aside their old clothes, &c. and purchase new ones: and, I have always understood, that the British minister and his family, with the members of the legation, consuls, &c. took the lead in this matter. This is a *duty* that they owed to their country, and we have no right to complain of it; and I know it was on this principle that Mr. Rodney, in part, acted. He wished to exhibit to the Buenos Ayreans some fine specimens of the talents of his countrymen, and in the most advantageous manner possible, that the stock of our commodities might be enlarged to carry on a profitable trade with them—for they cannot be expected long to want much of us except *manufactured articles*. It is very possible that capt. Biddle never apprehended the *reason* of this matter; and likely also, that he would not have respected it much, if he had; but capt. Biddle, and all others who live on the public money, ought to have a strict regard for those who labor to make it. Take away the *productive classes*, and the navy itself, with the greatest men that belong to it, will soon be as if they had not been. But that Mr. Rodney's effects, if they had been properly stowed away, were of so great bulk as to lumber the *frigate*, is not easily conceived; and she, certainly, was more fitted out, at the expense of the people, for the accommodation of the *minister* than the *captain*.

The resolutions of the legislature of Delaware have a singular character—we must esteem the *feeling* that produced them; but whether the matter was proper for *legislature* interference is very doubtful; and it was hardly to be presumed that the United States could remain indifferent to the maltreatment of a representative of the nation by a subordinate officer—the grounds for an inquiry into the facts being presented.

Without any special reference to this case—I may repeat an idea oftentimes thrown out in this work, that too many officers of the navy have done as much, or more, of late years, to render the establishment unpopular, as others ever did to make it a favorite with the people. The wretched prostitution of our vessels of war to the mere business of carrying money and other effects, being sometimes as meanly *advertised* for freight as bay crafts are for the transportation of cord-wood; the enormous amount of their cost—with the miserable quarrels among the officers themselves, and the bad things apparent at frequent courts martial and courts of inquiry, with the pride and arrogance of *command*, are all conspiring together to degrade this arm of the national defence and weaken its force—notwithstanding the real worth and rugged



honesty of many of the officers, and the high character and great utility of the navy.

To shew the progress of this feeling and one cause of it, the following fact may be mentioned: some weeks since, it was observed to a senator of the United States, that the length of the sessions of congress was burthensome on the country. He said in return, that he thought congress the most economical of all the branches of the public service, and expressed his belief that much money would be saved to the nation if the sessions were perpetual, by the care and caution that the constant presence of the representatives of the people would necessarily occasion—adding—"what is the cost of the legislative department? *why, it hardly exceeds, the amount of the CONTINGENT EXPENSES of the navy!*" This is a wholesale expression to be sure; but nearer the absolute facts of the case, as to times past, than most persons are aware of.

Much is expected from the present head of the department; and many of the best officers in the service have long desired a *reformation* in the establishment. They have seen that it was gradually losing the affections of the people, on many accounts—and are fearful that, if the *pruning knife* is not applied to some of the branches, the axe will be laid to the trunk of the tree.

**PRESIDENTIAL.** In the report of a committee of the senate of New York, to whom was referred the resolutions of Tennessee, it is said that "the election to the presidency, in the year 1800, of the illustrious author of the declaration of independence, the most splendid epoch in our political history, was mainly produced by the much reprobated [caucus] system."

As, after a very laborious search, I could not find any account of the proceedings of a caucus in 1800—it would add something to the stock of our political history, if some one would furnish them. My opinion is, that there was a simple, informal understanding that Mr. Burr, intended for vice president, should receive the *same support* as Mr. Jefferson, designed for president—Mr. Jefferson received 68 votes to Mr. Adams's 71, in 1796, and was *universally* regarded as the "democratic candidate" for president, from the last mentioned period, without caucus. And the fact is, that the *understanding* had in 1800, produced that struggle in the house of representatives which seemingly threatened a dissolution of the union. So much for the *good* of that caucus, if there was one.

At all the caucusses that have been held, public opinion was *followed*—not *directed*. The only attempt at the latter was made in 1816; and, had it not failed, as it did by a small majority in the meeting of the members, the *people* would have put the dictators down, as they will do in 1824, if their opinions are intertered with. But much ill blood and enmity will be excited by the procedure, and we hope that it will not be attempted.

The report of the senate of New York, after quoting the resolutions passed by the legislature of Tennessee, and saying that these resolutions had been considered, concludes with the following resolutions—

*Resolved*, By the senate and assembly of the state of New York, that it is inexpedient for the legislature of this state to instruct their senators, or to request the representatives of this state, in congress, to use their exertions to prevent a nomination from being made, during the present session of congress, by the members thereof, of persons to

fill the offices of president and vice president of the United States.

*Resolved* That, while the senate and assembly of the state of New York do not deem it proper, in their *legislative* capacity, to recommend it to the senators and representatives of this state, to assist in the nomination of candidates for those offices, they are yet free to declare, that the practice, which has, from time to time, been adopted, of nominating such candidates, by a meeting of the republican members of congress, assembled at Washington, is, in their opinion, not only consistent with the spirit of the constitution, but is, at this time, peculiarly desirable, as the best mode of ascertaining the wishes and harmonizing the views of the people, and of attaining, in the result, the will of the majority.

*Resolved*, (if the honorable the assembly concur herein), That his excellency, the governor, be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the executive of the state of Tennessee.

These resolutions have passed the senate by a vote of 17 to 8. Particulars hereafter.

The report itself is laid aside for future insertion and preservation. We have not room for it just now.

There is a wonderful degree of management in New York. The accounts are so conflicting that we hardly know what is the truth. Several caucusses have been held—the committee of nine proposed to sit in private, and the subject was brought before the house, and warmly discussed. To enumerate all the facts seems impossible; suffice it to say, that the *appearances* of things is in favor of a "congressional nomination," and the appointment of electors of president and vice president by the *legislature*. But how far either of those appearances will be *realized*, we cannot pretend to say. Much heat prevails, and a condition of things exists that must be deplored by the considerate of all parties.

Fifteen of those who were present at the late meeting of the members of the legislature of Virginia, at which a congressional caucus was recommended, have protested against the proceedings.

The "National Intelligencer" insists that a caucus to make a president shall, or will be held. We shall see.

The resolutions in *Alabama*, published in the last REGISTER, do not appear to have been correctly given—on that account, and in consequence of the particular request of some distinguished gentlemen in that state, we now insert a correct copy of all the proceedings had on the occasion:

"We, the senators and representatives of the people of the state of Alabama, feeling a deep interest in the election of the chief magistrate of the United States, and believing that a large majority of the freemen of our infant state, regard it as an event involving their dearest interests, and concerning that we understand, *correctly*, what their feelings and opinions are, on this all important subject, presume to give to the people of the *Union* a faithful exposition of those feelings and opinions.

"It is a source of deep regret, that those heroes and sages of the revolution, who have occupied the largest space and most conspicuous station in the page of American history, have been swept away by the hand of time; they live *now*, only in the *hearts* of their countrymen—their fame is enshrined in the affections of a grateful people. Thus deprived of nearly all of those, who had rendered themselves so dear to us, by their long and faithful services, we view, with much concern, the arrival of that import-

ant crisis, when *another* must be chosen to guard and direct, for a time, the destinies of the nation. Several distinguished individuals have been proposed for this important trust, who are acknowledged to possess virtue and talents, which would adorn any age or nation; and have rendered services to their country, which have excited the strongest feelings of gratitude in the hearts of the people of the union; but it is in the person of general *Andrew Jackson*, that, we believe, the people of Alabama behold, the man whom *they* prefer to preside over the destinies, and protect the rights and liberties of these United States. He has served his country in *many* capacities, civil and military—in each he has been distinguished by the superiority of his talents. In our revolutionary struggle he united himself with the friends of liberty and independence—he has passed through the vicissitudes of life with a reputation as unsullied as his career has been glorious—his deeds of valor, in the *second war of independence*, has given to him a renown which time cannot efface. He is the *man of the people*, because he has gloriously defended and protected their rights and liberties. His strength of intellect—his unyielding virtue, his stern integrity and well tried patriotism, give him, with our constituents, stronger claims than any other individual to the highest office in the gift of a free people.

"Be it, therefore, resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the state of Alabama, in general assembly convened, that *we believe* it is the ardent wish of a large majority of our constituents, that general Andrew Jackson should succeed Mr. Monroe as president of the United States of America, and we have no doubt he will receive the undivided support of the state of Alabama: Wherefore, it is further resolved, that the governor of this state be, and he is hereby, requested to transmit to the governors of each of our sister states, copies of the foregoing preamble and resolution."

One of the letters to the editor says—that the preamble and resolutions passed three readings, in both houses of the legislature, by an overwhelming majority—that the general is almost the only man spoken of for the presidency in Alabama, and that his nomination was made in opposition to the friends of all the rest of the candidates—that ———, who had been spoken of as a favorite in that state, "is down forever;"—adding, that the election of electors had been given to the people, by a general ticket—saying, "that *they* should exercise this power, no correct politician will deny."

The following is a copy of the message of the governor of Alabama to the legislature, on returning the resolution recommending general Jackson to the presidency:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Dec. 22, 1823.

Gentlemen of the house of representatives:

I herewith return to the house of representatives, in which it originated, the joint resolution, entitled "resolution proposing general Andrew Jackson as a suitable candidate for president of the United States," which had, on the 17th instant, been presented for the executive approbation.

I regret that, according to my own ideas of the legislative duties of the general assembly of the state, I cannot unite in this official and authoritative mode, not merely of rendering a just tribute of respect to our eminent fellow citizen, who is the subject of the resolution, but of proposing any individual as a candidate for the office of national chief magistrate—by an ordinary and formal act of legislation, sanctioned by the executive approbation, and entitled to a place among our statute laws.

As an expression of the lively sentiments of gratitude to so distinguished a benefactor, and of the highest estimation of his exalted merits, so justly entertained by ourselves and our constituents, no language would have been too strong for my official and cordial assent. Indeed, our language is wanting in richness, to furnish adequate terms of commendation of the military services of our hero.

His signal gallantry has not merely given him a rank among the conquerors of modern times, but his uniform and eminent usefulness, in the protection of our southern frontier, has enlisted his name among the saviours of our country. And to none is the recollection of his important services more dear than to the people of Alabama.

To have made such an expression of our admiration and gratitude, would have been regarded as a debt, and would have had the sanction of official precedent to justify it. Indeed, it would have been no ground of objection, to have proceeded in a less formal and official manner, to the full extent of the resolution; this, also, would have had the sanction of precedent, and would have furnished equal testimony of the public sentiment of our fellow citizens in regard to this question, of so much present and future interest to the nation.

It is because I believe it is not fairly within the legitimate sphere of legislation, and, so far as my own knowledge extends, without any previous example, and would be introductory of unnecessary, if not mischievous matters, into our legislative deliberations, that I am induced not to add my signature to the joint resolutions.

I can also add, with the most perfect sincerity, that there is no other individual among the distinguished sages, whose names have been in contemplation for the high office in question, in whose favor I would more reluctantly withhold my signature.

ISAAC PICKENS.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES. A letter from Albany, dated Jan. 16, says—In the earlier part of the day the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the preamble and resolutions reported by the committee on trade and manufactures. The resolutions were severally passed as reported by the committee. Mr. McClure, Mr. Tallmadge and Mr. Wheaton supported them—the two latter gentlemen on grounds somewhat different from the former.

In the house, on the question of agreeing with the report of the committee, the yeas and nays were required, and the affirmative was carried *unanimously*—117 members voting in favor, and none against it.

INDIANA. It will be recollected that it was sometime since proposed to call a convention to amend the constitution of this state, and, as it was thought, with a view to introduce a clause to permit the introduction of slaves. The secretary of that state has just reported the vote—for the convention 2,601, against it 11,991. But nearly half the counties neglected to make returns—the majority being so overwhelming, that, perhaps, it was not thought worth the trouble of doing it.

THE GREEKS. Sermons and orations are still delivered—collections made, balls held and benefits given, to raise funds for the relief of the Greeks, in many parts of the United States. The amount received must needs be considerable, and, in the aggregate, may be of great service to this struggling people, as well as assure them of the interest



that we feel in their fate. The committee of the "Fund" at New York, lately received the following letter from the venerable Mr. Adams, former president of the United States:

Quincy, Dec. 29, 1823.

Gentlemen: I have received your circular of the 12th inst. and I thank you for the honor you have done me in addressing it to me. Be assured my heart beats in unison with yours, and with those of your constituents, and I presume with all the really civilized part of mankind, in sympathy with the Greeks, suffering, as they are, in the great cause of liberty and humanity. The gentlemen of Boston have taken measures to procure a general subscription in their favor through the state, and I shall contribute my mite with great pleasure. In the meantime, I wish you, and all other gentlemen engaged in the virtuous work, all the success you or they can wish; for, I believe, no effort in favor of virtue will be ultimately lost.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your very humble servant,

JOHN ADAMS.

Liberal donations are making every where in the state of New York. At Canandigua a handsome sum was collected; previous to which John C. Spencer, esq. delivered an elegant address, concluding with these words:

"Let us then open our hearts to the supplications of our suffering brethren; let us add our benefactions to advance the glorious cause in which they are engaged, that, when emancipated Greece shall take her station among the nations of the earth, and shall hail America as her chief benefactor, we may gladly and proudly join in the song of triumph, 'The Moslem has fallen, and Greece shall be free!'"

**PUBLIC LANDS.** No one has been more anxious for the gradual expansion of the people of the republic than myself, persons interested in the sales of land excepted. But the march west has been more rapid than the public good has justified—weakening the force of the population embarrassing the government, and inflicting misery on thousands, seduced, as it were, to purchase land without the means of paying for it. Hence it is, that law after law has been passed for the relief of purchasers of the public lands, and that the tables of the members of congress still groan under the weight of resolutions concerning them. The present law may prevent the recurrence of many such things under it; but the difficulties arising out of the old laws will not be settled for years to come.

The "National Intelligencer," on publishing the following extract of a letter from a citizen of Illinois, says,—"it gives a striking view of the condition of the people of that state, who are in debt to the United States for lands. It is probable that the subject will engage the attention of congress during the present session."

"It certainly, then, is correct and honest policy to endeavor to remove the causes of despondency as far as can be accomplished by legislative aid, especially when that aid is imperiously demanded by the circumstances of the people, independent of any political considerations. What can congress gain by withholding it? The privilege of selling forfeited land from two to six years hence at the minimum price. The sales at Sangamo show that there will be no over bidding;" and, although an argument to quiet the minds of land debtors should be deduced

from this, yet *suspense, uncertainty*, and consequent *insecurity*, must torment the mind of every United States' debtor for public land. If it were a debt regulated by our state laws, there would be much more hope; but where there can be no delay—where the forfeit is immediate on the date of payment, it is discouraging.

"In Montgomery county, M'David's quarter section, with one payment and a good improvement, was, I am informed, appraised to \$40, and could not be sold at auction at two thirds of the appraisement; whereas, if there had been as much land patented as the one payment would cover, i. e. 40 acres, it would probably have sold for \$100 under execution, and have been cheap at that.

"But when land is thus offered, either at public or private sale, the reflection is, 'I must pay \$240 in good money, to get a title freed from incumbrance.'" Take another instance: Michael Dodd bought three quarter sections, six miles from Vandalia, on the road to Greenville, with one payment on each; one at \$2, one at 3 61, and the other at \$4 00 per acre, amounting to 80+144.40, +160=384.40. If allowed to relinquish, this would furnish 120 acres *clear*, instead of 480 acres incumbered with a debt to the United State of \$1,153 20. This place is now possessed by John Lindley. He has made no payments, and intends to make none. What rational man would, if he were able? When the eight years roll around, the whole 480 acres can be obtained for six hundred dollars. In the mean time, however, in consequence of the *insecurity*, notwithstanding the improvements are good, the land will be bartered for less than the entry money, to different purchasers, and the improvements become stationary or retrograde. The same remark applies generally to incumbered lands, and congress will thus in fact retard the growth of improvement, the prosperity of the country, and in consequence diminish the United States' resources, by depreciating the value of the *unsold*, while she receives little or nothing from the partially *purchased* land. The United States then are in this predicament, that they *must take* 1 25 cts. per acre, some half a dozen years hence, for the very land which they now withhold from market by forbidding relinquishment; when, if they permitted it, they *might probably get* the same sum before that period, and for more land.

"In my opinion, therefore, it is no less the pecuniary interest of congress to permit relinquishment, than it is of the people to obtain it; and their future interests will be reciprocally increased. Congress did wisely in repealing the credit law; yet, by so doing, they have created the very evils of which their former creditors complain; and if these creditors can retaliate in no other mode, the loss of timber, by extravagance in its use, *will materially diminish the value of the forfeited land*. It will not even sell at the minimum price, while so much untouched remains unsold.

"Two or three months since I had published, in the Edwardsville Speculator, a number of cases, requiring, in justice, humanity and policy, relief. You may possibly have seen the number; yet, since that time, they have been observed to be still more numerous, and I doubt not that many have fallen under your notice. You will, I trust, excuse me for again introducing this subject on your notice, and for the tediousness of the details; but I believe it to be of so great importance to the community, I *know* it to be of such vital importance to many worthy individuals, that I should hail the *day* of unconditional relinquishment as an era of happiness to Illinois."

\*Near 40,000 dollars worth of land was recently sold at Sangamo, and none was sold for more than \$1 25 per acre.

**GENERAL JACKSON.** *From the National Intelligencer.* On Thursday, the 8th of January, the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, colonel *Charles F. Mercer*, of the house of representatives, presented to general *Andrew Jackson* the pistols carried by general Washington through the revolutionary war. At 11 o'clock, col. M. accompanied by gen. *Van Rensselaer*, attended at the general's quarters, and presented to him, in the presence of Mr. *Eaton*, of the senate, the pistols, with the following address:

*General:* Allow me to fulfil the request of a friend and constituent, Mr. William Robinson, of Sudley, one of the legatees of general *George Washington*, by delivering to you, the arms that he wore, during many of the vicissitudes of that revolution, which conducted him to the summit of renown, and our country to independence.

They were the gift of his distinguished pupil, *La Fayette* and in y associate the name of the steady friend of liberty in the old, with the memory of her most distinguished champion in the new world.

Another interest will be imparted to these arms. In becoming yours, on this day, they are destined to multiply the memorials of the most brilliant and extraordinary achievement in the military annals of this eventful age.

To which general *Jackson* replied:

*Colonel:* The present tendered to me, at the request of your friend, Mr. *Robinson*, is most acceptable. No man living entertains a higher veneration for the character, the virtues, and disinterested patriotism of the father of American liberty, than I do; and no present, I assure you, could be more acceptable to me, or better prized, than that which once was his. But it possesses additional value; it was the gift of *La Fayette* to our illustrious chieftain; a man who lives, as he merits to live, in the hearts and affections of the people of this country. Without motive, and without any consideration, save what a generous soul, fired in the cause of liberty, inspired, *La Fayette* embarked in our service, and, by the side of *Washington*, contended for the liberties we enjoy. These considerations combined, give to the present you offer me, a history, and a value, calculated to excite the warmest feeling of my nature. I accept it, sir, and shall, while I live, retain it with the greatest satisfaction. That it should be presented on this day, too, inspires me with additional feeling. It was a day when I, the humble instrument of a superintending Providence, was enabled, through the valor and firmness of the brave yeomanry of my country, to ward off a blow which might, if successful, have greatly endangered our peace, prosperity and happiness. To those brave and suffering men, mine and the thanks of our country, are due. I pray you accept my thanks, and tender them, if you please, to your friend.

The subjoined is the letter of Mr. *Robinson*, with the answer of general *Jackson*:

*Sudley, Va. January 8, 1824.*

Sir: Be pleased to accept the pistols which were presented by the marquis *La Fayette* to gen. *George Washington*, and worn by him in the service of his country. It fell to my lot to become, as one of the legatees of general *Washington*, the proprietor of this interesting property, and I cannot better dispose of it, than by transferring it to the successor of *Washington*, in the military character of America.

With perfect respect, I have the honor to be, your fellow-citizen and most obedient servant,

WM. ROBINSON.

To general *Jackson*, Washington.

*Washington, 8th of Jan. 1824.*

Sir: The pistols which you have tendered me, through colonel *Mercer*, have been this day received, and I beg you to accept, in return, my sincere thanks. You could have offered me nothing more acceptable. As instruments which, in the hands of the father of his country, and of him who was his bosom associate, contributed to the establishment of the independence we enjoy, they derive additional value, and merit to be considered sacred and holy relics. I shall keep them, sir, feelingly impressed with a remembrance of their peculiar history, and of the kindness of yourself expressed towards me, in their presentation.

With sincere respect, &c. ANDREW JACKSON.  
*Wm. Robinson, Esq.*

**PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.** Summary abstract, shewing the amount of interest, received or receivable, in each state, on the public debt, during the year 1823—taken from a letter from the secretary of the treasury to the president of the senate, dated 3d December, 1823.

STATE.	AMOUNT.
New Hampshire	\$24,780 86
Massachusetts	1,178 537 74
Rhode Island	39,546 95
Connecticut	38 596 04
New York	1,338,950 39
New Jersey	13,666 74
Pennsylvania	2,444,583 54
Delaware	712 79
Maryland	208,365 16
District Columbia	114,834 68
Virginia	25,515 80
North Carolina	1,009 54
South Carolina	212,810 23
Georgia	994 44

\$3,642 724 95

It is a little remarkable, that no interest is payable in *ten states*.

**BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.** From the same letter of the secretary of the treasury:—Summary of the distribution of the capital stock, 7th July, 1823.

STATES.	SHARES.
Maine	746
Massachusetts	27,837
Rhode Island	3,217
Connecticut	2,361
New Hampshire	832
Vermont	132
New York	40,289
New Jersey	2,017
Pennsylvania	37,269
Delaware	666
Maryland	58,490
District of Columbia	2,432
Virginia	13,059
North Carolina	2,351
South Carolina	29,685
Georgia	2,817
Kentucky	337
Ohio	712
Louisiana	306
Tennessee	191
Residence unknown	496
U. S. navy and army	502
Foreign	35,017
President, directors, & co. B. U. S.	38,239
United States of America	70,000

350,000



DUTIES ON IMPORTS AND TONNAGE Abstracted from the same:—Statement of the amount of duties on tonnage and imports, received in each port, during the year ending on the 30th September, 1823, rendered in conformity to a resolution of the senate of the United States, of 1st March. 1823.

DISTRICTS OR PORTS.		Total amount of money received for duties on imports and tonnage.
Passamaquoddy	Maine	\$32,473 86
Machias	do.	246 72
Frenchman's Bay	do.	1,221 40
Penobscot	do.	9,940 12
Belfast	do.	10,236 34
Waldoborough	do.	3,023 88
Wiscasset	do.	9,949 86
Bath	do.	62,437 59
Portland	do.	184,779 85
Saco	do.	2,729 31
Kennebunk	do.	37,538 85
York	do.	3,622 44
Portsmouth	New Hampshire	148,001 46
Vermont	do.	15,982 59
Newburyport	Massachusetts	45,439 59
Ipswich	do.	811 12
Gloucester	do.	30,702 05
Salem	do.	467,343 29
Marblehead	do.	39,683 70
Boston	do.	4,587,726 01
Plymouth	do.	21,501 46
Dighton	do.	412 37
New Bedford	do.	54,358 46
Barnstable	do.	7,248 37
Essex	do.	3,483 62
Nantucket	do.	2,722 91
Providence	Rhode Island	360,202 48
Bristol	do.	105,366 95
Newport	do.	80,483 32
Middleton	Connecticut	160,216 30
New London	do.	29,136 33
New Haven	do.	65,225 96
Fairfield	do.	5,051 60
Champlain	New York	2,818 08
Sacket's Harbor	do.	456 32
Oswego	do.	98 34
Niagara	do.	133 98
Genessee	do.	372 17
Oswegatchie	do.	1,884 72
Buffalo Creek	do.	282 47
Sag Harbor	do.	1,332 72
New York	do.	9,958,119 01
Cape Vincent	do.	983 66
Perth Amboy	New Jersey	21,000 43
Bridgetown	do.	1,336 49
Burlington	do.	81 50
Little Egg Harbor	do.	90 85
Great Egg Harbor	do.	453 92
Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	3,594,624 43
Presque Isle	do.	8 20
Wilmington	Delaware	1,185 88
Baltimore	Maryland	1,256,147 69
Oxford	do.	392 21
Vienna	do.	2,001 55
Snow Hill	do.	2,689 59
Annapolis	do.	451 17
St. Mary's	do.	89 41
Georgetown	District of Columbia	11,148 04
Alexandria	do.	90,803 00
Norfolk	Virginia	151,559 59
Petersburg	do.	3,923 77
Richmond	do.	80,999 06
York Town	do.	60 46
East River	do.	165 91
Tappahannock	do.	3,199 82

Folly Landing	do.	3,580 45
Cherrystone	do.	73 92
Wilmington	North Carolina	78,636 63
Newbern	do.	30,870 85
Washington	do.	6,304 30
Edenton	do.	5,061 09
Camden	do.	6,851 45
Beaufort	do.	1,952 59
Plymouth	do.	5,772 20
Ocracoke	do.	1,006 51
Charleston	South Carolina	786,392 93
Georgetown	do.	6 84
Beaufort	do.	30 44
Savannah	Georgia	284,262 73
Sunbury	do.	10 12
Darien	do.	7,287 59
St. Mary's	do.	4,828 95
Miami	Ohio	3 55
Cuyahoga	do.	24 92
Sandusky	do.	23 19
Detroit	Michigan Territory	376 01
Michilimackinac	do.	3,726 99
Mobile	Alabama	27,953 50
Pearl River	Mississippi	14 92
New Orleans	Louisiana	904,791 14
Teche	do.	23 73
Pensacola	West Florida	5,961 65
St. Augustine	East Florida	3,289 97
		23,932,114 24
The amount of the tonnage duties was		123,163 67
Duties on imports		23,809 010 57
		23,932,114 24

BALANCES OF THE DIRECT TAXES. From the same. The aggregate due and unpaid, is \$178,912 31— from Virginia 43,777 35—Pennsylvania 40,018 51; North Carolina 19,966 44; Kentucky 16,206 54; Tennessee 10,679 69; Massachusetts 9,732 37; Connecticut 1,187 88—all else under 1000 dolls.

NAVY PENSION FUND. We have the usual annual report of the operations and present condition of the navy pension fund, in a letter from the secretary of the navy, dated Jan. 7, 1824. The amount of the fund, in stocks now possessed by the commissioners, chiefly in the 6 per cents. of the U. S.—is \$781,411 72

The interest received on the same during the past year, was 45,934 67

There also belongs to the fund, stocks in the bank of Columbia, the Washington bank and Union bank, which cost \$129,103 10—but there is no notice of any produce on account thereof.

Of the stocks reported, \$17,664 60, has been purchased of the privateer pension fund, and transferred within the year 1823.

The account current shews a disbursement, during the year, of 337,328 dollars—paid to 357 persons, and 69 widows and orphans of officers, seamen and marines, deceased. The highest on the first list is 240 dollars a year, for lieutenants, sailing masters, &c: the lowest 36—generally, 72 for seamen; though some are at higher, and others at a lower rate, according to disability. Among the widows, are those of captains Blakely and Tarbell, at 600 dollars each; those of masters commandant receive 360; of lieutenants, &c. 240, petty officers 103, and seamen generally, 72. The period of the

pensions to most of the widows expired in 1824, but it is probable that they will be renewed.

Three deaths have been ascertained since the list was completed, and the persons had received, together, 304 dollars a year.

**TRADE WITH GREECE, &c.** The secretary of the treasury, in obedience to the call of the house of representatives, has transmitted a "statement exhibiting the value of trade which the United States held with Greece, Asia Minor and Egypt, during the years 1820, 1821 and 1822; being almost exclusively through the port of Smyrna."

The value of the goods imported in the year 1820 is not stated—but that of those received in 1821 and 1822 is put down at 760,357 dollars, of which 121,326 dollars shews the value of the free goods. As the whole amount of dutiable goods, in the three years, produced 172,770 dolls., and, in the first year of the period, the duties amounted to 50,848 dollars, the whole probable import was worth a little more than a million of dollars in the said three years. The exports were valued at 1,542,387 dollars—of which, only 68,376 dollars were of domestic produce. The tonnage entered was 4,496—cleared, 4,411—and the duties on tonnage entered in the three years, was \$269 76.

**LAW CASE.** *Bank of the United States vs. Planters' bank of Georgia.* This important case came on and was argued on the 17th and 18th December, at the circuit court of the United States, for the Georgia district, on a plea to the jurisdiction, which embraced three propositions

- I. The state a stockholder and not suable.
  - II. Foundation of the suit, (bank bills of the state bank of Georgia), a cause in action and no assignment can give jurisdiction.
  - III. That, neither by the constitution nor judicial act of the United States, can the plaintiff sue here.
- This latter point embraced also three propositions

1. That the judicial power of the United States courts, arises under the constitution and judiciary acts of the United States and this court, a court of limited jurisdiction.
2. From the characters of the parties.
3. That congress cannot authorize suits in the United States courts, by the bank of the United States, a corporate body, by any thing contained in the bank charter.

The plaintiff's contention,

I. That congress had authority to authorize suits in the United States courts, by the United States bank.

II. If they had, that they had exercised such a power by the terms of the charter, granted to the plaintiffs.

On the 22d Dec. judge Johnson stated, that the court, being divided in opinion, it is ordered that the cause be certified to the next supreme court of the United States, under the 85th section of the judicial act.

**INDIANA.** *Quo warranto*—The Western Sun, printed at Vincennes, contains the following account of the decision of the supreme court of Indiana, in relation to the bank of Vincennes:

"In the bank case, the supreme court, judges Scott and Holman, at the present term, affirmed so much of the judgment of the Knox county circuit court, on the quo warranto, as directs the seizure of the corporation franchises—and reverses so

much of the judgment as directs the seizure of the bank property, real and personal.

"These singular results are produced—the real estate of the bank reverts to the grantor of it to the bank—the bank creditors are left without remedy, and the bank debtors are discharged."

One or two years since, the bank transferred to Senator Thomas, agent for the United States, or rather, for the secretary of the treasury, upwards of eighty thousand dollars worth of real estate, according to its then valuation, about twenty-six thousand dollars worth was conveyed to the government a few months since, making in all, from 106 to 110,000, in real estate, conveyed to the government in part pay of the debt due by the bank. Now, according to the decision of the court, the bank had no legal existence at the time of making these transfers, and the property so transferred reverts back to the persons who originally granted it to the bank. The decision also declares that the bank can neither sue nor be sued, and the government is thus defrauded out of about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the sum originally due by the bank, for monies deposited therein, by order of Mr. Crawford. The transfers of real estate were made under the directions of the same individual

{ Louisville Adv.

**DR. O'MEARA AND SIR HUDSON LOWE.** A late London paper gives the following account of certain proceedings had in the court of King's bench:

Mr C Philips opposed the rule for a criminal information against Barry O'Meara, for a libel on sir Hudson Lowe, contained in "The Voice from St. Helena," but without going into the merits of the case, in consequence of the intimation from the court as to the delay in applying for a criminal information. He urged that Barry O'Meara ought to have his costs, or part of them, as no precedent had been shown to warrant the solicitor general's tardy application.

The solicitor general supported the rule, contending that there was no limitation of time for criminal information, except in the cases of magistrates.

Mr. Justice Bayley observed, that the court expected, that when a party applied for defence, by criminal information, he would show that he had been promptly alive to his own character; but here five editions had appeared before a complaint was preferred.

Chief justice Abbott said, the court must discharge the rule, on account of the lateness of the application: but as there was no precedent for discharging such rules with costs, the court could say nothing about them.

Rule discharged, but without any costs being allowed to Mr. Barry O'Meara.

On which the *New York Evening Post* remarks—  
"So! This is the pitiful conclusion to which the swaggering and blustering of sir Hudson Lowe has come at last. After waiting a year and more for the triumphant appearance of the gallant knight to make good his charge of falsehood against Barry O'Meara, and vindicate the tarnished honor of the English nation, as he had loudly and often boasted he would do, the petty tyrant shrinks from the redemption of his pledge, without even the decency of an attempt to apologise, or explain his conduct. What now becomes of his zealous partizans among our American editors, let me now ask? They will not answer to the call; they will prudently observe as dead a silence as their hero himself has done. And certainly it is the best thing they can do."



But the wretched knight, given to everlasting infamy as the jailor of Napoleon, no doubt acted in strict obedience to the orders of his government, in insulting a captive, given to his charge, in opposition to every known law or principle of justice.

**A SCENE AT ALGIERS.** Extract of a letter from an officer of our squadron in the Mediterranean, dated Gibraltar, November 27.—"Mr. Henry, our consul, has received a letter from Mr. Shaler, at Algiers, informing him of some disturbance there. It appears that some cause of animosity has arisen between the Algerines and Moors; and the Dey, in consequence, ordered all the latter in the city, to be put to death. Now, each of the consuls employed two or three of these Moors as servants, and the prime minister was sent with a body of soldiers to take them away. Mr. Shaler resisted, and told the minister that he would protect his with his life. His Moors were sitting down at his feet, and he standing over them with his drawn sword; the minister begged him to desist, as the consequences might be fatal to him, (Mr. S.), and further stated, that it would cost him his head, if he returned without them; but Mr. S. was inflexible, and the minister cleared out, went to the English consul's, broke open the house, ransacked it, even to the women's apartments, and took off the Moors with him. By the last accounts from Algiers, Mr. Shaler has still retained his Moors. The report came out only this morning; possibly there may be nothing in it; but, it is as probably true, as it came from Mr. Henry." *N. Y. American.*

**BRITISH GREENLAND FISHERY.** By a detailed account of the success of all the ships employed the present year in the Greenland and Davis Strait fisheries, it appears that the whole produce, up to the last of October, is about 16,597 tons, which falls short about 1200 tons of the average of the years 1820 and 1821, but is 2760 tons more than the average of the nine years, from 1814 to 1822, both inclusive. It is supposed that the produce of whale bone will be materially short of an average in proportion to the quantity of oil, because the fish this season have been smaller than ever recollected. The price of bone varies between 160*l.* and 170*l.* [*Com. Advertiser.*]

**ENGLISH NAVY.** The Courier tauntingly informs the French minister, Chateaubriand, that England has now in commission the *Britannia*, 120 guns, (well known to Frenchmen); *Prince Regent*, 120; *Queen Charlotte*, 120; *Ocean*, 104; *Ganges*, 86; *Rochford*, 86; *Cambridge*, 86; *Albin*, 82; *Bulwark*, 82; *Gloucester*, 82; *Ramilles*, 78; *Revenge*, 78; *Superb*, 78; *Windsor Castle*, 78; *Spartiate*, 78. Besides five 80 gun ships, 21 heavy frigates and 108 ships, sloops of war, brigs, &c.

**EUROPE AND AMERICA.** From the *Paris Constitutionnel*—"But lately, the only question was, *how Europe was to be saved?* Now that the absolute king is restored in Spain, and that those powers of Germany, disposed to be restive, have been subjected to a salutary yoke; when the envoys of the Diet of Frankfort, who manifest opposition, are disgraced; that every where there is a tendency to modify constitutions, until more can be effected, and the great work be finally consummated; the fanatics are extending their views, and the *Drapeau Blanc* yesterday announced, that we must save the universe. Now it is easy to understand what, in fanatic language, this signifies. It is that not a representa-

tive tribune shall be seen in the four quarters of the globe. It is to desire that no place of refuge should be any where found for the exiles of Europe. The states of South America are now the great object of regard. But it seems that less importance is attached to their separation from Europe, than to the form of their government; and it is their liberty, rather than their independence, which excites the anger of the fanatics. But, even when again that her Pizarros shall have borne to them the blessings of slavery, the universe will not be saved. Then must come the turn of the United States, the most culpable of all since they first gave the signal.

In vain will it be said, that half a century has sanctioned the independence of the United States. *There is no prescription for revolt;* and the shade of Washington shall be pursued as guilty of all the vain theories which have afflicted the world. Even that of William Tell is not spared. Daily is the independence of the Swiss assailed, and the *Drapeau Blanc* pours forth this day fresh diatribes, even against a country whose forced renunciation of the virtues of hospitality, cannot render it acceptable in the eyes of those who insist on saving the universe."

From the *London Courier*.—"We lately announced the return of Dr. Mackay from Mexico, whither, it was said, he had been sent on a mission by government. We have reason to believe, from information on which we can rely, that this is correct. The doctor has negotiated a commercial treaty with Mexico, the basis of which are very advantageous to this country. He kept the subject so secret, that no one was aware of its nature."

He later being true, France will not "save" Mexico, without leave of Great Britain; and we must needs think that leave will not be granted.

**FOREIGN NEWS.** Much speculation still exists as to the probable conduct of England in respect to the South American states. To give all the reports and things said, would occupy a large part of our sheet, without leading to the establishment of any fact, except that the apprehended interference of the holy and allied powers seemingly occupies much of the attention of the government and people.

The British funds continue to rise—and this is the best evidence of a probable pacific state. The *Courier*, however, says that, by the appointment of consuls and agents, Great Britain has, *de facto*, acknowledged the independence of the late American colonies of Spain, who, it is said, is making immense preparations to re-conquer the new world—but, of herself, she can do nothing.

The British navy, for service, has lately been considerably increased—and chiefly by heavy ships.

A monument is erecting on the field of Waterloo, to commemorate the battle fought there in 1815. It will consist of a Lion 20 feet long and 18 feet high, placed upon a hillock 150 feet high.

A very general persecution of the printers is going on in France.

The bishop of Maux interfered, some time since, to prevent M. Manuel from standing as god father for a child, when about to be christened!

The cry in Spain is, "live the holy inquisition and the absolute king!" All regular opposition has ceased, but some of the provinces do not appear to be quiet.

It is stated that the Spanish refugees have been ordered to quit Gibraltar.

A letter from an American at Gibraltar observes—"The Russian minister at Madrid, is said to talk loud of the United States as the source of all the revolu-

tionary principles which trouble so much the crowned heads of Europe."

When it was known that Mina had landed at Plymouth, Eng. and was proceeding to his lodgings, the people took the horses from the carriage and drew it to the hotel, with the most lively acclamations.

St. Ubes contains 15,000 inhabitants, and has neither *printing press* nor *book store*, and its inhabitants will shout for either the king or constitution, without any inquiry which is the best.

The items of news that we have from Greece are favorable to the cause of liberty.

A young and beautiful Romeliotte female, aged about twenty-one years, attired in the Albanian costume, was at Athens in the 9th October, with a band of 1000 soldiers, whom she raised, and with whom she was about to march against the enemy. The island of Egia is defended by two ships, which are commanded by *women*!

It cost the Turks four millions of piasters partially to defend Negropont, Eecotia and Attica, which do not yield a million and a half.

The text of the treaty between Turkey and Persia, is given in the French papers of the 3d December. In the preamble, it is alleged that the interests of the *religion of Islam* commanded a reconciliation between the two countries. The treaty was brought about by the agency of England! The sovereign of Persia is styled—"the king of kings, the sultan, the son of a sultan, the conqueror, the ruler of Persia, &c."—and the Turkish monarch—"the protector of the faith, ruler by sea and land, the sultan, the son of a sultan, the conqueror, the emperor of the Ottomans," &c.

It is estimated that 106,000 slaves have been transported, mostly in French vessels, from the bay of Biafra, during the last eighteen months.

Brazil is in a very unsettled state. The natives appear to have lost confidence in the emperor, who relies chiefly on the Europeans for the support of his power.

When Canterac retreated from Lima he carried off 5,000,000 dollars, taken from the people and the churches. A decisive battle was expected between him and Bolivar.

The congress of Colombia has authorized a loan of thirty millions of dollars, to adjust the pecuniary affairs of the republic. They appear to have granted monopolies of the salt works and concerning steam boat navigation. There is rather an unfriendly disposition prevailing against the United States, through the misrepresentations of foreigners. But the extra duty of five per cent. that was laid on goods imported from the United States has been repealed.

A schooner was lately fitted out at St. Domingo, by the merchants at that place, and sanctioned by the government, and, indeed commanded by the colonel of that port, which, after a cruise of 12 days, returned with *twenty two pirates* and a considerable quantity of articles which they had plundered.

## Legislature of Maryland.

IN THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, JAN. 13.

The clerk of the senate delivered the following letters:

*In council, Annapolis, Jan. 13, 1824.*

Gentlemen—In addition to the communications of some of our representatives in congress, acknowledging the receipt of the preamble and resolutions of the general assembly, respecting a congressional caucus, we have the honor to send the enclosed

from William Hayward, jr and HENRY R. Ward, esqrs. We are with great respect, your obedient servants,

SAMUEL STEVENS, Jr.

The honorable the president of the senate, and

The honorable the speaker of the house of delegates.

*To his excellency the governor of Maryland:*

SIR—It was not until several days after my return to this place, that I received a letter from Mr. Pinkney, which had been addressed to me in my absence, covering a preamble and a resolution adopted by the legislature of Maryland, on the subject of a congressional caucus.

I have given, sir, to this communication a serious and respectful consideration, and I profess myself to have been utterly unable to discover by what provision of our constitution, or of our law, the censorship over the servants of the people of Maryland, charged, by the people themselves, with the duties of representing them in the general government of the United States, has been confided to the legislature. The relation in which that honorable body and myself, respectfully, stand towards the people of the congressional district represented by me, are such as to forbid me, for one moment, to entertain the supposition, that the legislature could have designed, by this act, any thing like the authority of an instruction. It was, though candour compels me to the acknowledgment, from the respect alone which I entertained for the legislature of my native state, and not from any thing contained in the preamble and resolution, communicated to me through Mr. Pinkney, that my mind was brought to this conclusion—I was unwilling to believe, nay even to suffer myself, for one moment, to think, that so enlightened a body as the legislature of Maryland, could so far forget all the obligations of duty, and so disregard the solemn injunctions of the constitution, as to "attempt" to place itself between the people and the servants of the people, or to usurp from the constituent the right of directing the representative, by an assumption of right to participate in the exercise of that power. The doctrine that the representative is subject to the will of his constituents, and that, by their will, when fully and fairly expressed, he is to be directed and controlled, I have ever regarded as a canon of republican faith; and to the will of the people of the congressional district of the state of Maryland represented by me, I shall ever most cheerfully bow with submission—or I will surrender unto my constituents the trusts placed by them to my keeping, that the charge may be confided to some other person, who can, with less violence to the independence of his own sentiments, represent those of the district.

But I consider it to be a sacred duty which the representative of the people owes to the people, a solemn obligation which the people themselves owe to their own power and sovereignty, to guard this right of instruction from all "attempts" which bodies of men, delegated by the people for the discharge of certain purposes and certain duties, limited in their nature, and by the compact government expressed and defined, may offer in violation of its authority. If the right of instruction over the people's representatives in congress, is conceded to the legislature of Maryland, the right of instruction by the people is violated and impaired; as the concession necessarily acknowledges an authority in the legislature paramount to the authority of the people, by which the voice and will of the people may be trammelled or controlled.



The powers and duties of the legislature of Maryland, are all, by the constitution of that state, defined, limited and expressed--and the legislation of that enlightened body, within the scope and limits of those powers is binding upon the citizens of that state, as a rule of conduct prescribed by the supreme power of the government for the direction of all—but the assumption of any authority by force of legislative enactment, beyond their long established and well known constitutional landmarks, would be an "attempt" according to the conviction of mankind, to subject our citizens "to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution" and unknown "to our laws," and the effect "dangerous to the rights and liberties of a free people;" and, if quietly submitted to by the people, may become the means whereby the "ends of government" may be abused, perverted and destroyed. Entertaining, as I do, for the legislature of Maryland, the highest respect, and feeling for many of its members the sincerest personal friendship, I have held it but respectful to them, and due to the people, whose servant I am, thus concisely to express my views and opinions of this legislative procedure of our native state. I have, furthermore, deemed it my duty to make this exposition, because I have apprehended the whole procedure to be susceptible of many equivocal constructions and dubious significations—and because, if necessary, I have held myself ready solemnly to protest against any interference by the legislature of Maryland with the rights of my constituents, as an usurpation, alike disrespectful to them and to me, as their representative. I have, though, too much respect for the patriotism and intelligence of that honorable and enlightened body, to make this last and painful resort at all necessary or proper. But I have determined to give to the preamble and resolution above mentioned, that construction only, by which alone, according to the conceptions of my understanding, the legislature can be justified or excused to the people, viz. *as the simple expression of the opinions and feelings of certain individuals of the legislature of Maryland*, possessing, under the bill of rights, the constitution and laws of the state, no greater privileges than one common to me and every other citizen, and *nothing more*.

With great respect, I am,

WILLIAM HAYWARD, jr.

Washington, Jan. 8, 1824.

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Washington, Jan. 8, 1824.

SIR—I have had the pleasure of receiving your letter and the preamble and resolutions of the legislature of Maryland, on the subject of a congressional caucus—They will have my most respectful consideration. It is a high gratification to me to find, from these resolutions, that the general assembly of Maryland "disapprove and will discountenance any congressional caucus nomination of president and vice president of the United States."

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant. HENRY R. WARFIELD.  
*His excellency the governor of Maryland.*

Wednesday, Jan. 14. On the motion of Mr. McMahon, the following was read, as a message to the senate, on the subject of Mr. Hayward's letter—

Gentlemen of the senate.—We have to acknowledge the receipt, by transmission from your honorable body, of the reply of William Hayward, esquire, to certain resolutions containing an expression of the opinion of the general assembly of Maryland, as to the propriety of a caucus nomination of candidates for the offices of president and

vice president, by the members of the national legislature. Had it been transmitted to us directly from the hands of the writer of it, it would probably have met with that reception from us, and have found that place in our hall, which, however high the respect we might entertain for the author of it, we could not but deem due to its intrinsic merit and delicacy—a place under our tables.

Although garnished with many professions of regard and esteem for the legislature of Maryland, and of respect for its opinions, in all cases where respect is due to them, yet, in our opinion, these declarations only serve, as so many reliefs, to place in a more striking point of view and to render more glaring those expressions in it which would fain impute to us, not merely an error in the performance of duty, but even a criminal negligence or forgetfulness of it, or which would charge us with an attempt to usurp that right of instruction which resides exclusively with the people. As our resolutions were aimed against acts of a private and unofficial character, which, however, have been heretofore surreptitiously invested with the garb of official dignity, we cannot well conceive how the gentleman, above-named, or any of our senators and representatives in congress, to whom the same were transmitted, could, for a moment, have regarded as instructions or imperative requests, or could have founded upon them a labored declamation against legislative usurpation; nor can we see in such replies any thing else than a vain attempt to cast the cloak over their own illegal assumptions and exercises of power, by raising the hue and cry against those which they would denigrate the usurpations of the general assembly of Maryland.

It is but too manifest, as the reply rather frankly confesses, that the construction therein placed upon the caucus resolutions, as they are termed, was not founded upon a candid and dispassionate consideration of them; but rather that, in viewing them and in seeking for their purport, the author may be likened unto those who, hearing, hear not, and seeing, see not. Had such a consideration been given to them, it would have been evident that they regarded caucus nominations, as heretofore made by virtue of an implied or express assent of the majority of the nation, with a view of concentrating their will and opinion, as illegal nominations in all cases, unless based upon such assent; and that they contained nothing but a bare expression of the opinion of the general assembly of Maryland, in relation to the legality of those in question at this moment. We cannot well divine in what new book of constitutions, or article of rights, the legislature of Maryland, or any of the state legislatures, are inhibited the expression of an opinion upon acts, which are, upon the very face of them, flagrant atrocious usurpations, or which would fain be such, upon the rights of the smaller states. The respect which we owe to your honorable body impels us to a course of conduct, which we would not have pursued in relation to such a paper, coming from a less authoritative source, and urges it upon us to return it to you, leaving it with your honorable body to make such disposition of it as you may deem proper.

Various substitutes were offered to soften the contents of the message, as just above given—but it was agreed to, by yeas and nays, as follows:

Affirmative—Messrs. Millard, Howard, Linthicum, C. R. Stewart, Iglehart, Chesley, Millar, Edelin, Rogerson, Garner, Johnson, Ely, Dennis, Dashiell, Bryan, Semmes, Wooten, Hughes, Hooper, Moffett, Nicholson, Slemaker, Purnell, Cromwell, Whiteford, Sewell, Norris, Steel, Boon, Edward

Barwick, W. Steuart, Kershner, Gabby, Bowles, Merrick, Peter, Kilgour, Williams, W. Duvall, Bruce, Sprigg, McMahon—42.

*Negative*—Messrs. Speaker, Leigh, Gough, Ireland, Gale, Hodges, Dalrymple, Weems, J. T. H. Worthington, Lookerman, Lloyd, Martin, Spencer, Jones, Bratton, Lake, Willis, Hutson, Henderson, Gerry, E. B. Duvall, Clarke, Carroll, Meconiken, Riley, Turbutt, Fisher, Kemp, Douglass, W. G. D. Worthington, McHenry—31.

## Sloops of War.

*Documents communicated by the committee on naval affairs, in relation to building an additional number of sloops of war.*

No. 1.

*Navy department, Jan. 7th, 1824.*

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 17th of December last, I have the honor to enclose a short memorandum respecting the "sloops of war in the navy, during the late war with Great Britain," by which it appears, that, in 1812, there were two sloops, one of which was lost in October of that year. In 1813 six were built, and in the latter part of that year and the commencement of 1814, seven were in the service, which was "the largest number, at any one time, during that war." Of these seven, three have been lost; the remaining four are now in commission, and there are none in ordinary. In addition to these, there are, however, in our navy, two ships, the Cyane and John Adams, now in commission, which do not differ much from sloops of war of the largest size, either in armament or expense.

I am of opinion that "the good of the service, and a suitable apportionment of the naval force," require "that ten additional sloops of war should be built;" and, on this subject, I beg leave to ask your attention to the enclosed papers. One of which is a copy of a letter to the chairman of the naval committee of the house of representatives, in answer to a resolution of that body: the other two are estimates, made at your request, shewing "the cost of building, equipping, manning and keeping in service each of said vessels.

With great respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD.

HON. JAMES LLOYD,

*Chairman of the naval committee, U. S. senate.*

No. 2.

*Navy department, 7th Jan. 1824.*

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 16th December last, communicating the resolution of the house of representatives of the 15th of that month, that the committee on naval affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the construction of ten additional sloops of war, I have the honor to state:

1. That there are, at this time, in the navy, but four sloops of war, and no more are authorized to be built; while the laws provide for twelve ships of the line, twelve frigates of the largest class, and three of the second class. The disproportion, therefore, between the number of sloops and the number of the larger vessels, is very great, and must be productive of inconvenience, when the situation of the nation shall require that all be in commission and in active service.

2. That sloops of war are competent to most of the objects for which our navy is employed in a time of peace, and often save the necessity of keeping in commission vessels of a larger class; and

in war, they are very useful both for annoyance and defence. It is believed, therefore, that economy requires an addition to their number.

3 They are, also, the proper command for masters commandant, and are indispensable to give to them that skill and experience which alone can qualify them to command vessels of a larger size. With the number now in service, it is impossible that opportunities of acquiring this skill and experience can be furnished to this grade of officers, and their want of them may be felt and regretted when we are least able to remedy the evil.

From these considerations, I feel it my duty, respectfully to recommend that the number mentioned in the resolution be built, and of the largest class; and I communicate, herewith, a copy of a letter from the commissioners of the navy, furnishing estimates of the cost of building, equipping and maintaining in commission for one year, one sloop of this size.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

SAM'L L. SOUTHARD.

HON. B. W. CROWNSHIELD,  
*Chairman of the committee on naval affairs, H. R.*

No. 3.

*Estimate of the cost of building a sloop of war of the first class..*

Materials of wood	\$19,494 00
Do. copper	9,691 76
Do. iron including work	1,680 50
Carpenter's work, joiner's work and coopering	15,650 00
	46,516 26
Equipment	37,087 95
Contingencies	1,395 79
	85,000 00

No. 4.

*General estimate of the annual expense of a sloop of war of the first class.*

For Pay and subsistence	31,391 50
Provisions	15,695 00
Repairs, including wear and tear	12,000 00
Hospital stores	2,000 00
	61,086 50

No. 5.

*Navy department, 7th January, 1824.*

Sloop of war Wasp, 18 guns—After taking the Frolic, British sloop of war, was, with her prize, captured by the Poictiers 74, in Oct. 1812.

Sloop of war Hornet, 18 guns—in service, built at Baltimore, in 1805.

Sloop of war Wasp, 18 guns—built at Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1813; commanded by Johnson Blakely, esq. not heard from since Oct. 1814.

Sloop of war Frolic, 18 guns—built at Boston, Massachusetts, 1813; captured by the British frigate Orpheus, in 1814.

Sloop of war Erie, 18 guns—built at Baltimore, 1813; in service.

Sloop of war Ontario, 18 guns—built at Baltimore, 1813; in service.

Sloop of war Argus, 18 guns—built at Washington, 1813, burnt August 24, 1814.

Sloop of war Peacock, 18 guns—built at New York, 1813; in service.

Corvette John Adams—in service.

Do. Cyane—in service.



## Law of the United States.

## TARIFF DUTIES.

An act concerning discriminating duties of tonnage and imports.

*Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled,* That, from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, during the continuance of this act, and under the limitations hereinafter mentioned, so much of the several acts imposing duties on the tonnage of vessels in the ports of the United States, as imposes a discriminating duty between foreign vessels and vessels of the United States, is hereby suspended, so far as respects vessels truly and wholly belonging to subjects or citizens of the kingdom of the Netherlands, of Prussia, of the imperial Hanseatic cities of Hamburg, Lubeck and Bremen; of the dukedom of Oldenburg; of the kingdom of Norway; of the kingdom of Sardinia, and of the empire of Russia.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the several acts imposing duties on goods, wares and merchandise, imported into the United States, as imposes a discriminating duty between goods imported into the United States in foreign vessels, and in vessels of the United States, be, and the same is hereby, suspended, so far as the same respects the produce or manufacture of the territories in Europe, of any of the abovementioned nations, or such produce and manufactures as can only be, or most assuredly are, first shipped from a port or place in the territories in Europe, of either of them, respectively, the same being imported in vessels truly and wholly belonging to the subjects or citizens of each of the said nations, respectively, the vessels of each nation importing its own produce and manufactures, as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the suspension of the discriminating duties of tonnage and import, in the two preceding sections of this act prescribed, shall continue, in behalf of each of the abovementioned nations, on condition that, and so long as the vessels of the United States, truly and wholly belonging to the citizens thereof, and all goods and merchandise of the produce and manufacture of the United States, laden therein, and imported into any of the ports of the said nations in Europe, respectively, shall be exempted from all and every discriminating duty of import or tonnage, direct or indirect, whatsoever, other or higher than is levied upon the vessels and merchandise therein imported, belonging to the subjects or citizens of each of the said nations, respectively. But if in any of the territories in Europe, of either of the said nations, any such discriminating duty shall, at any time, be imposed or levied on vessels wholly belonging to citizens of the United States, or on the merchandise imported, as aforesaid, in them, then, and from that time, the said suspension, herein prescribed, shall cease and determine, so far as respects the vessels, and merchandise imported into the United States in them, of such nations; and all the provisions of the acts imposing discriminating foreign tonnage and import duties in the United States, shall revive and be in full force with regard to the said nations.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That, upon satisfactory evidence being given to the president of the United States by the government of any foreign nation, that no discriminating duties of tonnage or import are imposed or levied within the ports of the said nation, upon vessels wholly belonging to citizens of the United States, or upon mer-

chandise, the produce or manufacture thereof, imported in the same, the president is hereby authorized to issue his proclamation, declaring that the foreign discriminating duties of tonnage and impost within the United States, are and shall be suspended and discontinued, so far as respects the vessels of the said nation, and the merchandise of its produce or manufacture imported into the United States was the same—the said suspension to take effect from the time of such notification being given to the president of the United States, and to continue so long as the reciprocal exemption of vessels, belonging to citizens of the United States, and merchandise, as aforesaid, thereon laden, shall be continued, and no longer.

II CLAY,

Speaker of the house of representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the senate pro tempore.

Washington, Jan. 7th, 1824.

Approved,

JAMES MONROE.

## Eighteenth Congress—first session.

## SENATE.

January 16. After the presentation of petitions—Mr. Williams offered the following resolution for consideration—

*Resolved,* That the secretary of the treasury be directed to prepare for the senate a list of all pursers and navy agents who are in arrears to the United States, the amount of such arrearage in each case, and the sum which is likely to be lost, ultimately, by the government.

The senate resumed the consideration of the report of the committee on public lands unfavorable to the petition of col. Alexander A. White, who petitioned congress to grant him the right of pre-emption to a small tract of public land, which he had settled, on the west bank of the Mississippi river.

This brought on an important debate—Messrs. Johnson, Jackson, Smith, Lannan, Benton and Brown, supported the application of the petitioner, and Messrs. Barton, Lowrie, Van Dyke, Chandler, Barbour, King, of N. Y. and Macon, opposed it.

It appeared that col. White was a meritorious officer in the late war, who was severely wounded at New Orleans on the 23d Dec. Gen. Jackson spoke highly of his character and conduct, and feelingly of his sufferings. In poverty, he had seated himself on a tract of land in West Baton Rouge, and he prayed for a donation of the land, or a pre-emption to right, to what, before his occupancy, had been of little value.

In support of the claim were urged principally the reasons stated above—the merits and services, and poverty, of the petitioner, the worthless quality of the land, in its natural condition, before the petitioner had reclaimed it by his labor, by the erection of embankments to keep the river from overflowing it, &c.; the additional value which this settlement and these improvements gave to neighboring public lands; the propriety of granting pre-emptive rights to encourage the settlement of the waste public lands; former exceptions made by congress to the law, &c. &c. On the other hand, were urged the settled policy of the nation, solemnly adopted by congress, in the passage of an act, forbidding all persons from setting down on any of the public lands; the impropriety of holding out encouragement to persons to violate the law by granting pre-emption to this petitioner, who had, contrary to law, established himself on the public lands; that, in acting on such a case, the merits of the individual, (which all acknowledged), ought not to be taken into consideration; that, if the prohibitory law was wrong, it ought to be repealed; but while in exis-

tence it ought to be rigidly enforced, and not have impunity and encouragement held out to disregard and violate it, &c.

The debate continued, with much animation, until 3 o'clock.

The question being taken on Mr. *Johnson's* motion to reverse the report and grant the prayer of the petitioner, it was decided by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Edwards, of Conn. Hayne, Jackson, Johnson, of Lou. Kelly, King, of Alab. Lanman, Smith and Talbot—11.

NAYS.—Messrs. Barbour, Barton, Bell, Branch, Chandler, Clayton, D'Wolf, Dickerson, Eaton, Elliott, Findlay, Gaillard, Holmes, of Maine, Holmes, of Miss. King, of N. Y. Knight, Lloyd, of Md. Lloyd, Mass. Lowrie, McIlwaine, Macon, Mills, Nourse, Palmer, Parrott, Ruggles, Seymour, Taylor, of Ind. Thomas, Van Buren, Van Dyke and Williams—32.

So the report of the committee was agreed to.

January 19. Mr. *Holmes*, of Maine, submitted a resolution which had for its purpose a distribution of some part of the fund applied for civilizing the Indian tribes, to those who were located in the state of Maine. Read and laid over for consideration.

Mr. *Ware*, a senator from Georgia, appeared and took his seat.

Several petitions were presented on the subject of French spoliations—others praying for a tax on auctions and an increase of duty on imported iron.

After other business—

Mr. *Smith*, from the committee on finance, reported a bill, which came from the other house, authorizing the commissioners of the sinking fund to purchase the seven per cent stock of the United States in the year 1824, with a trifling amendment. On motion of Mr. S. the bill was taken up for consideration in committee of the whole, reported to the senate and passed to a third reading. Subsequently, by general consent, the bill had its third reading, was passed, as amended, and sent back to the other house.

On motion of Mr. *Jackson*, the senate, as in committee of the whole, proceeded to consider the bill reported by the military committee of the senate, explanatory of an act entitled an act for the relief of the officers, volunteers and other persons engaged in the late campaign against the Seminole Indians, passed the 4th May, 1822. This bill provides for the payment for horses and equipages lost by the volunteer officers engaged in that campaign, and for the payment of the value of horses and equipages lost in battle, by the volunteer officers and soldiers in the said campaign. A discussion of some length took place upon the propriety of passing this bill; in which Messrs. *Jackson*, *Chandler*, *Eaton*, *Johnson*, of Ky. *Lowrie*, *Lanman*, *Benton*, *Ruggles*, *Holmes*, of Maine, and *Hayne*, engaged. The bill was then reported to the senate without amendment, and passed to be engrossed and read the third time.

[Agreed to next day.]

The senate then adjourned.

January 20. After some other minor or preparatory business—

Mr. *Smith* introduced the following resolution, which was read and laid over for consideration:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to cause information to be given to the senate, of the progress made in fixing sites for fortifications at St. Mary's and Patuxent rivers, in preparing plans for the same, and in estimating the cost of each fortification, conformably to a resolution of the senate, of the 20th February, 1823.

Sometime was spent on a private bill for the relief of Hanson Kelley, and then the senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

January 21. The vice president of the United States appeared to day and took the chair of the senate.

Mr. *Lloyd*, of Massachusetts, from the committee on naval affairs, to whom was referred a resolution submitted some time since by Mr. *Lloyd*, of Maryland, relating to the transportation of specie, or carrying of passengers, on board the public vessels of the United States, reported a bill to prohibit passengers or specie to be carried in the public vessels, except under certain restrictions. The bill was read and passed to a second reading.

Several other bills were reported, and partially attended to.

Mr. *Holmes's* resolution concerning the civilization of the Indians, submitted on Monday last, was agreed to.

The resolution from the other house, concerning the marquis La Fayette, was received and referred to a select committee of five members.

Much business was attended to, and some time spent in the consideration of executive affairs.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following is the substance of the bill that has passed respecting the purchase of the seven per cent stock of the United States:

[This bill provides that the commissioners of the sinking fund be, and they are hereby, authorized to purchase, during the year 1824, any stock of the United States, bearing an interest of seven per cent. per annum, not exceeding the sum of eight millions six hundred and ten thousand dollars, upon such terms as they may think proper, not exceeding the following rates above the principal sum purchased; that is to say,

For all such stock as they may purchase before the first day of April next, at a rate not exceeding two dollars for every sum of one hundred dollars, in addition to the interest which would have accrued on that day upon the said stock.

For all such stock, which they may purchase between the first day of April and the first day of July next, at a rate not exceeding seventy five cents on every sum of one hundred dollars, in addition to the interest which would have accrued on the day last mentioned.

For all such stock, which they may purchase between the first day of July and the first day of October next, at a rate not exceeding, on every sum of one hundred dollars, the amount of interest which would have accrued on the day last mentioned—and

For all such stock, which they may purchase between the first day of October next and the first day of January, 1825, at a rate not exceeding the principal and the interest which shall have accrued at the day of purchase.

The second section of the bill provides, that the said commissioners are hereby authorized to make such purchases, under the foregoing restrictions, at such times and places as they may deem most eligible; and, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, is hereby appropriated.]

Friday, January 16. The *Speaker* laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting a statement exhibiting the value of the trade which the United States held with Greece, Asia Minor, and Egypt, during the years ending on the 30th of September, 1820, 1821 and 1822; which was read and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. *Hobart*, it was

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the act, entitled "an act laying a duty on imported salt, granting a bounty on pickled fish exported, and allowances to certain vessels employed in the fisheries," passed 28th July, 1813, as authorizes a bounty



on pickled fish exported, and of granting, in lieu thereof, an allowance on the tonnage of vessels employed in the haddock fisheries, in the same way as to vessels employed in the bark and other cod fisheries.

Mr. Tomlinson offered the following resolution, which lies one day, of course:

*Resolved*, That the commissioners of the navy hospitals be directed to report to this house the amount of the sums which they have received and expended by virtue of the act, entitled "an act establishing navy hospitals;" the balance remaining in their hands on the 31st of December, 1823; designating the sum which has been absorbed in the pay of the navy, and which is due to the hospital, fund; and what measures they have adopted to carry into effect the provisions of said act.

Mr. Kent called up the consideration of the resolution offered by him some time since, for appropriating a fund for education, in the old states, proportioned to that which has been allowed for the same object in the new states. The house refused to consider the same.

The house, in a committee of the whole, considered the bill concerning invalid pensioners. The name of a person wounded by an explosion at a *feu de foi* was stricken out, though Mr. Little contended that he suffered the injury in the performance of a legal command of his officer; but some thought that the case was not fully proved. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

On motion of Mr. McDuffie, the house went into committee of the whole on the state of the union, on the resolution by him reported from a select committee, for amending the constitution of the United States, respecting the choice of electors of president and vice president.

After the failure of a motion that the committee should rise, Mr. McDuffie spoke at length in favor of the proposition, and, at about four o'clock, the committee rose, and the house adjourned.

*Monday, January 19.* After the presentation of numerous petitions and memorials,

The Speaker laid before the house a communication from the treasury department, containing the annual statement of the amount received by the several clerks in that department, during the year 1823.

Also, from the same department, the report of the director of the mint, giving the result of sundry assays made in pursuance of instructions from that department.

Mr. Floyd, from the committee to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill to authorize the occupation of the Columbia or Oregon river; which was twice read and committed.

The engrossed bill concerning invalid pensioners was read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

Mr. Tod, from the committee on manufactures, gave notice that, this day two weeks, he should call up the tariff bill, and he presented a statement of the comparative duties as now existing by law, and as proposed by that bill; which was ordered to be printed.

#### *The Greek Question.*

The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Taylor in the chair, on the resolution some time since offered by Mr. Webster, which is in the words following:

*Resolved*, That provision ought to be made, by law, for defraying the expense incident to the appointment of an agent, or commissioner, to Greece, whenever the president shall deem it expedient to make such appointment."

The resolution having been read—

[Mr. Webster then rose and delivered a most able speech. It is so long that we cannot give it a place at this time without a total derangement of our matter, and the exclusion of many things interesting, and, perhaps, equally, if not more important, just now, than this display of eloquence and feeling.]

The history of events, and the present state and condition of the Greeks, were shown with the power of a great mind applied to the consideration of a great subject.]

After Mr. Webster had concluded his speech, the committee rose and the house adjourned.

*Tuesday, January 20.* Several reports were received, and matters attended to that will sufficiently appear in the details.

Mr. Mitchell, from the committee to whom the subject was referred, reported an amendment to the resolution respecting the marquis La Fayette, striking out the preamble and all that follows the word "*Resolved*," and substituting the following:

That the marquis De La Fayette having expressed his intention to visit this country, the president be requested to communicate to him the assurances of the grateful and affectionate attachment still cherished towards him by the government and people of the United States

*And be it further resolved*, That, as a mark of national respect, the president cause to be held in readiness a ship of the line, and invite the marquis to take passage therein, whenever his disposition to visit this country be signified.

[Mr. Livingston, of Louisiana, pronounced a splendid, but just, eulogium on the marquis—saying that he was the only surviving general officer of the revolutionary war, &c. and warmly advocated the passage of the resolutions. Mr. Mitchell and Mr. A. Stevenson, of Va. furnished evidences of the desire of La Fayette to visit the United States. The latter quoted some extracts from one of his letters, written in November last, in which he said—"Every motive and feeling urge me to seek those friends of my youth with whom I may still enjoy the most pleasing recollections; to revisit the happy shores of an adopted country, which has so well fulfilled our early and most sanguine expectations, and where I find, in a third and fourth generation, testimonies of benevolence that fill my heart with the most affectionate and devoted gratitude"—"I more and more look forward to the day when, with a safe conscience, it shall be my happy lot to find myself on American ground." Mr. Warfield, after a short but pointed speech, expressed his hope that these resolutions would receive an unanimous vote—and so they did, being unanimously ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The sketch of Mr. Livingston's speech shall be given hereafter.]

On motion of Mr. Webster, the house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, Mr. Taylor in the chair.

Mr. Clay offered the following resolution, which he desired to lay on the table for consideration.

*Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States in congress assembled*, That the people of these states would not see, without serious inquietude, any forcible interposition, by the allied powers of Europe, in behalf of Spain, to reduce to their former subjection those parts of the continent of America which have proclaimed and established for themselves, respectively, independent governments, and which have been solemnly recognized by the United States.

The committee of the whole having resumed the consideration of the resolution recommending an appropriation to defray the expense of a mission to Greece—

Mr. Poinsett then rose and delivered his sentiments at length, on the subject; and concluded by offering a resolution as a substitute for that offered by Mr. Webster, simply to express the sympathy of the nation for the sufferings of the Greeks and its interest felt in their welfare and success.

Mr. Randolph next took the floor—he said "that this was, perhaps, one of the finest and prettiest themes for declamation ever presented to a deliberative body." He looked at the measure as fraught with danger to the best interests of the United States. He wished time to deliberate before we took a leap into the Archipelago or the Black Sea." It was unpleasant to stem the current

of public sentiment or generous feelings—but he felt it his duty. He asked if we were prepared for war with the pirates of the Mediterranean—would it promote our interests—add to our happiness? Why did we remain supine when Austria crusaded Piedmont and Naples, &c. As he proceeded, he observed that his strength failed him—he felt that he was not what he was. He opposed Mr. Clay's resolution as more dangerous than Mr. Webster's. The former was more immediate as leading to war. "Let us sleep upon them, said he, before we pass these resolutions, which, I will not say, are mere hooks to hang speeches on, and thereby commit the nation to a war, the issues of which, it is not given to human sagacity to calculate."

Mr. Clay replied briefly, but with force. He hoped the resolution of the gentleman from Massachusetts would pass. "It asks us to speak a cheering word to the Greeks." And he noticed the remarks of Mr. Randolph, who replied, and said that our passions may sometimes instruct our reason. Mr. Clay said he had presented his resolution in no invidious aspect—he had simply read it, and asked that it should lie on the table, and he mildly retorted on Mr. Randolph, as to the realization of promises. Messrs. Foot, Webster and Cuthbert spoke, and Mr. Dwight at considerable length. Finally, the committee rose, and the resolutions were ordered to be printed, &c.

*Wednesday, January 21.* After attending to some petitions and reports, (hereafter to be noticed as necessary), the engrossed resolution concerning the marquis La Fayette, was passed and sent to the senate.

The "Greek question" came up in course. The speakers this day were Messrs. Cary, of Geo. and Baylies, of Mass.—both favorable to the resolutions. The committee rose, on the motion of Mr. Cook, of Illinois, and the house adjourned.

[It is noticed that every member of the house of representatives, save one, is in attendance. The absent member is Mr. Tallnall, of Geo. who is kept away by indisposition.]

#### THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

*In the senate*—After the presentation of several reports, and memorials, which shall be noticed in their progress—

Mr. Van Buren offered the following resolution; which was read, and passed to a second reading:

*Resolved, &c.* That the following amendment of the constitution of the United States be proposed to the legislatures of the several states:

"Congress shall have power to make roads and canals; but all money, appropriated for this purpose, shall be apportioned among the several states according to the last enumeration of their respective numbers, and applied to the making and repairing of roads and canals, within the several states, as congress may direct; but any state may consent to the appropriation, by congress, of its quota of such appropriation, in the making or repairing of roads and canals, without its own limits; no such road or canal shall, however, be made within any state, without the consent of the legislature thereof, and all such money shall be so expended under their direction."

*In the house of representatives*—On motion of Mr. Cooke, it was

*Resolved,* That the committee on so much of the public accounts and expenditures as relates to the department of the navy, be instructed to inquire and report specially touching the contingent ex-

penses in the navy department in the years 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822 and 1823, designating the objects of expenditure in each year, separately, and to whom paid.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the navy, transmitting a list of the officers of the navy of the United States, the periods of their admission into the public service, the dates of their respective commissions, and the time of their actual service at sea since the 1st Jan. 1815.

On motion of Mr. Webster, the house went into committee of the whole on the state of the union, on the Greek resolution.

The speakers this day were Messrs. Cook, Bartlett, Farrelly, Rankin and Houston.

The committee rose on the motion of Mr. Cuthbert, and the house adjourned.

#### CHRONICLE.

Mr. Tanner, of Philadelphia, whose Atlas, recently published, is honorable to the arts and our country, is about to engrave a large sheet map of *Modern Greece*, the whole profits of which he intends to give in aid of the Greek fund. We cannot but wish that he may obtain an extensive subscription, as well because of his intention, as for the reason that we are much in want of a good map of this interesting country.

*February, 1824.* There will be five Sundays in the ensuing month of February—a circumstance which will not occur but twice more during the present century, viz: in 1852, 1880.

*The horse Eclipse.* It is stated that this famous racer is offered to be run against any horse, for the sum of 100,000 dollars, over the Union course, in May next!!!

*The small pox,* is said to be spreading from Philadelphia to the surrounding country—and several cases have terminated fatally.

*Died,* lately, at Wellington, Mass. Widow Mary Briggs, aged 102 years, leaving nine children, aged 79, 77, 73, 72, 70, 68, 63, 60, 57.

—at Foxborough, Mass. Ebenezer Warren, esq. a venerable patriot, born in 1749. He, with his brothers Joseph, (afterwards general) Warren, and the late Dr. Warren, were all in the battle of Lexington.

—in Baltimore county, Mr. Oliver Mathews, in the hundred and third year of his age.

*A family party.* The New York Commercial Advertiser says—David C. Deforest, esq. late consul general from Buenos Ayres, now a resident of New Haven, completed his fiftieth year on Saturday last, and had the pleasure of dining, at his table, with Mrs. Deforest's grand-mother, Mrs. Yale, of Derby, relict of rev. Thomas Yale, aged 84. her daughter, Mrs. Wooster, aged 63—her daughter, Mrs. Hawley, aged 46—her daughter, Mrs. Tomlinson, aged 29 and her daughter, Miss Tomlinson, aged 7—the four last of Huntington.

*Destructive fire.*—The Moravian settlement of Sarepta, situated on the Wolga, about 300 miles from Astracan, was destroyed by fire on the 9th of August last. The church was saved, but nearly all the dwelling houses, with the manufactories, shops and property to a great amount, estimated at 40,000 sterling, became a prey to the flames; and the inhabitants, about 500 in number, were nearly all deprived of their houses, and of the means of subsistence, at a distance of several thousand miles from the nearest settlement of their brethren, among the wild steppes of the Wolga.



# NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES. No. 22—Vol. I.] BALTIMORE, JANUARY 31, 1824. [VOL. XXV. WHOLE NO. 646.

THE PAST THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☐ The present sheet is more than usually conformable to the name of this work—being little more than a simple register of things past, but not, perhaps, the less interesting on that account. The editor's absence from home has prevented his attention to some matters that would otherwise have been noticed.

We give Mr. Webster's speech on the "Greek question," and shall insert Mr. Randolph's next week. These will be amply sufficient to shew the manner and the matter of the question, as set forth by the chief supporter and opponent of the resolution. With a view to a similar exhibit, we shall soon insert Mr. P. P. Barbour's speech against, and Mr. Clay's in favor of, applying the moneys of the United States to public improvements, such as roads and canals.

The "Greek question" has not been called up since Monday. It is suggested that it will probably be suffered to remain where it is. It has produced a splendid display of eloquence, and elicited some of the best feelings of the human heart—but we cannot see any probable good that would grow out of the adoption of Mr. Webster's resolution.

A CAUCUS, it is said, will be speedily held at Washington—but it is doubtful whether a nomination will be made by it. It does not appear that more than 60 or 70 members will certainly attend—and it is said to be ascertained that 160 are opposed to the proceeding.

MR. CLAY, in his late speech on the improvement bill, "let fly an arrow" at my friend, Mr. Joseph Gales, which seems to have hit him in a very sore place, indeed. The Speaker said, "that the country was embarrassed whatever printers, who fed on the *pup of the treasury*, might say to the contrary." I observe that this has been fully reported in the speech, as published in the 'National Intelligencer,' and a letter from a member of congress laments the absence of my friend from the house, ascribing it to the wound he received. It might have been thought that he would not have felt it, seeing he himself has said that "*the manufacturing interest was protected at the expense of every other interest*"—and that the members of the caucus of 1816, who supported a particular candidate for the presidency, were a "CADAL" and "COMBINATION," to whom "*no means were too humble to effect their purposes*," will become the very best of republicans, "patent democrats," if they will only continue steadfast and support the same person in 1824.

A NAVAL COURT MARTIAL is now sitting at Norfolk, for the trial of master commandant S. Smith and lieutenant B. Kennon. We know not on what account, but it is said that this trial is one of the most important of the many naval trials that have occurred for some years. The court is composed of captains W. Bainbridge, (president), McDonough, Warrington, Ridgely, J. D. Henley and Elliott, and master commandants Reed and Finch, and lieutenant Gallagher. Walter F. Jones is judge advocate.

AUCTIONS. The Baltimore petition, in favor of laying a duty on sales at auction, presented by Mr.

Little, last week, was *eighty three feet long with two columns of names—about 4000*. Congress will, certainly, do something to check the operations of the itinerant agents of the British manufacturers and others, and to secure the regular dealers, whether sellers or buyers, from the positions practiced at the now numerous and rapidly increasing auction stores. On the whole, they do not furnish goods cheaper to consumers than the permanent dealers sell them at, and the character of the latter is, more or less, a guarantee against the deceptions of the auction sales. He who is cheated, too generally supposes he has some sort of a right to cheat; and hence the effect on the morals of persons is not less injurious than the operation of a system on citizens who possess or rent houses, and pay taxes—and who, when need requires, shoulder their muskets to defend their country.

Auctions, to a certain extent, are useful to the commerce of the United States—but as at present carried on, are chiefly beneficial to foreigners at the cost of our own people.

MASSACHUSETTS. On the resolution offered by Mr. Sprague, the senate of Massachusetts has expunged the obnoxious resolution of 1813, which declared it *unbecoming a moral and religious people to rejoice at the victories of their brethren in arms, &c.* having special reference to the capture of the Peacock, by the U. S. sloop Hornet, then commanded by the now lamented Lawrence. For expunging 22, against it 15.

MARYLAND. The amount of expenses for the year are estimated at \$153,495 53  
And the receipts into the treasury at 85,442 48

Leaving a deficiency to be provided for of 68,053 05

In order to meet this deficiency, the committee recommend the continuation of the direct tax of last year, of 60,000 00; and for the remaining sum of 8,053 05, to be provided for, they recommend a special tax upon several objects, which are enumerated in the report.

TABULAR STATEMENTS. It is, at least, to be presumed that all official statements published, are designed to afford information to those for whose special use they are intended, and as well as to the people at large. Great improvements have been made at Washington in giving tabular statements; but, occasionally, some of them are almost practically useless, from the extent and dispersion of the items through ten or twelve sheets, when the whole might be presented at *one view*, by means of one large sheet, well arranged for the purpose. But the practice that prevails in Maryland is most extraordinary—instead of giving us articles, in which figures are used, in a tabular form, they are "*run on*," as we printers say, without headings or additions, and it is extremely difficult for one to find any particular item that he may want. The trouble of making out such statements would not be increased, if a line were given to every item, and figures were placed under figures, by which any fact might be easily found and directly referred to. Respectfully suggested.

**FLORIDA.** A new site for the seat of government of Florida, has lately been selected by commissioners appointed for that purpose. The spot chosen is about a mile S. W. from the old deserted fields of Tallahassi, about half a mile south of the old Okilokony and Tallahassi Trail; 18 miles north from Fort St. Marks; 15 miles N. W. from the head of navigation of the St. Mark's river, and 10 miles N. E. from the head of the Wa Kulla, which is navigable to its source. The surrounding country is represented to be beautifully variegated with hill and dale, and covered with the finest timber—the lands are said to be the best in the territory of Florida, and are peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of cotton and sugar cane.

**DUELLING.** Great efforts have been made in the house of delegates of Virginia, to release Mr. Robert Donohue from the disabilities provided by the law against duelling. It was represented that his case, on several accounts, afforded excuses for his violation of the law—such as his youth, unjust provocation, and the haste in which the challenge was sent, and that no battle was fought, &c. But, after a very able debate, the bill for his relief was rejected by a majority of 41 votes—for it 79, against it 120.

**CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL.** At a meeting of the president and directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal company, held on the 21st of January, 1824, the following communication was received from the examining engineers:

*"Philadelphia, January 20, 1824.*

*"To the president and directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal company.*

*"Gentlemen—After a careful investigation of all the circumstances, connected with the important question of the most eligible route for a canal across the Delaware peninsula, we unanimously recommend the following project—viz. Beginning on the Delaware river, near Newbold's landing, where an artificial harbour and a tide lock must be provided, the canal should be cut through St. George's meadows to St. George's mill dam, there to be lifted by a lock of eight feet;—thence through St. George's mill dam, through the dividing ridge of the peninsula, and through Turner's mill pond, to a lock of six feet fall at Turner's mill dam; and thence along Broad and Back Creeks to a tide lock, near the mouth of Long Creek.*

*Which is respectfully submitted by your obedient servants,*

*BENJAMIN WRIGHT,*

*CANTASS WHITE,*

*JOSEPH G. TOTTER,*

*BERNARD, brigadier general."*

At a subsequent meeting held on the 26th of the same month, the above recommended route and plan were unanimously approved of by the president and directors; and Benjamin Wright, of New York, was unanimously elected chief engineer.

**CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.** A bill has passed the house of delegates of Maryland to authorize the making of this projected canal through such parts of the state as shall be agreed on, and for using the waters of the Potomac, &c. as shall become necessary; but does not appropriate any money in aid of the work.

In the Virginia legislature a bill has been introduced which provides a loan for the purpose of internal improvement, (relating to the James and Potomac Rivers). It proposes to borrow \$3,000,000 on the faith of the state—one million a year for three

successive years. It has been passed to a second reading and ordered to be printed.

A bill to incorporate the Chesapeake and Ohio canal has passed the house of delegates of Virginia, after much opposition; and has also received the sanction of the senate.

**MANUFACTURES.** *Patterson, N. J.* is famous for its manufacture of hemp, flax and tow cloth, &c. Three hundred thousand dollars have been invested in the buildings and machinery for making these articles, and they are fabricated in unrivalled perfection. They are able to furnish 12,000 bolts per annum, which will directly employ 300 persons, and furnish a market for 300 tons of flax. The price of the goods is very moderate, and the cost of the foreign articles has been reduced by the success of the domestic manufacture.

**AMERICAN FANNELS.** The Boston Daily Advertiser states that the quantity of fannels manufactured, within forty miles of Boston, the last year, have exceeded fifteen thousand pieces of forty six yards each, comprising the various qualities and colors usually imparted; and the new establishments now going into operation, with the extension of those already in operation, will manufacture more than thirty thousand pieces the present year. Besides, there are others in Connecticut and New York of considerable extent; and all of them will be sufficient, within eighteen months, to supply the wants of the country.

**NEW YORK—Annual census of the humane and criminal institutions, 1st January, 1824.** In the orphan asylum 160—decrease 6; in the city alms-house 1732—increase 15; in the city hospital—patients 156 lunatics 109—increase 26; in the debtors' prison 205—increase 85; in Bridewell, 63 white men and 14 white women, 8 black men and 16 black women, total 106—decrease 19; in the penitentiary, criminals and vagrants, 150 white men, 55 white women, 60 black men and 53 black women, and 13 maniacs; total 331—decrease 11; in the state prison, 440 white men and 18 white women, 124 black men and 26 black women; total 608—increase 23. Grand total 3,407—the same last year 3,292—increase 115.

**PENNSYLVANIA—Finances.** From the report of the auditor general, addressed to the governor:—

No. 1.—Receipts for the year commencing 1st of December, 1822, and ending 29th Nov 1823.

Lands and land office fees	\$47,661 40½
Auction commissions	15,100 00
Auction duties	59,114 72
Dividends on bank stock	121,289 00
Dividends on bridge and turnpike stock	7,595 00
Tax on dividends	0,842 48
Tax on offices	4,105 56
Tavern licenses	35,722 38½
Duties on retailers, foreign merc'ndise,	29,165 48½
Militia and exempt fines	4,126 51
Fees received in the office of the secretary of the commonwealth	1,651 27
Second instalment on account of the purchase money of the Arch st. prison	16,666 66
Old debts and miscellaneous	5,818 90½

368,857 14

Balance in the treasury, 1st Dec. 1822 \$34,038 84

Loaned of the Philadelphia bank, per act of 31st March, 1823 100,000 00

\$802,895 03



*Expenditures during the same period.*

Internal improvement	\$203,535 66
Expenses of government, ordinary and contingent, embracing the legislative, executive, judiciary, land and treasury department	174,985 02½
Militia expenses	34,277 19½
Pension and gratuities	21,521 05½
Education, deaf and dumb institution, &c.	12,157 28
Pennsylvania claimants	2,268 66½
State penitentiary at Philadelphia	34,000 00
Do. do. Pittsburgh	19,428 01
Conveying convicts	5,946 08
Loans paid	150,000 00
Interest on loans	77,575 79
Expenses of late war	191 93
Miscellaneous	6,222 14

\$742,108 84½

Balance remaining in the treasury on 1st  
December, 1823 60,787 13½

\$802,895 98

JAMES DUNCAN, A. G.

2d December, 1823.

No. 2.

Estimate of the probable receipts at the treasury for the year commencing with the 1st of December, 1823, and ending with the 30th November, 1824.

Land and land office fees	\$50,000 00
Auction commissions	15,100 00
Auction duties	65,000 00
Dividends on bank stock	121,000 00
Do. on bridge and turnpike stock	9,000 00
Tax on dividends	21,000 00
Tax on offices	8,000 00
Tavern licenses	35,000 00
Duties on retailers of foreign merchandise,	27,300 00
Militia and exempt fines	4,000 00
Fees receivable in the office of the secretary of the commonwealth	2,500 00
Old debts and miscellaneous	5,000 00
Third instalment Arch st. prison	16,666 66

\$379,766 66

Estimate of probable expenditures during the same period, for the support of government, and other ordinary expenses:

Expenses of government, ordinary and contingent, including the legislative, executive, judiciary, land and treasury departments	\$170,000 00
Militia expenses	25,000 00
Pensions and gratuities	21,000 00
Pennsylvania claimants	3,000 00
Removal of convicts	5,000 00
Expenses of late war	500 00
Miscellaneous	6,000 00

\$230,500 00

Probable amount of ordinary expenses, exclusive of interest on money now on loan, the interest of which for one year, if added, will be 77,800 00

\$308,300 00

JAMES DUNCAN, A. G.

2d December, 1823.

Boston. The gross amount of duties secured at the custom-house in Boston for the year 1822, was \$4,514,517 00. The same, in the year 1823, in part estimated—3,929,751 01.

Foreign arrivals, 1822, 763—ditto clearances 584½ foreign arrivals, 1823, 832—ditto clearances 600.

Among the arrivals last year were—from Russia 30; Sweden 45; St. Barts. 2; St. Croix and St. Thomas 33; Netherlands 18; Dutch American colonies 33; Batavia 1; England and Wales 80; Scotland 3; Gibraltar 8; Calcutta 7; British West Indies 58; Halifax, St. Andrew's and St. John's 85; Bremen and Hamburg 10; Havre and Rochelle 20; Marseilles 8; French West Indies 54; Hayti 47; Spain, generally, 14; Canaries 1; Manilla 2; Cuba 105; Porto Rico 19; Honduras, &c. 19; Colombia, Buenos Ayres and Chili 5; Lisbon and St. Ubes 34; Madeira 3; Fayal, &c. 4; Cape de Verdes and Isle of May 5; Brazil 13; Italy, generally, 30; Trieste 5; Smyrna 10; China 8; Sumatra 5; Africa 7; Pacific ocean 1—832.

Of those vessels 42 were foreigners, viz: 33 British, 4 Swedish, 2 French, 1 Dutch, 2 "Certificate vessels."

New York, (city). The general amount of receipts for the past year, presents an aggregate of \$749,825 19, and the payments were 724,449 73. The sum of 51,300 dollars, of the city stock, has been redeemed during the year, and the whole debt, on the 31st Dec. 1823, was \$1,078,415 68. The means are amply sufficient to pay off this debt. The property of the city is productive and increasing in value.

Arrivals from foreign ports, for the year 1823.—Ships 332; barques 6; brigs 433; schooners 399; sloops 47; total 1,217. Of which 91 were British; 8 Dutch; 9 Hamburg and Bremen; 5 Swedish; 4 French; 4 Haytian; 3 Spanish; 3 Portuguese; Colombian, Danish and Russian, one each.

Aggregate of duties on imports and tonnage \$9,958,199 01—greater in the sum of 83,993 dollars than the whole amounts paid at Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk and Savannah.

Amount of passengers arrived during the year, 4,999.

PHILADELPHIA. There arrived, at this port, during the last year, from foreign ports—107 ships, 9 barques, 1 snow, 192 brigs, 170 schooners and 3 sloops—total 482 vessels. And 1,019 coasters, besides bay and river craft.

Five new houses, for public worship, were built in Philadelphia during the past year, to wit: St. Stephen's and St. Andrew's, episcopal churches, the Sixth Presbyterian church, the second Universalists' church, and a Jewish Synagogue. Some of these are very costly and splendid edifices, and all of them ornaments to the city.

BALTIMORE. The register of this city has published his usual summary of receipts and expenditures. The aggregate receipts is \$241,449 10—chiefly derived from direct taxes and licenses, with \$41,000, received for sundry certificates of 6 per cent. stock, applied to the payment of certain debts due the banks. The expenditures were nearly in the same sum, leaving less than 2000 dollars in the treasury—including \$24,460 for interest on the city debt, 41,000 to the payment of the same debt, 23,500 for lighting and watching the city, 14,289 city court expenses, 21,500 for the city poor, 17,999 for deepening and cleaning the harbor, &c.

During the year 1823, four hundred and ninety-eight vessels arrived at Baltimore from foreign ports.

Bills of mortality for the year ending 31st Dec. 1823 Total 2,108, of whom 659 were colored persons

In January 96; February 121; March 149; April 160; May 113; June 232; July 253; August 270; September 275; October 171; November 129; December 139.

Ages—still born 108; under 1 year 366; between 1 and 2, 200; 2 and 5, 253; 5 and 10, 116, 10 and 21, 149; 21 and 30, 174; 30 and 40, 236; 40 and 50, 206; 50 and 60, 131; 60 and 70, 82; 70 and 80, 52; 80 and 90, 28; 90 and 100, 6; above 100, one.

Diseases—apoplexy 12; consumption 236; croup 52; casualty 23; convulsions 60; cholera infantum 253; child bed 28; drowned 41; decay 56; dropsy 37; dysentery 46; fever—nervous 9; intermittent 5, remittent 1, scarlet 1, bilious 131, putrid 1, typhus 148, inflammatory 2; hydrocephalus 38; inflammations, of all sorts, 31; intemperance 25; liver complaint 17; mortification 15; mirasmus 13; measles 175; old age 69; pleurisy 34; sudden 19; still born 108; teething 13; typhoid pneumonia 31; unknown, adults 42; infants 159; whooping cough 34; worms 15 All else under 12—2 of the small pox, in Jan. 1823.

**PRESIDENTIAL.** John Quincy Adams has been nominated by the republican members of the legislature of Massachusetts and a convention of the people of Rhode-Island. As is our custom, the proceedings shall appear at length in our next paper.

Samuel Smith, of Maryland, and Albert Gallatin, of Pennsylvania, have been lately named for the vice presidency of United States.

The anti-caucus resolutions, of Tennessee, have been laid on the table of the house of representatives of Rhode Island.

A respected friend at Albany has kindly corrected an error that appeared in the REGISTER of the 17th inst. page 308. The political year commences on the first of January, and not immediately after the Nov. elections—therefore, the period of the present legislature will not expire until the 31st Dec. 1824. The writer adds—"allow me further to intimate a belief that, if you had been on the spot since the opening of the present session, you would have scarcely hazarded the suggestion that *'the majority is apparently against a choice by the people.'*"

**Maine.** At a full and respectable meeting of the members of the legislature of the state of Maine, bolden agreeably to previous general notice, at the representatives' chamber, in Portland, on Friday evening, January 16, 1824, the following preamble and resolutions, on the subject of the *presidential election*, were read and adopted:

Whereas, in different sections of the union, there is a diversity of sentiment upon the great question of the next presidency, and in the zeal of party efforts to aid the prospects of one candidate to the prejudice of another, it is believed the wishes and opinions of the people of Maine, in regard to this subject, have been misrepresented; and, whereas, it is desirable that every false impression should be removed from the public mind, and the sentiments and feelings of this state be correctly known, and extensively promulgated; and the present probably being their only opportunity of expressing them, through their representatives, previous to the choice of presidential electors: therefore,

*Resolved*, That the splendid talents and incorruptible integrity of *John Quincy Adams*, his republican habits and principles, distinguished public services, and extensive knowledge of, and devoted attachment to, the vital interests of the country, justly entitle him to the first honors in the gift of an enlightened and grateful people.

*Resolved*, That this meeting recommend *John Quincy Adams* to the people of Maine, as a candidate for the next presidency, and also to the other states of the union, as first in qualifications upon the list of candidates, and eminently entitled to the confidence of the people.

*Resolved*, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be forwarded to each of the senators and representatives of congress from this state.

*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this convention, signed by the chairman, and attested by the secretary, be published in the several newspapers, printed in Portland.

JOHN McDONALD, *Chairman*.

Attest, James L. Child, *Secretary*.

**New York.** A meeting of the republican members of the legislature of New York was held on the evening of the 16th instant at Albany—present, 23 members of the senate and 71 of the house, together 94. Mr. Goodell, the speaker of the house, from the committee to whom the matter had been referred, submitted a report, as follows:

The committee appointed to draft resolutions on the subject of a caucus designation of suitable republican candidates for the offices of president and vice president of the United States, by the representatives of the people in the congress of the United States, respectfully offer for consideration the following preamble and resolutions:

*Whereas*, the republican members of both branches of the legislature of the state of New York, at a meeting held at the assembly chamber, in the city of Albany, on the 23d day of April, 1823, did unanimously resolve:

"That, although a nomination by the republican members of congress is not entirely free from objections, yet that, assembled as they are from the different quarters of the union—coming from the various classes of the community—elected during the pendency and discussion of the question, and in a great degree with reference to it, they bring into one body as perfect a representation as can be expected, of the interests and wishes of all and of each; and that a nomination, made by them, in a manner which has heretofore been usual, is the best attainable mode of effecting the great object in view, which has yet been suggested:

"That we fully believe, that a convention, thus constituted, will be less liable to be influenced by those sectional jealousies, against which the father of his country has so solemnly and justly cautioned us; more likely to cherish those purely national feelings, which it is the interest and should be the pride of every state to protect; and better calculated to preserve unbroken, those political ties which bind together the republicans of the north and of the south, the east, and the west, and are consecrated by the recollection of times and events, dear to the democracy of the nation, which triumphed in the election and prospered under the administration of the illustrious Jefferson."

And, whereas, the republican members of both branches of this legislature are deeply impressed with the justice and republican principles contained in those resolutions, and now duly appreciate the political sagacity and prudence which dictated their unanimous adoption; calculated, as they are, to repress the hopes and wither the expectations of ambitious aspirants, seeking their elevation to this high office: and, above all, to secure to the electoral colleges of the United States, the selection of a president, without imposing that duty on the house of representatives:



*Therefore, resolved,* That the senators and representatives of the state of New York, in the congress of the United States at Washington, are hereby requested, during the present session, to meet, (with the senators and representatives of the other states at the city of Washington), in caucus, for the purpose of designating suitable republican candidates to fill the high offices of president and vice president of the United States, at the ensuing election.

*Resolved,* That copies of the above resolutions be forwarded, signed by the chairman and secretary, to each of the senators and members of congress from this state at Washington.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and then the meeting adjourned. Sixty-three members, on various accounts, were absent.

*In assembly, January 22.* The select committee, to whom was referred the resolution of the assembly of the 7th of January, 1824, together with the bill introduced by Mr. Wheaton, and that part of the governor's message which relates to the subject of presidential elections, report—

That the subject committed to them is one of great importance, requiring the most deliberate and dispassionate consideration of the representatives of the people. In deciding a question which may affect the interests of this state, when acting with the other states of the union, individual partialities should yield to the paramount interests of the state, and sectional jealousies should give place to calm reflection and sober investigation.

The constitution of the United States provides, that "each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress."

Under this provision of the constitution of the United States, Vermont, Georgia, South Carolina, New York, Louisiana, Delaware and Indiana, choose electors of president and vice president by the legislature: New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, Ohio, Alabama and Mississippi, choose by general ticket: and Massachusetts, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois, Maine and Missouri, choose electors of president by districts.

It will thus be seen, that, in seven states, the electors are chosen by the legislature; seven others choose by districts; and ten states elect by a general ticket. Each system has received the sanction of some of the old thirteen states; and among the states incorporated into the confederacy since, we find a precedent for each of the modes of choosing electors of president and vice president.

However desirable it may be to adopt any mode which may be found, upon examination, to be more consonant with the spirit of our institutions, the committee are not prepared to denounce the mode of appointing electors, by the immediate representatives of the people, as unconstitutional, or as at variance with the spirit of our republican government. Such a denunciation would be a reproach upon our venerable and patriotic predecessors, who have sanctioned the present system for more than thirty years: And it would be bringing our opinions in collision with six of our sister states, which have preferred and sanctioned the same mode—states which have been distinguished, not only for a reverence of the constitution of the United States, but, most of them, for their adherence to democratic principles, and for their patriotic devotion to their country in times of peril.

It is worthy of remark, that the same question, which has excited so much interest in this state, has, within a few months, been agitated in the states of Vermont, Georgia and South Carolina. Those states choose electors of president and vice president in the manner which has been practiced, in this state, for the last thirty years. The legislatures of those states have recently decided, *that it was inexpedient to change the mode of choosing electors on the eve of an important and highly excited presidential election.*

If there is one point on which the great majority of the people of this state are agreed it is, that the influence of the state shall be felt on the presidential question—that an united vote shall be given. Whatever mode, therefore, it may be thought proper to adopt, this great point ought not to be lost sight of. And that united vote ought to harmonize with the opinions of the great majority of our citizens. And a change, *which should not secure that object, would, in the opinion of the committee be hostile to the best interests of the state, and contrary to the wishes of the people.*

The law, prescribing the mode of choosing electors of president and vice-president, in this state, was passed in 1792. Attempts have been made, at different periods, by the legislature, to bring about an uniform system throughout the United States: and it is deeply to be regretted that some system, which would bring the choice of electors nearer to the people, and, at the same time, preserve the relative strength of the state, has not been adopted.

In recommending the system of a general ticket, the committee are of opinion that a majority of all the votes of the state ought to be required to make a choice—without such provision, a minority might control the electoral vote of this state. In choosing by a plurality, if there were only three candidates before the public, the thirty-six electoral votes of this state might be controlled by a little more than one third of the votes. If there were six candidates, which is not an improbable supposition at this time, the whole power of this great state might be given to an individual for president, against the wishes of four fifths of the people. The election by a plurality has a tendency to multiply candidates; and, in all human probability, each of those candidates would have some friends who would obtain a plurality of votes, and thus the electoral vote of the state might be neutralized and the feelings of the people of the state would not be as fairly represented as by a district ticket.

No considerations, in the opinion of the committee, ought to induce a departure from the broad republican principle of securing electors of president and vice president, who will speak the sentiments of a majority of the citizens of the state. By the existing law of this state, a majority of all the representatives of the people is required to choose electors of president. In changing the mode, the same republican principle ought to control in the choice.

This same principle governs in the choice of president by the electoral colleges of the several states—a majority of all the electors being necessary to a choice; and, in the last resort, when the question is decided by the states, in their capacity as independent sovereignties, a majority of all the states is necessary to decide the question.

It would be better to divide the state into districts at once, than to have it possible for a minority to wield the whole power of the state. There is less to apprehend from neutralizing that power, than there is from having the whole influence of

the state brought to act contrary to the wishes of a large majority of its citizens. Allow each of the congressional districts to choose an elector, and the people could then act understandingly; and, although the electors thus chosen might not agree upon the same candidate for president, still they would represent the feelings, and express the wishes of the people, in the different sections of the state.

One objection to a general ticket, and which can be urged with considerable force, is, that the people cannot have a sufficient acquaintance with the characters of the persons voted for. In balloting for thirty-six candidates, scattered over this large state, the voter cannot have that knowledge of the different individuals, which it is important he should have, to give value to the elective franchise.

Ours is a government of delegated powers—our institutions are based upon the free suffrages of the people: to give force and effect to this first principle, it is important that the voter should have an opportunity of forming a correct judgment of the character of the individual to whom he is delegating important trusts.

A majority of the committee, however, are of opinion, that the importance of giving an undivided vote, outweighs the considerations which may be urged in favor of electing by districts. The committee are, at the same time, of opinion, that the strength of the state, on this important question, ought to be secured to a majority of the freemen of the state.

Among the states which elect by districts, scarcely any two have the same plan. Some choose an elector in each congressional district; others have larger districts; and Kentucky is divided into three large districts, for the choice of electors of president.

Among those states which elect by general ticket different practices prevail.

The bill which the committee ask leave to bring in, requires that the thirty four electors to be voted for, corresponding with the thirty four representatives in congress, be located in the respective congressional districts, and that two electors, corresponding with the two senators of this state in congress, be appointed by the electors duly chosen by the people—and that a majority of all the votes be required to elect.

With the above exceptions, and with the alterations consequent upon those amendments, the committee have adopted the bill introduced by Mr. Wheaton.

A. C. FLAGG, *chairman*.

**FOREIGN NEWS.** The following brief proclamation was published by the duke d'Angouleme, on leaving the army in Spain:

"The campaign being happily ended, by the deliverance of the king of Spain, and the capture or submission of the military places in the kingdom, I testify to the army of the Pyrenees, on leaving it, my lively satisfaction for the zeal, ardour and devotion, which they have exhibited on all occasions, as well as for the perfect discipline which they have constantly observed. I consider myself highly favored, to have been placed, by the king, at the head of an army which produces the glory of France.

LOUIS ANTOINE, &c.

"Head quarters at Gyarzun, Nov. 22, 1823"

The Asiatic, of 64 guns, Arethusa and Cailla, of 34, and two sloops of war, of 20 or 22 guns, were to be ready to leave Cadiz on the 15th of December, for the coast of Peru. It was rumored that the French ships in the Pacific would co-operate with them. The junction of these vessels would render the royal

force powerful in that sea; but, before their arrival, the contest on the land will be over. It is probable that, even at this time, the royalists of Peru have been completely reduced.

The emperor of Brazil and the people seem as if about to proceed to extremities. The Europeans take part with the former. There will, probably, be a trial of strength between the parties.

The advices from Peru are very favorable to the cause of the patriots. La Serna, the vice-roy, had evacuated Cusco, to join Canterac. Bolivar, as commander in chief, superintends the operations of the republicans, and is very popular with the people. Chili had sent 2,900 men to assist in his proceedings. The Indians appear to have been very troublesome to the white inhabitants of Peru; hoping, perhaps, that, in the civil war now raging, they might regain their own independence.

Flour, at Lima, was from 50 to 54 dollars per bbl.; at Buenos Ayres, from 20 to 30 dollars.

## Greek Question.

SPEECH OF MR. WEBSTER, OF MASS.

Delivered in the house of representatives of the United States, on the 19th inst. (Jan. 1824) on the resolution submitted by him, as follows:

*Resolved*, That provision ought to be made, by law, for defraying the expense incident to the appointment of an agent, or commissioner, to Greece, whenever the president shall deem it expedient to make such appointment."

Mr. Webster rose and said, that he was afraid that, so far as his part was concerned, the excited expectations of the public mind, on the present occasion, would be disappointed. It was difficult, on any occasion that called the attention to a spot on the globe connected with associations and recollections as Greece, to avoid some degree of warmth and enthusiasm. Yet, he was entirely sensible that, in gravely legislating on the present subject, those feelings must be chastised. He should endeavor, in what he had to offer to the house, to repress such feelings as far as it was practicable; yet, if we would wholly escape from them, we must fly beyond the limits of the civilized world; we must go beyond the limits of social order, the bounds where laws and knowledge are found; nay, we must leave this hall, before we can turn away from the memorials of ancient Greece. What, he asked, is this popular assembly? what this free discussion of public measures? what this open, unreserved action of mind upon mind? what that popular eloquence which, if it were now present, would, on such a theme, shake this hall to its centre? what are these but such memorials? This magnificent edifice, these columns, with their statelily proportions, this fine architecture by which we are surrounded, what are these but so many witnesses of what Greece once was, and what she has taught us to be? Yet, sir, said Mr. Webster, I have not introduced the resolution, now on your table, with any view towards repaying a debt of the debt, which we, in common with the civilized world, owe to that land of science, freedom, arts and arms. It is a debt that never can be paid. Whatever may be our feelings of gratitude for these gifts, we are constrained to act with a view alone to the present state of the world, and of our relations to it. What I propose, and what I shall say, has reference to modern, not to ancient Greece—to the living, not to the dead.

I am aware, sir, that it is a very easy thing to run over common places on the subject of this resolution: to call it a visionary and Quixotic measure, and to urge the good old maxim of its being the



and his policy to let one to take care of his own concerns. That maxim, sir, is very true, but very inapplicable to the present occasion. The question which is now to be discussed is the *American* question in relation to this affair—what, is it best for us to do in the present aspect of things respecting Greece? And surely, sir, this is a question that comprehends something more than a mere pecuniary calculation. Whenever my mind turns to that question, I cannot forget the age I live in, as well as the peculiar position of my own country.

At the commencement of the present session of congress Mr. W. said, the president of the United States in the discharge of the high duties of his station, deemed it incumbent upon him to introduce the subject to the consideration of the national legislature; and, in his communication, he had expressed an opinion that there was reason to hope that the Greeks would be successful in the present struggle with their oppressors, and that the power that has so long crushed them had lost its dominion over them forever. The same communication contained other matters of great importance, in relation to a rumored combination of foreign sovereigns to interfere in the concerns of South America. Under these circumstances, said Mr. W. I thought it was proper and becoming that that communication should receive a response from this house. I am aware that the practice of a general answer from the legislature to the annual message or speech of the president, has, for more than twenty years past, been disused: nor do I complain of such disuse; but I am also of opinion, that the practice was not without its positive advantages. It is my conviction, that, in any government, which contains a popular branch, it is the duty of that popular portion of the government as much to express its opinions, as to pass the necessary laws. I introduce the present resolution under this conviction, as well as that I might have an opportunity to give my vote, directly on one of the subjects adverted to, by the executive; and I still think that it was proper in the president to advert to these subjects, it is equally proper in us to take notice of what he has addressed to us respecting the matter.

Mr. W. said, he should endeavor, however, to avoid the responsibility of any effort to change the policy of this government towards foreign nations. He approved of the policy at present pursued; he was satisfied, in this respect, with our present condition. The policy of this government is *PEACE*, for peace is to us the greatest source of rational increase and aggrandizement. The most sanguine projector cannot furnish more brilliant or exalted prospects than those which must be realized by these states, if they can preserve their pacific relations towards the rest of the world. Time, peace, industry and the arts, are raising this government by a certain and irresistible progress. It is our true policy, Mr. W. said, to *grow*, not to *acquire*; we are to attain to greatness by internal development, not by external accretion—and he should be the last to turn aside the wise policy of the country from its wonted and proper channel. But, said he, that policy, while it is pacific, should, at the same time, be liberal; he spoke now in relation to those great questions, which are, at this hour, agitating Europe and the world—questions which are concerned wherever a nation attempts to obtain its freedom—the question, in a word, between regulated and unregulated power. Wherever it is disputed, whether a nation shall or shall not possess a constitution, our side of that question ought to be known and declared; we are

bound to bring, in aid of its decision, that moral force which must ever reside in the opinion of a free and an intelligent nation. He had said that the policy of this government was a pacific, but a liberal policy; he should endeavor to shew that in both of these characters it sanctioned the adoption of the resolution now on the table.

The age, said he, is a peculiar one—it has a marked and striking character, and the position and circumstances of our country are no less so. Had we enjoyed the option, in which period of the world's history, as thus far disclosed, our personal lot should be cast, none of us, surely, would wish to have been born in any other time, or in any other country. There has occurred no age that may be compared with the present, whether in the interest excited by what now is, or the prospects it holds out as to what shall be. The attitude of the United States, meanwhile, is solemn and impressive. Ours is now the great republic of the earth: its free institutions are matured by the experiment of half a century: nay, as a free government, it goes farther back—the benefits of a free constitution have virtually been enjoyed here for two centuries. As a free government, as the freest government, its growth and strength compel it, willing or unwilling, to stand forth to the contemplation of the world. We cannot obscure ourselves, if we would; a part we must take, honorable or dishonorable, in all that is done in the civilized world. Now, it will not be denied, that, within the last ten years, there has been agitated in that world a question of vast moment—a question pregnant with consequences favorable or unfavorable to the prevalence, nay, to the very existence, of civil liberty. It is a question which comes home to us. It calls on us for the expression of our opinion on the great question now before us. Assuredly, if there is any general tendency in the minds and affairs of men, which may be said to characterize the present age, it is the tendency to limited government. The enlightened part of mankind have, very distinctly, evinced a desire to take a share, at least, in the government of their lives. The men of this age will not be satisfied even with *king masters*. They have shewn, (except where force has been interposed to crush them), that they will not be contented without a participation in the government. This is so strongly marked a feature in the social condition of this age, that it can have escaped the observation of none to whom I address myself. It cannot be denied that, while this is the prevailing spirit, there is an antagonist principle also at work. This, sir, said Mr. W. is a state of things in which we, as a nation, have, we must have, an interest. The doctrines advanced, (and which are promptly supported by a great force) go to prostrate the liberties of the entire civilized world, whether existing under an absolute, a monarchical, or a republican form of government. They are doctrines which have been conceived with great sagacity, they are pursued with unbroken perseverance, and they bring to their support, a million and a half of bayonets.

And, here, said Mr. W. let me not be misunderstood; I am not about to declaim against crowned heads, nor enter on tirade against other forms of government; but I ask that the declarations of the congress of European sovereigns, which is promulgated as that which is to form the part of the public law of civilized Europe, may be subjected to a close examination.

The entire overthrow of the late French emperor, left the European world in a state of very strong excitement. In September, 1815, the sove-

reigns, who had, by their united exertions, succeeded in putting down the French power, entered into, and published to the world, an instrument of agreement, which has since been familiarly known by the title of the "holy alliance." This paper, which appeared immediately on the restoration of the Bourbons, had its origin with the cabinet of Russia. Its appearance excited, at first, but little comparative interest. It was regarded as little more than a devout expression of gratitude for the success which had attended their united exertions in bringing the long war of Europe to a conclusion. It professed to be nothing more than a declaration, that the sovereigns, who joined in it, would, in future, conduct their respective governments on principles of the public good, and with a sacred regard to the Christian religion. Such a combination was certainly novel. Nothing like it had ever before been published by kings. Yet, under the view of it which he had just expressed, it attracted no very great share of attention. On the face of it, there seemed nothing to object to. All that was strange about the transaction was, that monarchs, who professed Christianity and civilization, should stipulate to do what, without any such stipulation, it was their acknowledged duty to do; the contract bound them to nothing to which they were not morally bound already. What was the amount of the contract? That they would not violate Christianity, nor disturb the peace of Europe. At best, such a contract was supererogatory. It was remarkable, that a celebrated writer on treaties, when defining what a treaty is, supposed, as possible, such a case as has occurred, and certainly spoke very disrespectful of such a treaty as the holy alliance actually was. His words Mr. W. quoted as follows:

"It seems useless to frame any parts or leagues, barely for the defence and support of universal peace, for, by such a league, nothing is superadded to the obligation of natural law, and no agreement is made for the performance of any thing, which the parties were not previously bound to perform, nor is the original obligation rendered firmer or stronger by such an addition. Men, of any tolerable culture and civilization, might well be ashamed of entering into any such compact, the conditions of which imply only that the parties concerned shall not offend in any clear point of duty. Besides, we should be guilty of great irreverence towards God, should we suppose that his injunctions had not already laid a sufficient obligation upon us to act justly, unless we ourselves voluntarily consented to the same engagement: as if our obligation to obey his will, depended upon our own pleasure.

"If one engage to serve another, he doth not set it down expressly and particularly among the terms and conditions of the bargain, that he will not betray nor murder him, nor pillage nor burn his house. For the same reason, that would be a dishonorable engagement, in which men should bind themselves to act properly and decently, and not break the peace."—*Puffendorf*.

Such were the sentiments of this eminent writer. How nearly he had anticipated the case of the holy alliance, Mr. W. said, would appear from comparing with what he then wrote, the preamble to that alliance, which Mr. B. read, in the following words:

"In the name of the most Holy and Indivisible Trinity," "Their majesties the emperor of Austria, the king of Prussia, and the emperor of Russia," "solemnly declare, that the present act has no other object than to publish, in the face of the whole world, their fixed resolution, both in the adminis-

tration of their respective states, and in their political relations with every other government, to take for their sole guide the precepts of that holy religion, namely, the precepts of justice, Christian charity and peace, which, far from being applicable only to private concerns, must have an immediate influence on the councils of princes, and guide all their steps, as being the only means of consolidating human institutions, and remedying their imperfections."

This measure, Mr. W. went on to say, was no otherwise important than that it was the first of a series, and that it was followed up by measures of the most important kind. In this point of view, it was worthy of the most mature consideration. It contained two principles, which were now declared to form a part of the law of the world—the enforcement of which was threatened by a million and a half of bayonets. The first of these is, that all constitutional rights come from the crown. "All useful and necessary changes, (says the Laybach circular, of May, 1821), ought only to emanate from the free will and intelligent conviction of those whom God has rendered responsible for power." This principle, Mr. W. said, carried Europe back, at one remove, to the middle of the dark ages. This was the form under which our sturdy ancestors obtained magna charta, which was given as a concession from the sovereign. But, in a latter age, in the revolution, which introduced the family of Orange, the British nation had grown wiser—those things which, at Runnymede, were given as grants by the bill of rights, were afterwards formally and explicitly demanded and insisted on, as rights of the nation. They had been assented to as such—and on this basis the English constitution rests at this hour. For this reason it was, that Britain, when she refused to unite in the principles of the holy alliance, declared those principles to be subversive of the principles of the English constitution.

What, said Mr. W. is the nature of that alliance? Alliances between nations, for the purpose of mutual advantage or defence, had been often heard of—but an alliance, such as that at Laybach, had never dared to be declared to the world.—Was this an alliance of nation with nation? No, Mr. W. said—it was an alliance of crowns against the people: of sovereigns against their own subjects: it was, in a word, the union of the physical force of all governments against the rights of the people in all countries. What was the natural tendency of such an alliance? It was to put an end to all nations, as such. Extend the principles of that alliance, and the nations are no more—there are only kings. It divided society horizontally, (if such a figure was allowed to him), and left all the sovereigns above, and all the people below—it set up the one above all rule or restraint, and put down the other to be trampled beneath their feet. Not satisfied with demanding from the subject allegiance to his own master, it exacted a double, a triple, a quadruple, and, he believed, indeed, a quintuple allegiance. According to its principle, all people owe allegiance to all sovereigns. What must be, what has been the practical operation of such principles? They lead, necessarily, to mutual distrust, to general discontent, and to universal war. This alliance, Mr. W. said, had changed the leading policy of Europe. It had made it criminal for the people to combine, or to resist the will of either of these sovereigns. If, for example, a Spaniard attempted to resist the inquisition, he offended not only the king of Spain, but he sinned also against the emperor of Russia. Or, if a Greek at-



tempted to resist the Turkish cimeter, he, too, of fended the emperor of Russia. To use the words of the Verona circulars, such a man "throws a fire brand into the midst of the Ottoman empire."

At the congress of Troppau, said Mr. W. we find the second of the doctrines, to which I before alluded, as now published to the world, to be its law. The declaration of Troppau says, "The powers have an undoubted right to take a hostile attitude in regard to those states in which an overthrow of the government may operate as an example." This right, between states whose juxta position renders them mutually exposed to the consequences of what takes place in either, is a part of what is called the law of vicinage—and, when confined to extreme cases, may to a certain extent, be defended upon principles of necessity, and national defence and preservation. On this principle, the war of England against France, when the latter was in a state of revolution, was undertaken, and this is the ground on which it was defended on the floor of parliament. But to maintain that every sovereign in Europe may go to war to repress an example, Mr. W. said, was monstrous, indeed! What was to be the limit to such a principle, or to the practice growing out of it? If this principle is allowed, what, said Mr. W. becomes of our example? Why are we not as legitimate objects for the operation of the principle as any who attempt to set a republic an example on the other side of the Atlantic? We certainly did not subscribe to this principle in the days of the revolution. We did think, that, when oppressed, we might lawfully resist oppression: and I trust we are not so sick of our liberty and its effects as to be unwilling, by our example and by the most public expression of our opinion, to recommend to others the same doctrine.

Here, then, continued Mr. W. is a combination which is expressly pledged against all who set such an example, a manifesto which sets itself against the whole course of the human intellect—against the character of the age, and which would bring us back at once to all the oppression of the feudal system. Here is doctrine, which no writer, no diplomatist, which even no courtier, ever thought of advancing. Sir, said Mr. W. it is a flagrant innovation on the principles and practice of the whole civilized world. I hope, said he, I shall not be considered as exaggerating the case. To convince this house that I state nothing but the sober truth, that I draw no inference that the sovereigns themselves have not drawn before me, permit me to refer to an occurrence that took place at the congress of Verona. In a speech made at that congress, by the French minister, Chateaubriand, he declared that, in a personal conversation with the emperor of Russia, he had heard that august sovereign utter sentiments which appeared to him so precious, that he immediately hastened home, and wrote them down, while they were yet fresh in his recollection. The emperor declared "that there can no longer be such a thing as an English, French, Russian, Prussian or Austrian policy: there is, henceforth, but one policy, which, for the safety of all, should be adopted both by people and kings. It was for me, first, to shew myself convinced of the principles on which I founded the alliance. An occasion offered itself,—the rising in Greece. Nothing, certainly, occurred more for my interests, for the interests of my people, nothing more acceptable to my country, than a religious war with Turkey; but I have thought I perceived in the troubles of the Morea the sign of revolution; and I have held back. Providence has not

put under my command 800,000 soldiers to satisfy my ambition, but to protect religion, morality and justice, and to secure the prevalence of those principles of order on which human society rests. It may well be permitted that kings should have public alliances to defend themselves against secret enemies." This may be so; but, I trust in God, though there should be no French, or Russian, or Prussian, or Austrian, or English policy, (though this latter I never will believe), there will at least be an American policy. The end and scope of this doctrine is neither more nor less than this:—to interfere, by force, for any government against any people who resist it. The times of the Stuarts have come back again, and with increased demands of power. Be the state of a people what it may—they shall not rise—he the government what it will—it shall in no case be resisted. And this has been carried out too. Look at Spain—look at Greece. If a man may not resist either the Spanish inquisition, or the Turkish cimeter, what, in God's name, may he resist? Stronger cases can never arise. This alliance laughs at the doctrine of your Blackstones, and all others, who maintain, that, in extreme cases, resort is to be had to first principles and natural rights. Are we prepared to part with that doctrine? The doctrine is advanced—it is supported with an immense force. The timid shrink and succumb. If it is not resisted here, and in one other spot, it will be resisted no where. If there is no vigor in the Saxon race to withstand it, there is none to be looked for elsewhere. Is it not time to step forth, and, at least, to declare that we condemn and deny such monstrous opinions? How can reformation of government ever begin but with the people? The radical defect of this system is, that it divides civilization: it would allow it to go on in all other matters, but not in principles of government and civil liberty. But human knowledge is all connected—that knowledge is fast spreading—the great mass of society, which holds, and ever must hold, the physical, is fast obtaining the intellectual power of society. The harmony which has ever prevailed, either in Europe or America, has rested on the principle of the mutual independence of nations. There have, indeed, been some instances of the violation of this principle, as in the case of Poland; but, on the great scale, nations have hitherto been viewed as independent sovereignties: civilization and Christianity have united to establish among them international law, and from this blended influence has sprung that delightful spectacle, so firmly described by a poet, the unseen but not unfelt influence of law:

"And sovereign Law, the world's collected will,  
O'er thrones and globes, elate,  
Sits Empress—crowning good, repressing ill:  
Smit by her sacred frown,  
The fiend, Discretion, like a vapour, sinks,  
And e'en the all-dazzling crown  
Hides his faint rays, and, at her bidding, shrinks."

Take this away, and there is nothing left but the sword. The law of nations declares that all states are equal; these papers deny it. The law of nations maintains that in extreme cases resistance is lawful; these papers deny it. The law of nations proclaims that one nation has no right to interfere in the affairs of another; these papers deny it.

But now, it may be asked, what is all that to us? The question is easily answered. We are one of the nations. Our system of government is, throughout, utterly hostile to that system; and if we are safe from its effects, we may thank our situation, or our courage. The age we live in, and our own active character, have connected us with all the na-

tions of the world, and we, as a nation, have precisely the same interest in international law as a private individual has in the laws of his country.

But, apart from the soundness of the policy, on general principles, there is a ground of duty on this matter. What do we not, as a people, owe to the principle of lawful resistance? to the principle that society shall govern itself? These principles have raised us to a state of prosperity in which our course is rapid and irresistible. We are borne on as by a current, and if we would stop long enough to take an observation, that we may measure our national course ere we can effect it, we find we have already moved a vast distance from the point at which it was commenced. This course we cannot check; it is the course of things; and it will go on. Shall we not, thus situated, give to others, who are struggling for these very principles, the cheering aid of our example and opinion.

But, whatever we do in this matter, it behoves us to do on principle. If, on the subject of the rumored combination against South America, we take any stand, it must be on principle that that stand is taken. The near approach, or the remote distance of danger, may change policy, but cannot touch principle: and the same reasons of an abstract kind, that would lead us to protest in the case of the whole southern continent, bind us to protest in the case of the smallest republic in Italy.

A second question, however, may here be asked. What can we do? This thunder is at a distance—the wide Atlantic rolls between—we are safe: would you have us go to war? Would you have us send armies into Europe? No! I would not. But this reasoning mistakes the age. Formerly, indeed, there was no making an impression on a nation but by bayonets and subsidies, by fleets and armies: but the age has undergone a change: there is a force in public opinion, which, in the long run, will outweigh all the physical force that can be brought to oppose it. Until public opinion is subdued, the greatest enemy of tyranny is not yet dead. What is the soul, the informing spirit of our own institutions, of our entire system of government? Public opinion. While this acts with intensity and moves in the right direction, the country must ever be safe—let us direct the force, the vast moral force, of this engine to the aid of others. Public opinion is the great enemy of the holy alliance. It may be said, that public opinion did not succeed in Spain. Public opinion was never thoroughly changed there; but does any man suppose that Spain is not, at this day, nearer, not merely in point of time, but intellectually and politically, nearer to freedom than she was last spring? True, indeed, the Bourbon power did make an almost unresisted march from the Pyrenees to Cadiz, but is Europe satisfied? Public opinion is not conciliated nor destroyed—like Milton's angels, it is vital in every part—and this followed back the conqueror as he returned, and held Europe in indignant silence. Let us then speak: let us speak well of what has done well for us. We shall have the thinking world all with us—and, be it remembered, it was a thinking community that achieved our revolution before a battle had been fought.

I shall not detain this committee by laying before it any statistical, geographical or commercial account of Greece. The document on your table, which has been furnished from the department of state, in some measure, supplies these: and her history is familiar to us all. Within the last thirty or forty years, the condition of that country has under-

gone a great improvement. Her marine produces the best sailors in the Mediterranean—better, in that sea, than even our own. Their commerce, before the present commotions, had begun to extend itself to France and Spain—Hobhouse, (our best authority) states their seamen at fifty thousand; but that number is certainly much too large—they have 153,000 tons of shipping which is equal to about one-fifth of that of the United States. Their population in European Turkey is about five millions, and in Asia Minor about two millions more. Their moral state is rapidly advancing in all respects—the literati of Europe conceived a strong interest in their behalf, and sent books and scholars and printing presses into Greece—many of the works of modern Europe have been translated into their language, and they have produced many works entirely original. This people, a people of intelligence, ingenuity, refinement, spirit and enterprise, have been, for centuries, under the most atrocious, unparalleled Tartarian barbarism that ever oppressed the human race. This house is unable to estimate duly, it is unable even to conceive or comprehend it. It must be remembered that the character of the force, which has so long dominated over them, is purely military. It has been as truly, as beautifully, said, that “the Turk has now been encamped in Europe for four centuries.” Yes, sir, it is nothing else than an encampment. They came in by the sword and they govern by the sword. They hold the captive Greeks to be their property—and when the wretched Greek has yielded up his year's earnings to some rapacious extorior, it has truly been said that he “pays his ransom to live another year.” Despotism is there, if the phrase may be allowed, formed into a regular system of anarchy. The power delegated to the inferior tyrant is absolute, within its sphere, as the power of the Sultan himself—and hence, there is scarcely a great post under the whole government whose incumbent is not virtually, often actually, at war with the Porte. Between these two opposite powers, both despotic, it is dangerous to take sides, and yet sides must be taken: in all the empire there is no property, no security. The well known and undisguised sale of all offices, is, of itself, a sufficient index of the state of society. In the whole world, no such oppression is felt as that which has crushed down the wretched Greeks. In India, to be sure, it is bad enough in principle, but in the actual feeling of the oppression, it is not to be compared. There the oppressed natives are themselves as barbarous as their oppressors; but here have been seven millions of civilized, enlightened Christian men, trampled into the very earth, century after century, by a barbarous, pillaging, relentless soldiery. Sir, the case is unique—there has existed nothing like it, before or since. The world has no such misery to show. Surely, there is no case in which we could point to the civilized and Christian world with such an emphasis of appeal. What, during all this time, has been the conduct of the neighboring nations—nations professedly Christian? It has been a disgrace to Europe. As early as the congress at Liybach, 1821, the papers of that council spoke of the rising of this oppressed people as culpable, as criminal. And this charge comes from the emperor of Russia. Certainly, he did not *always* think it quite so criminal in Greece to resist the Porte. On the contrary, it is not known to all the world that Russia advanced a claim of some kind against the Porte to the allegiance of Greece? Did not Ivan III. discard the banner of St. George, and take the double-headed eagle in its stead? Did not



Peter the Great secured for them the passage of the Dardanelles? Did he not adopt the far famed banner of Constantine, "*In hoc signo vinces*"? Did he not stamp upon his coin "Petrus I. Russi Imperator, Imperator"? From 1769 to 1774, did not Russia engage in successive campaigns against the Porte, and did she not fill Greece with her armies? Were not the Turks compelled to admit, by treaty, the independence of the Czar of the Crimea? And did not the empress Catharine, when she conquered the Crimea, inscribe over the gate of Kerson, "THE ROAD TO BYZANTIUM"? Strange, indeed! after all this, that a Greek insurrection against the Turks should excite the indignation of the emperor of Russia! Yet, what says the congress of Verona, held no longer ago than last year? It denounces "the rash and culpable conduct of the Greeks, who have thrown a fire brand into the midst of the Ottoman empire." If they did, that was done long before they did it; and they were, by this very power, encouraged to do it. Might it not have been expected that, at that congress, some relenting of compassion would have been felt for these suffering Greeks? Nobody doubts the power of that congress to aid them: one word would have delivered the whole nation. If, as that alliance professed, they took Christianity for their guide, what must be said of their abandoning seven millions of Christian people to be trampled upon by barbarians? Nay, at their being accused, because they turned upon their oppressors, of "throwing a fire-brand into the midst of the Ottoman empire"? But farther, sir: in 1821, baron Strogonoff, the Russian minister, at Constantinople, says, in a public document, that the most unheard of enormities were perpetrated against Greeks who had no share whatever in the rebellion; and that the conduct of the Porte towards these people, was sufficient to furnish good grounds for all Europe to unite on the subject. This was in 1821. This was followed by that indescribable enormity, that appalling monument of barbarian cruelty, the destruction of Scio—a scene I will not attempt to describe—from which human nature shudders shuddering away; a scene, thank God! without a parallel in all the history of fallen man;—and that was quickly followed by the massacres in Cyprus. All these things were perfectly known, when the congress of Verona accused the Greeks, for their insurrection, of "throwing a fire-brand into the midst of the Ottoman empire!"

Now, then, I repeat, that, if such are the results of the system of modern European sovereigns, it is a system which demands examination. That this was a fruit of that system is undeniable. This was an interference against the Greeks, in favor of the Turk; and it was far greater than any thing I propose for the Greeks against the Turks. Yes, sir, with that instrument in their hand, Christian sovereigns, those professing to take Christian religion for their guide, have advanced to check a Christian nation in resisting the bloodiest cruelty of a horde of Mahometan Tartars.

Such has been the conduct pursued towards this people. I now ask the indulgence of the house, while I state a very short account of their late revolution.

The situation of Greece had excited the sympathies of Western Europe for thirty years past. Societies had been formed in Germany to improve the condition of the suffering people—branches of those societies were extended into Greece—many of their youth were carefully instructed in literature; many disbanded officers from the European armies

entered into the Grecian service, and a considerable amelioration of their condition, with respect to the advantages of education, began to be effected. In 1821, the revolt took place in Moldavia and Wallachia; a revolt which was supposed to have been fomented by Russia. The emperor brought down a large force upon the Pruth—a Russian vessel, being suspected of carrying supplies to the insurgents, was stopped as she passed the Bosphorus—and a rupture seemed immediately impending. Russia demanded that the Turkish forces should be withdrawn from those two northern provinces. At the same time that Ypsilanti was in rebellion in the north, the Porte had to carry on a desperate struggle with Ali Pacha in the west. And another war with Persia threatened in the east. Then it was that the Greek revolution burst forth. They soon possessed themselves of the open country, of the Morea, and forced the Turks to fly for refuge into the cities. Of these, Trepolizza soon fell into their hands; and then they began to contemplate a government. They assembled a congress, (the name is hallowed on this side the Atlantic—it is a name dear to freedom), and began to organize a system of laws. The Annual Register asks what right they had to denigrate this a congress? The answer is easy; the same right, Mr. Chairman, that we had, and no more. With our constitution before them, they proceeded to copy its features as closely as their circumstances would permit. In that year, the war with Ali Pacha was ended by treachery, and the breach of the Turkish promise. The affair was settled, too, with Russia, and it now was discovered that all that she had insisted on was that the Turkish forces should be withdrawn from Moldavia and Wallachia; the very measure which, of all others, had the most immediate tendency to overwhelm the Greek cause. Thus was the whole force of the Ottoman empire let loose at once upon devoted Greece; and what, sir, was the result? Where the Ottoman made his greatest effort, he was met and foiled; and, in six weeks, had to turn back his steps from the Morea, whither his foot has never since trodden to this day. It was in this year that the island of Scio, the most favored island in the Archipelago, an island, the peculiar property of the Sultana, the lightest taxed, the most wealthy, the most refined, the most literary spot in all Greece; where were libraries, such as few states in this union possess, and where ease and elegance had their favorite seat, became the theatre of a massacre such as is not to be paralleled in the history of the world. The inhabitants of Samos, jealous at the comparative prosperity of this island, landed, drove the Turks into the town, and were joined by some of the country people of Scio. The Turkish fleet, lately reinforced from Egypt, happened to be in the neighborhood—they landed and burnt the city; and when the slaughter and burning was over, out of 140,000 inhabitants, nine hundred only were left alive. 40,000 women and children, inhabitants of the island, were sold at Smyrna into perpetual slavery. A month after—when the ashes of the burnt city were cold—did they hang thirty five Greeks at the yard arm, and slay eighty five more who had been given as hostages from the town. Ten more hostages were hanged in Constantinople—700, who voluntarily surrendered, were all shot down: 800 others, about whom they got into dispute, were murdered in the same manner. And, sir, on the wharves of Boston did I see the utensils from the hearths of that polished, refined and literary people, selling for old copper. Numbers of children, all whose relatives had been slaughtered, were picked up by the merchants in the Mediterranean,

and some of them are now among us. Sir, these things were as well known at the congress of Laybach as they are on this floor—but the tale did not move a muscle of those allied sovereigns, or alter, one hair's breadth, the course of their unfeeling policy. During the present year, the Persian war being over, Ali dead and the Russians gone, the whole weight of the Turkish force has again and again been precipitated on the struggling Greeks—again and again it has been triumphantly resisted—and it is only this morning, sir, that I received the news of a fresh victory.

They now hold all the Morea, Candia, and the islands, with the exception of one or two fortresses still in the possession of the Turks—they have even ventured to act on the offensive. Their marine is strengthened—their blockades have been enforced—time, experience, and the vicissitudes of their momentous struggle, have consolidated their force, and they have now the advantage and blessing of a regular representative government. Sir, have they not done much? It would be great injustice to compare their achievements with our own—because we began our struggle already possessed of government and of comparative civil freedom—we had for centuries been accustomed to govern ourselves; but these poor Greeks had scarce any of the means of knowledge—they were without public concert—without experience, without patronage, surrounded by nations that cast every discouragement in their way; yet they have now had a free government for two years, and their soil is unprofaned by the foot of an invader. They have carried on their struggle for three successive campaigns, against hordes of Tartar troops and auxiliary forces from the Barbary states—they have been conjured, by their neighbors, to submit; but they still manfully hold out. Two hundred thousand have heroically laid down their lives—and what say the rest? "Some of our nation are yet alive,—and we will all perish, before we will yield up again our country to the oppressor."

It may now be asked, will this resolution do them any good? Yes, it will do them much good. It will give them courage and spirit, which is better than money. It will assure them of the public sympathy, and will inspire them with fresh constancy. It will teach them that they are not forgotten by the civilized world, and to hope one day to occupy in that world, an honorable station.

A farther question remains. Is this measure pacific? It has no other character. It simply proposes to make a pecuniary provision for a mission, when the president shall deem such mission expedient. It is a mere reciprocation to the sentiments of his message; it imposes upon him no new duty; it gives him no new power; it does not hasten or urge him forward; it simply provides, in an open and avowed manner, the means of doing, what would else be done out of the contingent fund. It leaves him at the most perfect liberty, and it reposes the whole matter in his sole discretion. He might do it without this resolution, as he did in the case of South America,—but it merely answers the query whether, on so great and interesting a question as the condition of the Greeks, this house holds no opinion which is worth expressing? But, suppose a commissioner is sent, the measure is pacific still. Where is the breach of neutrality? where a just cause of offence? And besides, Mr. Chairman, is all the danger in this matter on one side? may we not inquire, whose fleets cover the

Archipelago? may we not ask what would be the result to our trade should Smyrna be blockaded? A commissioner could, at least, procure for us what we do not now possess—that is, authentic information of the true state of things. The document on your table exhibits a meagre appearance on this point—what does it contain? Letters of Mr. Luriottis and paragraphs from a French paper. My personal opinion is, that an agent ought immediately to be sent; but the resolution I have offered by no means goes so far.

Do gentlemen fear the result of this resolution in embroiling us with the Porte? Why, sir, how much is it ahead of the whole nation, or rather, let me ask, how much is the nation ahead of it?—Is not this whole people already in a state of open and avowed excitement on this subject? Does not the land ring from side to side with one common sentiment of sympathy for Greece and indignation towards her oppressors? Nay, more, sir—are we not giving money to this cause? More still, sir—is not the secretary of state in open correspondence with the president of the Greek committee in London? The nation has gone as far as it can go, short of an official act of hostility. This resolution adds nothing beyond what is already done—nor can any of the European governments take offence at such a measure. But, if they would, shall we be withheld from an honest expression of liberal feelings in the cause of freedom for fear of giving umbrage to some member of the holy alliance? We are not, surely, yet prepared to purchase their smiles by a sacrifice of every manly principle. Dare any Christian prince even ask us not to sympathise with a Christian nation struggling against Tartar tyranny? We do not interfere—we break no engagements—we violate no treaties; with the Porte we have none.

Mr. Chairman, there are some things which, to be well done, must be promptly done. If we even determine to do the thing that is now proposed, we may do it too late. Sir, I am not of those who are for withholding aid when it is most urgently needed, and when the stress is past and the aid no longer necessary, overwhelming the sufferers with carresses. I will not stand by and see my fellow man drowning without stretching out a hand to help him, till he has, by his own efforts and presence of mind, reached the shore in safety, and then encumber him with aid. With suffering Greece, now is the crisis of her fate—her great, it may be, her last struggle. Sir, while we sit here deliberating, her destiny may be decided. The Greeks, contending with ruthless oppressors, turn eyes to us, and invoke us, by their ancestors, by their slaughtered wives and children, by their own blood, poured out like water, by the hecatombs of dead they have heaped up, as it were to heaven; they invoke, they implore from us some cheering sound, some look of sympathy, some token of compassionate regard. They look to us as the great republic of the earth—and they ask us, by our common faith, whether we can forget that they are struggling, as we once struggled, for what we now so happily enjoy? I cannot say, sir, they will succeed: that rests with heaven. But, for myself, sir, if I should to-morrow hear that they have failed—that their last phalanx had sunk beneath the Turkish cimeter, that the flames of their last city had sunk in its ashes, and that nought remained but the wide melancholy waste where Greece once was, I should still reflect, with the most heartfelt satisfaction, that I have asked you, in the name of seven millions of freemen, that you would give them, at least, the cheering of one friendly voice.



## Public Buildings.

*Office of commissioner of public buildings,  
Washington, December 8, 1823.*

SIR: I have the honor to state, that the expenditures on the public buildings, and other objects committed to my care, during the present year, have been as follows:

Continuing the work on the centre building of the capitol United States	94,778 45
Alterations in the representatives' hall, for the accommodation of the eighteenth congress	1,200 00
An allegorical ornament for a clock for the use of the senate	2,000 00
Improving the ground around the capitol	896 53
South portico to the president's house	11,550 34
Providing for the accommodation of the circuit court of the United States, for Washington county, in the district of Columbia, and for the preservation of the records of said court	10,000 00
Erecting a monument over the tomb of Elbridge Gerry, late vice president of the United States	1,000 00

\$121,425 32

For the progress made in the work on the principal buildings, I beg permission to refer to the reports of the respective architects.

I have the honor to remain, your most obedient servant,

J. ELGAR.

*Commissioner of public buildings.*

*The president of the United States.*

*Report of the architect of the capitol.*

JOSEPH ELGAR, ESQ.

*Commissioner of public buildings.*

SIR: In preparing the report of the progress of the work on the capitol of the United States during the present year, I look back to the estimates presented the 9th January last, in which I proposed, on the exterior, to cover the dome with copper, to build the chimneys and cope the walls with stone, and to raise the arcade, which is to support the eastern portico, to the height of the first story. In the interior, I contemplated to finish the upper suit of committee rooms, and the corridor connected with them; the library and rooms on the principal floor, and the hemisphere of the dome; to raise one flight of back stairs, and two stories of the principal stairs; to pave the passages and rotundo with stone, and to make the alterations in the representatives' hall.

The whole of the above described work has been carried on, and the greater part is finished. Some disappointment and delay were experienced from the want of a supply of lime in the spring, and from the difficulty of getting stone from the quarries, owing to the heavy rains of the early part of summer. The front arcade is raised to the height expected, but the brick arches, to form the platform, have not been turned; even if other circumstances had permitted, I think it would not have been advisable to have done it, as the mortar could not have hardened, and the joints would have been exposed to injury from weather.

The great staircase is made passable, but the paving of the side platforms, and the iron railings, are not complete. The flagging of the rotundo, and the carpenter's work of the library, remain to be finished; as the materials are on hand, the work may be executed within the year from the date of

the appropriation. A number of carvers have been employed in preparing the capitals of the columns wanted for the next year; they will be continued on this branch: and other stone work will be getting in readiness during the winter. The above statement exhibits a full view of the progress of the building, and of the particular cases in which it may seem to come short of expectation, with the causes that may be assigned therefor. Upon the whole, it must appear to have been a season of exertion; that the time and appropriation have not been misapplied, and that the work, in all its branches, has been executed in the best manner, and, I am happy to add, without any untoward accident.

With respect to the convenience of arrangement and style of design. I indulge the hope, that, as they have obtained the sanction of the president of the United States, they will also be approved by the members of both bodies of the legislature, for whose use they are specially intended. In the corridors, and adjoining rooms, I have aimed at convenience and ease of access. In the rotundo, a bold simplicity has been studied, suitable to a great central entrance and passage to more richly finished apartments. This room is ninety six feet in diameter, and of the same height; its walls are divided into twelve compartments, by stone pilasters, or Grecian Antæ; four of these compartments are occupied by doors, and others by pannels to receive paintings. The Antæ support a Grecian entablature, decorated with Isthmean wreaths in the frieze, apparently in honor of the subjects of national history to be exhibited below. The concave of the dome is divided into five ranges of large and deep caissons, finished plainly; and a border of Grecian bonyesuckle surrounds the opening of the sky light, twenty-four feet in diameter, which gives light to the whole rotundo.

The library-room is ninety two feet long, thirty-four feet wide, and thirty-eight feet high; it is finished with alcoves or recesses for books, according to the most approved models of rooms for this use, with a gallery above, giving access to other alcoves. The ceiling is richly finished in pannels of stucco, with three sky lights. This room opens to the west, upon an extensive loggia, or covered walk, from which the variegated prospect of the city, the river, the public grounds, and the surrounding heights, appear to great advantage.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES BULFINCH,

*Architect of the capitol of the United States.*

December 6, 1823.

*Report of the architect and superintendent of the president's house, of the progress of that building during the last season.*

*Washington, Dec. 8, 1823.*

The peristyle portico to the south front of the president's house, consisting of six columns of the Ionic order, with the entablature and balustrade, has been completed; the ceiling has been finished, and the roof covered with copper. The arcade has been groined and arched with brick, and the principal floor laid with the best Seneca stone.

The remaining work to be done to complete the portico, consists of two flights of stone steps, to ascend from the surface level to the principal floor, and the railing, which, when completed, the south front of the president's house will be finished.

The two flights of steps would have been erected by this time, but for the frequent rains, which rendered the road impassable, for weeks at a time, between the quarries and the landing, which made

it impracticable to transport the stone in time to finish the steps the last season.

I am, respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,  
JAMES HOBAN.  
*Joseph Elgar, esq. commissioner of public buildings.*

## **Eighteenth Congress—first session.**

SENATE.

January 23. Mr. *Dickerson* presented five petitions of citizens of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, praying an increase of the duty on imported iron; and also a petition praying an increase of duties on certain manufactured articles. Referred to the committee on commerce and manufactures.

The bill from the house of representatives authorizing a road to be made from Memphis, in Tennessee, to Little Rock, in the territory of Arkansas, was read the third time, and, upon the question of passing it, Mr. *Chandler* said, that, as he doubted the power of congress to pass this act, he requested the privilege of recording his name against it. He, therefore, called for the yeas and nays on the question; which were as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Barbour, Barton, Brown, Clayton, Dickerson, Eaton, Edwards, of Connecticut, Elliott, Hayne, Holmes, of Miss. Jackson, Johnson, of Louisiana, Kelly, King, of Alabama, Lannan, Lloyd, of Md. Lloyd, of Mass. Lowrie, Noble, Palmer, Parrott, Rogers, Seymour, Smith, Talbot, Taylor, of Indiana, Thomas, Van Dyke, and Williams—29.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bell, Chandler, D'Wolf, Holmes, of Me. King, of New York, Knight, Macon and Mills—8.

So the bill was passed.

Two or three private bills were passed.

The senate then proceeded to consider, as in committee of the whole, Mr. *King*, of Alabama, in the chair, the bill authorizing the building of an additional number of sloops of war, for the naval service of the United States.

Some debate followed—Mr. *Chandler* proposed that the number to be built should be five, instead of ten—but, without any question being taken, the bill was postponed until Tuesday next. Adjourned till Monday.

January 26. Mr. *Hayne*, from the select committee to whom was referred a resolution from the house of representatives, providing for the sending of a ship of the line to convey the marquis La Fayette to America, reported a new resolution on the subject, as an amendment to the one from the other house. This resolution requests the president of the United States to express to the marquis the grateful assurances of the respect and gratitude of the government towards him; and also authorizes the president, whenever the marquis' intention to visit this country shall be made known to him, to send a public vessel to convey that distinguished individual to the land to which, in early life, he had rendered such eminent services. The resolution was, subsequently, taken up for consideration, in committee of the whole, Mr. *King*, of Alabama, in the chair.

Mr. *Hayne* stated the views of the committee on the subject, and went into an animated description of the course which the venerable marquis had pursued through life; his disinterested devotion to the cause of liberty; the purity of his military and political career; his strong attachment to this country; the friendship and esteem which Washington entertained for him; the delicate nature of the attention now proposed to be shewn to him, &c.

The senate was considerably occupied this day with private or local matters.

January 27. The following communication from the department of state was received, read, ordered

to be printed, and referred to the committee on commerce and manufactures:

Department of state,  
Washington, 26th January, 1824.

Sir: A resolution of the senate, of the 1st of March last, directed the secretary of state to lay before the senate, during the first week of the session, then next, a list of the factories in each state, employed in manufacturing, for sale, such articles as would be liable to duties, if imported from foreign countries; the said list to be extracted from the digest of manufactures, and such other sources of information as he possessed or could obtain, and to specify, as far as possible, the capital of each factory, and whether it is incorporated, or not, by state laws.

I have the honor of transmitting to the senate a statement, prepared under the direction of this department, in compliance with the resolution. It has been found impracticable to make this return at an earlier day. It is now respectfully submitted.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

To the president of the senate of the United States.

The bill to authorize the building of an additional number of sloops of war, was taken up, in committee of the whole. Mr. *Lloyd*, of Massachusetts, supported it, and shewed the necessity of the proceeding, as furnishing a school for the preparation of officers, &c. Mr. *Chandler* opposed the measure—he thought it inexpedient to build vessels faster than the service required. Mr. *Smith*, of Maryland, spoke favorably of the navy, and of this description of force; but thought that the state of the treasury and the probable demands upon it, would make it desirable that the number of vessels proposed to be built should be reduced. Mr. *Lowrie* generally opposed the bill—some information which he had desired was not yet obtained—he wished to know what disposition was to be made of the vessels when built, and thought that bills of this nature ought to originate in the other house. The further consideration of the matter was postponed until Friday.

January 28. When the senate came to order, the vice-president stated that a melancholy event, which had occurred since the session yesterday, (the death of a relative of his family), would prevent his attendance this day—and Mr. *Gaillard* was called to the chair.

Sundry petitions were presented and matters discussed, that will appear in the future proceedings.

The bill for the final adjustment of land claims, in the state of Missouri and territory of Arkansas, derived from the governments of France and Spain, had its third reading. On the question of passing the bill, Mr. *Lowrie* called for the yeas and nays, which were as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Barbour, Barton, Benton, Brown, D'Wolf, Elliott, Gaillard, Holmes, of Miss. Jackson Johnson, of Lou. Knight, Lloyd, of Mass. Macon, Noble, Ruggles, Seymour, Smith, Talbot, Taylor, of Ind. Thomas, Van Dyke—21.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bell, Chandler, Clayton, Dickerson, Edwards, of Conn. Findlay, Hayne, King, of N. Y. Lannan, Lowrie, Mills, Palmer, Van Buren—11.

So the bill passed and was sent to the other house.

The bill to authorize the president of the United States to cause to be made a military road from fort St. Philip, on the river Mississippi, to the English Turn, as an auxiliary to the defence of New Orleans, was taken up for consideration. A considerable debate took place, in which Messrs. *Chandler*, *Jackson*, *Johnson*, of Louisiana, *King*, of New York, *Holmes*, of Maine, *Smith*, *Mills*, *Macon*, *Benton* and *Brown*, engaged. The bill was supported, on the ground that the road contemplated is absolutely necessary to render fort St. Philip useful, as a



means of defence; that fortification being, at present, accessible only by water, which mode of communication is found extremely inconvenient for the transportation of cannon and other munitions of war, and renders the garrison peculiarly defenceless in time of war. It was also contended that this bill, proposing the construction of a road for purposes purely and solely military, does not come within the purview of the great question of constitutional power, on the part of congress, to construct roads and canals. On the other hand, it was argued that, if the road were indeed for military purposes exclusively, it should be constructed by the troops of the United States, or from the proceeds of the public lands contiguous to it, without calling for appropriations from the treasury. The bill was objected to as immediately involving the question upon the power of congress to make roads; as, in its course, it was contemplated to pass, for a considerable distance, through lands belonging to individual citizens of the state of Louisiana; and it was thought best by some members that the consideration of it should be postponed until the question of constitutional power should, in some shape, be decided. The bill was finally laid upon the table.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Friday, Jan. 23.* Mr. *McLane*, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1824; and a bill making appropriations for the military service of the United States, for the year 1824; which were twice read and committed.

Mr. *Newton*, from the committee on commerce, reported a bill to abolish the office of measurer; which was twice read and committed.

Many reports on private claims were received and disposed of.

On motion of Mr. *Tomlinson*, it was

*Resolved*, That the committee on commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of "an act establishing navy hospitals" as separates the navy hospital fund from the marine hospital fund, and of providing that the amount which shall hereafter be deducted, by the secretary of the navy, from the pay of the officers, seamen and marines of the navy of the United States, by virtue of "an act, in addition to an act for the relief of sick and disabled seamen," shall be paid, quarterly, to the secretary of the treasury; and expended for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, in pursuance of the several acts making provision for such seamen.

Mr. *Condict* of New Jersey, submitted for consideration the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to inquire how far it may comport with the public good to change the mode of compensation to navy officers, substituting a gross sum per annum, in lieu of all allowances now made.

*Resolved*, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire how far it may be expedient and proper to change the mode of payment to army officers, substituting a gross sum per annum, in lieu of such pay and emoluments as are now allowed."

After a few remarks from Mr. *Condict*, these resolutions were agreed to.

The Greek question was further debated. Mr. *Cuthbert* spoke at great length against the resolutions. Mr. *Randolph* moved that the committee should rise—

Mr. *Cuthbert* begged him to suspend his motion for a few moments, to which he consented:—When Mr. *Cuthbert* expressed a wish, that the hon. Speaker would explain the meaning of some parts of his speech a little more clearly; as he understood them, they seemed to contain reflections and insinuations, respecting those who opposed the resolution, which were of an unpleasant kind: if its opponents had in them the spirit of freedom, they were not to be terrified from their posts by menaces. He could not believe the gentleman meant all his words seemed to convey—if he did, he would say that he, for one,

defied the insinuations, and scorned the denunciation.

Mr. *Clay* explained. He had no intention to disturb the gentleman; he should take back nothing of what he had said; but he could assure the gentleman, that he had no personal allusion to him, or to any other gentleman on that floor: far from it—his feelings on the subject were strong, and he might have expressed them strongly. The advocates of the motion had been called Don Quixotes; and he had meant to repel imputations of that kind.

Mr. *Cuthbert* then requested to be more clearly informed whether the Speaker had intended to support the original resolution or the amendment: for such was his zeal, that it was not always easy to understand his precise intention. At one time, he tells us, with that sneer he so well knows how to employ, (for the honorable gentleman commands the whole armory of the orator), that the European monarchs do not read our resolutions: at another, he says, they are jealous of our government. He speaks of our readiness for war; but where? will he abandon this continent for a war in Europe? The honorable Speaker finds it difficult to conceive how Greece is to suffer from the measure, if adopted. The gentleman has been abroad. He has honorably fulfilled a distinguished foreign service for this government. Does he not know that the emperor of Russia, without one hostile word being publicly uttered, has only to withdraw his troops from certain points they now occupy, to bring down immediate ruin on the Greek cause? Is it our arms that are to support their cause? or is it not our love of liberty and protection of domestic bias? This is that virtue which goes forth and revivifies man, which nerves his body, which animates his soul, and teaches him to wield with a mighty force all his physical means.

Mr. *Clay* said, in reply, that, it appeared he had been very unfortunate in the speech he had delivered, since the gentleman felt obliged to make the present inquiry; but he must have been more unfortunate than ever he had been before, if the gentleman was indeed, ignorant that it was the original motion he meant to support. He was, indeed, in favor of both, and he should like to see them incorporated together.

Mr. *Randolph* renewed his motion, and the committee rose, and having obtained leave to sit again,

The house adjourned until to-morrow.

*Saturday, Jan. 24.* The Speaker laid before the house the annual report of the tonnage, &c. of the United States.

Mr. *Livingston* submitted an amendment to the proposed amendment of the consultation of the United States.

Received and laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The Greek question was again taken up, in committee of the whole. Mr. *Randolph* rose and delivered one of the ablest and most interesting speeches that he has pronounced for years. It shall be given in our next paper. He opposed the passage of the resolution. Mr. *Webaier* spoke in reply, and Messrs. *Rankin*, *Wood*, *Fuller*, *Bartlett* and *Clay* followed. The committee rose and had leave to sit again on Monday.

*Monday, Jan. 26.* Mr. *McLane* reported the appropriation bills for the military and naval services of the United States.

Mr. *Mercer* presented the following, which lies on the table one day of course:

*Resolved*, That the president of the United States be requested to communicate to this house such part, as he may not deem it inexpedient to divulge, of any correspondence or negotiation,

which he may have instituted with any foreign government, since the 8th of February last, in compliance with a request contained in a resolution of the house of representatives, of that date, relative to the denunciation of the African slave trade as piracy.  
[Agreed to next day.]

After other business, that will be noticed in its progress—

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the Greek question. Mr. A. Smyth, of Va. delivered a speech, which occupied the committee until 3 o'clock. After he had concluded—

Mr. Rich, of Vermont, said, such were the arguments which had been employed, both for and against the resolution, and such the feelings with which they had been urged, that, although nothing was proposed but a small appropriation, to be expended in the discretion of the executive, it was impossible that it should be considered in any other light, than a kind of protest against the doctrine attempted to be established by the sovereigns of Europe. If, said Mr. R. gentlemen are disposed to bring forward a distinct proposition for such a protest, he at present saw no cause for an objection. But it appeared to him to be now too late to make it in reference to an isolated case; be the oppression on the one hand, and the effort for liberty on the other, what it might.

A few years since, said Mr. R. we saw these new doctrines extended to France, and her ruler expelled his country. We saw the same ruler expelled a second time, after an exhibition of the most triumphant proof, that, in all France, "legitimacy" had not a single bayonet, willingly devoted to its cause. We saw, in the final exile of Napoleon, an indignity offered to the whole civilized world, or which the annals of oppression furnish no example; and, more recently, we have witnessed an unholy triumph of the "holy alliance" over Spain; and yet our protest has been withheld. But, he added, if gentlemen think proper to adopt a protest, let them bring it forward as a distinct proposition, which cannot be misunderstood. Should the question, said Mr. R. be pressed to a decision, whether that decision be for or against the resolution, such is the state of public feeling, that it will be a subject of universal regret, if the majority shall be but small. Mr. R. concluded his remarks with saying that he would respectfully suggest to the committee, whether, considering the diversity of opinion which was known to exist, it would not be advisable to rise without taking the question, either on the amendment offered by the member from South Carolina, or the original resolution. And, with an understanding that, unless in the course of the session, something should occur to create greater unanimity, the subject should not be further pressed upon their attention. In order to obtain the sense of the members on this point, Mr. R. said, he would move that the committee rise, and he submitted that motion.

Mr. Rich waived his motion, on the request of Mr. Wright, who then moved the following amendment to the amendment of Mr. Poinsett, viz—Strike out all after the words "Resolved that," and insert the following: "Provision ought to be made by law for defraying the expense incident to the appointment of an agent to Greece, whenever, in the opinion of the president, such an appointment shall be deemed proper and expedient, consistent with the neutral character and pacific relations of the United States."

Before any question was taken on this amendment,

Mr. Rich renewed his motion for the committee's rising, which was carried—ayes 131.

The committee rose, and the house adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 27. Mr. Webster, from the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and for other purposes; which was twice read and committed.

After other business had been attended to—

Mr. Hemphill moved to postpone the orders of the day to take up the bill for obtaining the necessary surveys, &c. on roads and canals. The motion was carried—ayes 105.

Mr. McLane, of Delaware, then delivered his sentiments, at considerable length, on the constitutional question involved in the bill.

At the request of Mr. Archer, of Virginia, the committee then rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

Several reports were received, which will be inserted or referred to hereafter—as necessary.

Wednesday, Jan. 28. After hearing and disposing of much minor, or private business—

On motion of Mr. Hemphill, the house went into committee of the whole on the state of the union, (Mr. Foot in the chair), on the bill to procure the necessary plans, estimates, &c. respecting roads and canals.

Mr. Archer, of Va. spoke at great length in opposition to the bill, on constitutional grounds; and Mr. Stewart, of Pa. rose at 3 o'clock to support the bill; he continued his remarks for about an hour, when the committee rose, and the house adjourned.

#### THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

In the senate.—The resolution reported by the select committee on the several amendments to the constitution, which provides that no person shall be eligible to the presidency for more than eight years (or after having been twice elected), was taken up for consideration, in committee of the whole, Mr. Linnman in the chair.

After debate, the resolution was agreed to, and passed to be engrossed for a third reading.

In the house of representatives.—On motion of Mr. Webster, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the post office and post roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing, by law, that the publishers of newspapers, and other periodical journals, may be allowed, in transmitting such newspapers or journals by mail, to accompany them with bills or memorandums of account on such conditions, and for such additional rates of postage, as may be thought proper.

The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Foot in the chair, on the bill for obtaining the requisite plans and estimates on the subject of roads and canals.

Mr. Stewart concluded the speech which he commenced yesterday. Mr. Stevenson followed on the opposite side. Mr. Storrs then occupied the floor till 4 o'clock, when the committee rose, on the motion of Mr. Randolph, and the house adjourned.

#### CHRONICLE.

Wilmington. The editor of the "Watchman" says, in fact, that the riots and burnings of persons in effigy at that place, which made so much noise abroad, was hardly known of in the borough—the acts of a few boys, who dispersed in a few minutes, and before time was allowed for interference.

Columbia, S. C. Seventeen houses were lately consumed by fire in this town—a whole block of buildings being destroyed.



# NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES. No. 23—Vol. I.] BALTIMORE, FEBRUARY 7, 1824. [VOL. XXV. WHOLE NO. 647.

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

THE CAUCUS. A letter to the editor from a member of the house of representatives, dated Feb. 2, says—"It is ascertained that there are 183 members of both houses opposed to a caucus; but it seems the caucus-party have resolved to hold one at any rate. It is probable that those opposed will not attend, and hold themselves at liberty to act hereafter as circumstances may require."

The "National Intelligencer" of Tuesday last, affords some sophistical remarks on the subject generally, says—

"We hope, therefore, that the meeting, which is about to be held, of the members of congress, thus sanctioned, will be a general one: that those, who have so long acted together, who have, side by side, fought the good fight, will not suffer themselves to be now separated by a mere difference about men; that they will interchange opinions with a view to giving effect, if possible, to the popular will, instead of defeating it by being each man for himself instead of his country; that, above all, they will not avoid a caucus, with a view to bring the final election into the house of representatives, and thus to take it from the people to whom it properly belongs.

"If, however, the whole of the republican party, as represented in congress, will not go into general meeting, a sufficient number will yet attend to give effect to any nomination which may be made. The republican candidate will receive a greater number of votes than was given in favor of the nomination of our present venerable chief magistrate, when he was nominated, and we shall find that that nomination will be supported by a decided majority of the people, who are anxiously expecting it. That there will be *no* opposition to it, here and elsewhere, we do not pretend to say. We never expect to see another uncontested presidential election. We do not know that we ought to desire to see one.

"We hope there will be a very general attendance at the expected meeting; and that the members will vote for those whom they respectively prefer, giving the nomination to him who shall be honored by the suffrages of the majority in his favor. This is the rule of election in all the states south of Connecticut, and it is the rule of reason every where.\* But, as we have already said, if a majority of the republicans assembled together, pursuant to public notice, shall determine that it is not expedient to make any nomination, we shall bow to the decision, however we may disapprove it; and, we repeat, the sooner the question is tried, the better for the country and for its essential interests."

Now here we see it is the "members of congress" that are invited to enter into a combination, not to support any certain set of measures deemed beneficial, or to oppose others thought adverse to the interests of the people of the United States—but for the avowed purpose of defeating the operation of certain great and important provisions of the constitution itself! It is possible that "members of congress" can combine to destroy the compact under which they themselves exist? They were elected to make laws—not to make presidents, or

build up their own personal partialities on the ruins of the conciliatory principles of the constitution; and I venture to say, that, if such a caucus is held and sanctioned, we shall have other caucusses to render abortive other and not less absurd parts of the compact, (if any are so), than that which provides for the ultimate election of a president in the house of representatives, by states. The power granted to the small states in the organization of the senate, and to certain other states, in the house of representatives, on account of their slave population, is vastly more important, from its continual exercise, than the casual or possible chance of electing a president by a vote of the states. Let these matters be duly considered. If the constitution is once submitted to the dictation of a "cabal,"† as Mr. Gales called a certain set of members of congress in 1816, it will become a rope of sand. The right to combine against the power of the states in the senate, must as surely exist as the right to combine against a vote by states in the house of representatives. Establish either right, and the compact is at an end.

Where is my valued friend, the editor of the *Richmond Enquirer*, with his oil repeated, but well-applied, *obsta principiis*? Until lately, if any one presumed to act on the constructive or implied powers of the constitution, his press thundered as though the bolt was discharged from the bi-forked hill, by the right hand of Jupiter; and he predicted coming events with more than Delphic gravity and truth. But now, when he sees a conspiracy forming, not to gain implied powers, but to cast down the very letter of the constitution, one of the generous principles of the federation, he stands with his arms folded, and seemingly agrees that that defective instrument may be "jostled" by an irregular and unauthorized meeting of the "members of congress," in their "individual capacities," which, in their public and responsible character, they would not dare to attempt by an ordinary majority of their members present, after solemn debate! I regret his neutrality—perhaps I might call it aberration; for, though I have doubted that gentleman's construction of the constitution, in more than one respect, I always felt confident that he would stick to and abide by its absolute provisions. A caucus is to be held, not to select the "most suitable person" or concentrate the will of the majority, but to arrest the progress of the constitution. Let him calculate the effect, and tell us where it will end. *Obsta principiis!*

†This "cabal" was a minority of the republican members of congress, and some valuable men; but that body were parties to it, for reasons best known to themselves—but no means were "too honest," in the polite language of Mr. Gales, that is, too mean and grovelling, to bring about a nomination of Mr. Crawford. What would Mr. Gales say if any one should thus speak of the present supporters of that gentleman, who are, evidently, a minority of the republican members of congress?

Mr. Gales must reconcile his former rude abuse with his present courteous balsams as well as he can; and shew how that which was so very wrong in 1816, is so perfectly right in 1824, as well as he may.

\*Contested, however, in *New York*, *En. Rep.*  
Vol. XXV.—23.

I have before me an original letter, dated at Washington, February 26, 1866, written by one of the soundest and most celebrated republicans of that day, who had been a representative in congress, was then a senator and afterwards governor of the state to which he belonged, from which the following is extracted:

"I have sometimes seen it very possible, that some of these big animals, called candidates, whom I have before described to you, should throw us into new distributions of party—but what ground they will take to display column upon, is not yet determined. We have at present got our national affairs in so good a way that I shall do all in my power to keep them as near to it as possible; but our *tempestuous* sea is easily made too rough to lay any very exact course. In view of these possible commotions, and of the actually existing commotions throughout the civilized world, we must resist EVERY ATTEMPT TO JOISTLE ANY PART OF OUR CONSTITUTION, AND, AS FAR AS POSSIBLE, INNOVATIONS OF EVERY KIND."

What would this patriot say, were he now present to behold a plan, deliberately devised by 'members of congress,' to *'jostle'* an important part of the constitution—a part essentially important, because it grew out of the conciliatory principles of the compact between the states! Instead of seeking to amend the constitution—they seek to *destroy* its operation, and in a case too the most delicate—for members of congress, who seem ready to undertake the *dictation* of a president to the people, are denied the privilege of being *electors* of one. It is clear the constitution designed that members of congress should have nothing to do in *president-making*, unless in the solitary case laid down, when a vote is to be taken by states. I do not think that any political measure ever devised, was more repugnant to the welfare of the people and the safety of the union, than that which is now contemplated; and, if it is not defeated, it, at least, shall be held guiltless of the consequences that will follow its success. If persons combine to impede the operation of a law, we call it treason—what then should we say of persons who unite to arrest the progress of positive constitutional provisions?

The fact should be ever present to the mind, that the proposed caucus is not for the support of *measures of policy*, resting on public opinion, but to act against the constitution. If this is not calculated to alarm every thinking republican, I do not know what it is that should awaken him to a sense of his danger.

Some weeks ago, more influenced by *feeling* than *reflection*, I expressed a favorable opinion of certain contemplated amendments of the constitution, in respect to the election of president. They had hardly left the press before I began to doubt whether I had not acted hastily, recollecting the saying of the venerable *Sherman*, that the most objectionable part of the constitution was the provision for amending it. This was meant as an admonition, rather than designed for a rule; and it is very certain that the constitution should not be changed without manifest cause; and, indeed, I begin to believe, that the change which has been made, by which the office of vice president is degraded, may be productive of more evil than good. But these matters are before me just now only for the purpose of introducing some extracts from a letter received last week, from one of the ablest statesmen and most stern and steady republicans of our day, who, reasoning against the proposed amendments,

has the following remarks, which are entirely applicable to the caucus subject. He says—

"The constitution was formed with extreme difficulty. It was the result of generous sacrifices, mutual forbearance and concession, and intended to be permanent. It prescribed, with peculiar care, the rules which should govern—and in no respect more anxiously than in regard to the selection of a chief magistrate. This was a case which the convention knew would bring into play all the vices of candidates, all the passions of expectants—and local and state jealousies and rivalships. The apportionment of representatives and the number of votes for the presidency were matters of most delicate adjustment; the basis on which they were adopted being less important than that they should be fixed. *It was the laying of foundation stones.* This government cannot last if they are loosened and displaced, at any election. If it suit to adopt one rule now, another four years may equally require a different one; so the constitution, the offspring of the purest patriotism and the most profound wisdom of the great men of the revolution, the fathers of our country, will be the tennis-ball of electioneering and plaything of candidates.—Some forget that the instrument which they attack is a system, not of detached parts which may be separated and new ones inserted, but so connected, dependent on, or growing out of each other, that each part is indispensable to the harmonious movement of all the parts.—Let us stand on the constitutional ground, as you and I did in 1798, and compare the doctrines of that day with those applied to certain matters now. We then were for preserving every *letter* of the compact, as a bond of our union," &c.

These points are always avoided by the friends of a caucus. They boldly propose to act against the constitution, but shrink from an argument about it. It is consistent. The man who intends to commit murder will not reason, lest passion should lose its dominion over him. If he calculate consequences, he will abstain—if he cares not for them, he will go on. The caucus now to be held, if held at all, is ostensibly, and we may say *honestly*, avowed to correct one of the *follies* of the constitution—by a midnight cabal, to set aside the work of the ablest and most worthy men that any country ever produced; saying, it is better that Mr. ——— should be president, and we become more important men than we are, than that our republican institutions should be preserved. We will do what we can to establish the principle, that is "legitimate" to conspire against the supreme law, framed by better men than ourselves and sanctioned by all the people; but if any lesser folks, not "members of congress," shall associate to impede the operation of the laws which we make, they shall be hung. We are superior to the constitution! It is true, we cannot be *electors* of a president, yet we may be greater than they by dictating whom the electors shall choose! But let those who speak thus beware what they do. A solemn day of account will come; and those who shall now justify one conspiracy to set aside the provisions of the compact, may feel the effect of others, and *like* legal conspiracies, hereafter to be formed, to set aside other provisions of it. If one part of the compromising principle is deranged, the rest will naturally fall; and the ruin will cover all who commenced the delapidation of the constitution. Let persons be recommended on account of their peculiar qualities and fitness for office, if any see proper so to act; but "frenzy to the brain" which shall engender a project to blast and wither the fixed principles of the supreme law of this republic,



the last hope of the oppressed of all nations, and "the home of the free."

These are my views of the subject. It must needs be believed, in common charity, that the "members of congress," *zealous for a caucus to prevent an election in the house*, have not considered the matter as affecting the *constitution*; else, it is impossible to suppose that they would enter into a *combination* against it.

THE TARIFF. At a meeting of the chamber of commerce of New York, held on the 26th ult. the following resolutions were adopted and ordered to be published—

*Resolved*, as the sense of this chamber, that the true and legitimate object of taxation is revenue; and that the power to lay and collect taxes and establish imposts, which is given to congress by the constitution of the United States, was not granted with the intention, nor will it bear the construction, that it may be so exercised as to *cherish and elevate one class at the expense of all the other classes of our citizens*.

*Resolved*, That the bill now before the house of representatives of the United States, for altering the tariff of duties, will, if it should become a law, be attended with the most pernicious consequences to the commerce, navigation and agriculture of the United States; that the increased duties which it proposes will operate as prohibitions and restrictions on trade—will promote exclusive interest at the national expense—will impair the revenue, and will, in direct repugnance to the equal and benign principles of our political institutions, impose heavy burdens on the great body of our citizens, and give to a small number the advantages of an oppressive monopoly.

*Resolved*, That the duty proposed on the raw materials, iron, hemp and wool, is so great as to be almost prohibitory—that it is calculated to delude the agricultural interest to support a measure which will enhance the price of winter clothing to every laboring man in the community—to increase the expense of almost every implement for farming, and every machine for manufacturing; and the cost of every ship or vessel in our extended inland, coasting and foreign commerce.

*Resolved*, That it is a duty incumbent on this chamber to express its decided opinion in opposition to the injurious and partial tendency of the proposed bill; and that a firm but respectful memorial to the national legislature, be prepared for this purpose, and be laid before this chamber, at a special meeting, to be called by the president to receive it.

*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to correspond with the commercial cities and other ports of the union, to invite their co operation in remonstrating against the bill now before congress, for increasing the tariff of duties, and that the committee be authorized to pursue such farther fair and proper measures for that purpose, as they may deem necessary.

Whereupon, Messrs. Woolsey, Boorman, Hurd, Carow and Fish, were appointed a committee to prepare and report a memorial to congress.

And the following gentlemen were appointed a committee of correspondence—Messrs. B. Lenox, March, Olmstead, Goodhue, Tibbets, R. J. Tucker, Sheldon, J. Hone, Thompson, Wright, Magee, J. Heard, G. Griswold, Phelps, Gallagher, Beeckman, Ogden, Bethune, De Rham, Dubois, Hoyt, J. A. Stevens.

A "chamber of commerce" is a high sounding appellation, and persons are disposed to believe that the opinions expressed by such bodies are commonly entertained by the merchants. This may be the case in the present instance—but I recollect when *eleven* persons, representing or calling themselves a "*chamber of commerce*," undertook to advise the general government to abandon what had been adopted as a great *national* system, to bring about reciprocity in the trade between the United States and the British West India colonies, &c.

So much has been said on the subject of manufactures, generally, and the propriety or impropriety of protecting them been so extensively argued, that I deem it necessary only to make a few brief remarks, by way of off set to the principles set forth in the preceding resolutions.

Have the protective, or rather *prohibitory* tariffs of Great Britain and France, &c. ruined the commerce, navigation and *agriculture* of those countries? It is in proof that the success of these depends on the success of the manufacturers, as furnishing the materials for commerce and navigation, and a market for the products of agriculture. It is by a steady attention to the protection of the industry of her people, no matter how applied, that Great Britain easily raises a revenue equal to 220,000,000 of dollars a year; and, for the want of that attention, that we feel it hard to pay 20,000,000, though our population is only about one-third less than her own, and a direct tax of five or six millions would half-scare us out of our wits. It is the ability to produce that furnishes the ability to pay—and, as to the interior commerce of a country, many times more important than the exterior, even in England, it is no matter whether a commodity is at a high price or a low one, if it remains *steady*, for other things will be regulated to it or by it. And out of the money, thus raised from the people, it is notorious that the British government gives heavy *bounties* on exports, that her people's product may pass into foreign markets on the lowest possible terms. The effect of this is employment at home and monopoly abroad. These general principles are well understood; and it is not for our *merchants*, who have profited by them, to complain of them. They, of all others, ought not to talk against "exclusive interests."

The commerce and navigation of the United States was built up, and is still sustained by, the self same principles that we now wish applied to the manufacturers of the country. The statute book is filled with acts for the protection of commerce; and I believe that every law which has been asked for to favor it, has been granted. By discriminatory duties, by the navy, by ministers and agents in many parts of the world, and even by the late *war*, we have expended, I had like to have said, hundreds of millions, for the protection of commerce and navigation, and I am willing to admit that we ever acted rightly. We still keep up squadrons of vessels in three seas to guard the interests of our merchants, and this is approved of—but the moment when the growers of grain, hemp, flax, wool, &c. and the makers and manufacturers of iron and cloths, &c. ask a pittance of *this* protection that should be common to all classes of the people, they, who possess it, begin to cry out, "Great is the Diana of the Ephesians," and for the same reasons that the people of that ancient city declaimed against Paul. In a pecuniary point of view, a calculation of dollars and cents, what odds does it make to me whether the sugar that I consume is brought hither in an American or a foreign vessel? Is the article better, the price less, or the *tax* more moderate? No!—Foreigners will gladly

fetch and carry for us—but we think it best to do these things for ourselves, even at the expense of millions drawn from the treasury every year, which would be retained if the *let-alone* system, which the merchants wish applied to the manufacturers, was applied to themselves. The revenue would not be the less, perhaps, if we did not possess one ship engaged in foreign trade, further than it might be affected by a reduced consumption on account of the reduced means of the people, from the want of the employment which the business of *navigation* affords. In proof of this, we may adduce the case of Hayti—the government of that island collects an annual revenue of nearly 1 300,000 dollars on articles imported or exported in the vessels of the United States.

If the “chamber of commerce” should lack arguments against the tariff, I would respectfully refer them to the debates that took place in congress in session at New York or Philadelphia, when discriminatory duties, the navy, &c. were under consideration. As I have before observed, many of the speeches then delivered against commerce and navigation, will do just as well against the tariff, by inserting *manufactures* in lieu of the words just used. All that is said now, all that can be said against the tariff, has been said against the protection which has been afforded to the mercantile class; and better said, perhaps, than it ever will be said again: but, happily, it was not said with effect. Navigation was protected and it has prospered—the navy was built, and the nation is proud of it: so manufactures will be established—and, in a very few years, the people will wonder at the opposition that was made to them. The time is coming when the growers of *cotton*, especially, will glory in it, as a national defence and their personal safety. *Of this, I am seriously convinced.*

**PROGRESS OF POPULATION.** At a census lately taken in the state of Ohio, the amount of free white males above the age of 21 years, was found to be 124,624—by a similar census taken in 1819 the amount was 98,780. There are, at present, 428 deaf and dumb persons in the state. It is shewn that the population of Ohio is still rapidly increasing, and must now be about 700 000.

The New York “Observer” a valuable paper, presents the “conjectural census” of a correspondent, which, we are told, was made out in 1820, before the returns of the marshals were published, and compares it with that inserted in the *Register* in 1816, *four years before*. The general result of this calculation is only 16,854 more than the real aggregate amount as ascertained by the census, whereas my estimate exceeded that amount in the sum of 326,012; on which the editor of the “Observer” remarks—“It is admitted that Mr. Niles’ judgment, in matters of this kind, is far superior to that of any other gentleman in the southern section of the union, but it must be confessed that he cannot beat the *yankees* in *guessing*.”

Now, this is giving to my eastern brethren a character for shrewdness of calculation and prescience of facts, that I am not willing to admit. That the superior calculator in the southern section, (as the editor is pleased to say that I am), should be excelled by a yankee, might easily happen—but that the yankees should possess that commanding excellence, goes rather beyond what I am disposed to allow.

Without contesting what is alleged—that the correspondent of the “Observer” really made his estimates before the result of the census was even

partially known to him, still, when they are compared with my estimates in 1816, they must appear very much like *PROPHECIES AFTER THE FACT*: for he must have been possessed of important information relative to the subject, which could not have been anticipated in 1816. If I had foreseen the terrible effects which resulted from the prostration of domestic industry in 1818, it is very certain that I should have reduced my estimates in a very large amount—and I would also have been influenced to make much reduction on account of the sudden check given to immigration from the old world, and the increased emigration of citizens of the United States, seamen and others, to the late South American colonies and elsewhere.

When the means of obtaining a livelihood are ample and easy, persons marry at a very early age. There always will be many that will marry without at all considering whether they shall be able to maintain a family or not—but we must allow some discretion to a great majority of the young people, and suppose that the advice of their parents and friends will have much weight with them. And the fact is, that the “hard times” brought about by the almost complete destruction of the great manufacturing establishments that grew up during the war, the casting of some hundreds of thousands of persons, perhaps, (or the families of such), from the productive into the consuming classes\* the excess of labor thrown upon agriculture, and the wandering life of thousands in search of employment, had a powerful effect on the progress of the population of the United States. With the additional knowledge of all these things, though the gentleman may not have had my estimates and the reasons for them before him. I contend that he ought to have arrived much nearer at the truth than it could have been expected that I should, *four years before*; because the matters here suggested would naturally present themselves to the mind of a statistical writer: and, as to the *location* of the population, this after-knowledge was important.

**EXTRA.** In the house of representatives, on the 30th ultimo, a member rose, in his place, to state, in an informal way, that a certain dispute which had happened between two honorable gentlemen, had been honorably adjusted. Every body will be glad to hear this—but will think that the floor of congress is not a proper place, either to quarrel or announce that a quarrel has ended. The first, however, may and will sometimes occur in the heat of debate, and a prompt explanation, in case of a misunderstanding, is well—but a deliberate annunciation, by an indifferent person, that what had happened in the house had been adjusted *out* of the house, apparently sanctions, or, at least, gives a sort of importance to the previous quarrel, which, in my opinion, does not become the gravity of a legislative body.

THE SMALL POX still prevails in Philadelphia, and carries off about thirty persons a week. A vessel from that city has been quarantined at New Orleans, the disease having appeared on board of her. It has spread through some of the adjacent parts of

\*I do not refer to the manufacturing classes only—many other branches of business were almost equally affected by the “changed times,” and thousands of young men, in different employments, to whom it might have seemed prudent to marry in 1816, would have esteemed it as madness to have encumbered themselves with families, two or three years after.



Pennsylvania, a number of persons have died of it in the neighborhood of Boston, and a case has happened both in Baltimore and Annapolis, which are directly traced to the city first named, from whence also it has reached the eastern shore of Maryland. Prevention is easy—why do people neglect it?

A vessel has arrived at Barbadoes from Philadelphia, one of the crew of which had died of the small pox. She was immediately ordered off, and directed not to come within gun shot of any part of the island.

Five persons, of one family, of the name of Reed, lately died of the small pox, at Lexington, Mass. in the space of twenty-five days, to wit—January 1, Thaddeus Reed, aged 68 years; January 5, Mrs. Reed, aged 66; Jan. 22, Phebe, wife of Mr Thaddeus Reed, Jr. aged 27; January 25, infant daughter of Thaddeus and Phebe Reed, aged 3 months; Luther Prescott, son-in-law of Thaddeus Reed, aged 29.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, is now in session at Washington.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. The lieutenant governor of Virginia, in the absence of governor Pleasants, has laid before the legislature of this state a resolution, which has passed the senate and house of representatives of the state of Georgia, proposing the following amendment to the constitution of the United States—

"That no part of the constitution of the United States ought to be construed, or shall be construed, to authorize the importation or ingress of any person of color, into any one of the United States, contrary to the laws of such state."

THE SEMINOLE INDIANS are said to have committed some depredations on the inhabitants of the neighborhood of St. Mark's. They were inflamed at the recent treaty, and the laying out of a new road through their country; and fears were entertained for the safety of the commissioners, col. Gadsden and lieut. Ripley, who were to survey and mark the lines of the land assigned to the Seminoles.

We have more unpleasant intelligence from Arkansas. It is stated that a party of hunters, consisting of twenty-one persons, were attacked on the waters of the Red River, about the middle of November, by a band of Osages, reported to be 200 strong, and all of them supposed to be killed save one, who recognized the mangled remains of some of his late associates, when forced from his hiding place in search of food. A subsequent account says that another party of hunters had also been attacked, and some of them killed. It is apparent that the Indians are resolved to defend their hunting grounds—and can they be blamed for it? The game is almost every thing to them—their food, raiment and medium of commerce. Our hunters ought not to trespass on the Indian lands. We would not allow them to trespass on ours. The rule should work both ways.

MARYLAND. It is with extreme mortification we are compelled to state, that the bill to confirm an act, entitled an act to extend to all the citizens of Maryland the same civil rights and religious privileges that are enjoyed under the constitution of the United States, has been negatived in the house of delegates. It is believed that it would have passed, if a considerable number of the members had not previously pledged themselves to vote against it, to gratify the prejudices of their constituents.

Comment is useless. Indeed, the language that would be fitting for the subject, would be very unsuitable to the personal respect due to many worthy men who voted in the negative.

The yeas and nays were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Speaker, Leigh, Gough, Millard, Ireland, Chesley, Dalrymple, Weems, Johnson, Henderson, Gerry, Bryan, Semmes, E. B. Duvall, Wootton, Clark, Hughes, Carroll, Franklin, Purnell, Riley, Cromwell, W. Stenort, W. G. D. Worthington, Peter, Bruce, Sprigg, McMahon—28.

Nays—Messrs. Gale, Hodges, Howard, Linthcum, C. R. Stewart, Ighart, Millar, Eichen, Rogerson, Garner, J. T. H. Worthington, Loeckerman, Lloyd, Martin, Spencer, Jones, Dennis, Bratton, Dashiell, Pitt Lake, Willis, Hutson, Kerr, Hopper, Meconikin, Moffett, Nicholson, Tarbutt, Fisher, Kemp Whiteford, Sewell, Norris, Elijah Barwick, Douglass, Edwd Barwick, Gabby, Bowles, Merrick, Kilgour, Williams, W. Duvall, McHenry—44.

BANKING. The capital of the Farmers bank of Virginia is 2,000,000 dollars—one sixth of which belongs to the state; and on this part the sum of \$333,400 has been paid out of the dividends on the stock held by individuals, the state having also received full dividends on the shares from the beginning, according to the charter, amounting to \$271,721. This enormous bonus has rendered the stock in this bank not the most desirable property that a person might hold.

CIVILIZATION OF THE INDIANS. The expenditures of the year 1823, under the act of March 3, 1819, for civilizing the Indian tribes, amounted to 11,135 32 dollars. The money was principally expended in the establishment and support of schools, superintended by various missionaries.

JAMAICA. A petition has been sent to the king of England, by the legislature of Jamaica, in which the petitioners say—"Let your royal parliament become the lawful owners of our property by purchase, and we will retire from the island, and leave it a free-field for modern philanthropy to work upon. We cannot submit to the degradation of having our internal interests regulated by the commons of Great Britain, whose powers within that realm are not superior to those which we, the assembly, have ever exercised within the island of Jamaica."

Great apprehensions were entertained of an insurrection of the slaves in the neighborhood of Montego Bay—and the merchants and citizens generally were compelled to take up arms.

"THE PILOT, a tale of the sea," by the author of the Spy, Pioneers, &c has been published. The first edition, 3,000 copies, was disposed of in a few days.

AMERICAN DESERTS. There is an extensive desert in the territory of the United States, west of the Mississippi, which is described in Long's "Expedition to the Rocky Mountains." It extends, from the base of the Rocky Mountains, 400 miles to the east, and is 500 miles from north to south. There are deep ravines, in which the brooks and rivers meander, skirted by a few stunted trees; but all the elevated surface is a barren desert, covered with sand, gravel, pebbles, &c. There are a few plants, but nothing like a tree, to be seen on these desolate plains, and seldom is a living creature to be met with. The Platte, the Arkansas, and other rivers, flow through this dreary waste.

**INDIAN ANTIQUITIES.** *Bowling Green, Ken. Nov. 20, 1823.* Gen. Covington has handed us some specimens of Indian antiquities, which he has discovered at his salt works, on Drake's Creek, twelve miles from Bowling Green. As his hands were digging away the earth, for some purpose, a few days ago, they came to numerous fragments of salt boilers, with the remains of furnaces, great quantities of cinders, coals, &c. There was every indication that our predecessors used the spot for the same purpose for which the general is now using it. Among the specimens which he brought us, are two pieces of the boilers. They are made of clay, mixed with a shining substance, not unlike the composition of common crucibles, as hard as our best potter's ware, about a quarter of an inch thick, and from two and a half to three feet in diameter, with flat bottoms. The ashes, in vast beds, have turned to a stoney substance, resembling pumice stone. The general intends further excavating the place, and examining the whole extent of this ancient salt manufactory. He informs us that trees of the largest dimensions grow upon the spot [*Correspondent.*]

**ST. LAWRENCE AND CHAMPLAIN.** By the report of a committee appointed at Ogdensburg, in August last, to ascertain the height of land, and such obstructions as might exist to opening a canal navigation, between the river St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain, it appears that the highest land above the lake is 1,245 feet; the whole estimated length of the proposed route of this undertaking is 130 miles—and the whole amount of lockage 1,650 feet. It is presumed that the summit level can be supplied with water from the Chataugay Lake, which is 505 feet higher than the level, and has an area of 4,000 acres. The committee consider the advantages likely to result from this work, sufficient to warrant the expense of its construction.

**THE COLLEGES.** The "New York Observer" gives us a valuable little table, shewing the expense of education at Middlebury, Dartmouth, Williams, Amherst, Harvard, Yale, Brown and Union colleges, including boarding, room rent, and all incidentals. The average of the whole is \$164 41 per annum. The highest, at Harvard, 251 55—lowest, at Middlebury, 106 32; Amherst 112 92; Yale 180; Union 200—the rest about 150 dollars.

The following is given as a correct statement, taken from the catalogues of 1823, of the number of students in the several northern colleges, including the Amherst institutions, with the number in each belonging to Massachusetts.

1823.	Under graduates.	From Mass.
Harvard	267	192
Williams,	112	71
Amherst,	126	79
Yale, Conn.	374	68
Brown, R. I.	154	94
Bowdoin, Maine	123	15
Waterville, do.	34	5
Dartmouth, N. H.	141	21
Middlebury, Vermont	35	6
Burlington, do.	53	0
Union, N. Y.	209	18
Total	1684	569

**COMMON SCHOOLS, in New York.** The report of the superintendent of common schools in this state, to the legislature, states, among other facts, all the counties, fifty four in number, and all the towns, six hundred and eighty-four, have, (with the exception

of twenty-seven towns), presented their reports for the last year. That there is in this state, 7,332 common schools. That, within the last year, three hundred and thirty-one new school districts have been formed and organized. That 400,534 children were instructed for the space of eight months. That 25,861 more children were educated during the year 1823 than during 1822. That 182,802 dollars of public moneys have been expended during the last year, for the support of common schools, and to this may be added more than 850,000 dollars from the funds of individuals, making more than a million of dollars. [*Mer. Ad.*]

**SCHOOLS.** The following interesting statement is copied from the Boston Recorder. Viewed in connection with the fact, that, in most of the western states, a reservation of one section of land, in each township, has been made by law, for the support of common schools, besides a liberal provision for seminaries of a higher order, we find here a pledge for the moral and intellectual advancement of our country, beyond any thing which other countries have witnessed. It is said that, in England, only one child in fifteen possesses the means of being taught to read and write; in Wales, one in thirty five. In some of our states, every child may be said to possess such means.

*New Hampshire*, with a population of \$244,000, only pays an annual tax, for the support of schools, of \$90,000.

The *Connecticut* school fund amounted, in 1821, to \$1,700,000. The amount paid to the towns from the income of this fund, in 1818, was \$70,000, exceeding by 22,000, the amount raised by tax for the same object.

The *New York* common school fund consisted, in 1822, of \$1,130,130 and 25,000 acres of land. It yields annually \$77,417. It appeared, from the report of the superintendent, in 1820, that nine-tenths of all the children in the state, between 5 and 15 years of age, received instruction. Besides the common schools, there are more than forty incorporated academics in the state.

The literary fund, which was appropriated by the legislature for the encouragement of literature, amounted, in 1822, to \$99,535, which afforded an income of \$5,142.

The literary fund of *Virginia* amounted, in 1818, to \$1,114,159. It was supposed that this sum, with the revenues from other sources for the same object, would yield an income of \$90,000. Of this income, \$45,000, annually, are appropriated by the legislature for the support of common schools.

Two hundred thousand dollars were appropriated by the legislature of *Georgia*, in 1817, for the support of common schools.

**WIT.** At a late meeting of the *New York Historical Society*, an anniversary discourse was pronounced by William Sampson, Esq. on the origin and early history of the *Common Law*. The design of the orator was to show the barbarous origin of this law, and the consequent impropriety of its general application in the present improved and enlightened state of jurisprudence, &c. After the business of the society had been concluded, the members sat down to a dinner, at which many toasts were drank. Amongst the happiest of these are the following:

"By his honor the Recorder—Our common law. May it not fall beneath the great but blind strength of our Sampson."



"By Mr. Sampson.—The Recorder and the common law: may he, like *Sampson*, take the honey and leave the carcass."

**NAMES.** A gentleman advertises for sale, in a Worcester (Mass.) paper, his farm, in *No-Town*. A man in Pennsylvania has for sale, a house and fine garden, in *Paradise*. In Maine, several persons have been driven out of *Eden*, in consequence of the fall from wealth to poverty of the son of *Adam*, of whom they bought their lands, and whose title was not a good one.

**SHOCKING.** A Paris paper gives the following account from a person worthy of confidence:

"The notary of a little town in the neighborhood of the capital, a very respectable man, received one of his friends, at his house, at a social party, at which a little play was introduced. The guest in taking out his purse, unguardedly showed that it contained a large sum in gold. At ten o'clock the party dispersed, and he set out for home alone, through a small but thick and shady grove, in the midst of which he was suddenly met by a man, who put his pistol to his breast and demanded his money. What was his surprise to recognise, in the thief, a young man who had been of the party, and the son of his friend! Without saying a word he gave up his watch and purse, and pretending to fly towards home, soon changed his course, and by a different path returned to the house which he had left, and made known all the particulars to his friend, telling him that the robber was none other than his son. The astonished father immediately went to his son's apartment, where he found him asleep, or pretending to sleep; but observing a purse and a watch lying on the table, which he recognised as the lost property, he took a loaded pistol, and, standing by the bed side, shot his son through the head, and killed him on the spot. The father has been arrested, and is now in prison for this shocking crime."

**IMPORTANT LAW DECISION.** An important decision to magistrates, in the case of *Lewis* against *Jones*, recently took place in the court of common pleas. It was a certiorari to *Michael Freytag*, esq. a justice of the peace of Philadelphia county, and the principal exception taken to the proceedings was, that the execution was returnable generally in twenty days, without designating any particular day upon which it should be returned. The defendant, in support of the exception, produced a recent decision of the court of common pleas of York county, in which a similar objection was sustained by judge *Franklin*.

The court, in pronouncing their decision, declared, that the practice under the act of 1810 had been uniform; that all executions issued since then had been similar to that under consideration; that this exception had never been agitated before; and that, if ever there was a case in which the maxim of "*communis error facit jus*" was properly applicable, it was the one before the court. The court did not however recognise the original practice as erroneous, but considered, under a fair principle of construction, that an execution, returnable "within twenty days," might be considered as returnable on the twentieth day. The judgment of the justice was confirmed.

*Philadelphia paper.*

**PENNSYLVANIA. Militia, arms, &c.**—Brief abstract from the returns of the adjutant general, just laid before the legislature:

Men.	
Governor and commander in chief	1
Major generals	16
Brigadier generals	32
Adjutant general	1
Staff of general officers	192
Infantry, including officers	134,532
<i>Volunteer corps:</i>	
Cavalry, (34 tr ops)	1,614
Artillery, (30 companies)	1,528
Infantry, (202 do.)	13,560
Riflemen, (125 do.)	7,036
	23,738

Grand total 158,512  
In 16 divisions, 32 brigades and 129 regiments.

<i>Public arms, &amp;c.</i>	
Field pieces, brass	30
Do. iron	13
	43
Muskets in the arsenals	8,860
Do. in the brigades	16,803
	25,663
Rifles in the arsenals	1,397
Do. in the brigades	601
	1,998
Repeating muskets, in the arsenals	500
Do. swivels do.	35
Muskets in the brigades, (private property)	3,791
Rifles do. do. do. do.	13,517
Cartridge boxes and belts, in arsenals	9,154
Do. do. (private property)	5,335
	14,489
Bayonet scabbards and belts, in arsenals	12,067
Do. do. (private property)	1,984
	14,051
Knapsacks, in arsenals	12,145
Canteens, do.	10,624
Tents and camp equipage, for 20,000 men.	

**COMMERCE OF HAVANA.** Statement of tonnage which has entered the port of Havana from the United States, from the 1st Jan. to the 31st Dec. 1823, inclusive.

UNITED STATES.	TONNAGE.			
	Ports.	American.	Spanish.	Other Nations. Total.
New Orleans	8,182	1,953	64	10,199
Florida	1,866½	225½	00	2,092½
Savannah	1,227	00	00	1,227
Charleston	7,327½	150	272	7,749½
North Carolina	2,836½	00	00	2,836½
Norfolk	417½	100	00	517½
Baltimore	5,223	1,434	00	6,657
Philadelphia	4,876½	60	00	4,936½
New York	8,516	00	00	8,516
New Haven	240	00	00	240
New London	1,884	00	00	1,884
Warren, R. I.	902½	00	00	902½
Newport, R. I.	1,662	00	00	1,662
Bristol, R. I.	2,464	00	00	2,464
Providence, R. I.	3,537½	00	00	3,537½
Boston	10,934	00	00	10,934
Salem	2,102½	00	00	2,102½
Newburyport	265	00	00	265
Portsmouth, N. H.	1,540	00	00	1,540
Portland	11,619½	00	00	11,619½
Bath	2,584½	00	00	2,584½
Wiscasset	149	00	00	149
Castine	1,022½	00	00	1,022½
Other ports	1,449	00	00	1,449
	82,828½	3,862½	336	87,087

*Recapitulation.* There entered in Havana, during the year--274 Spanish merchantmen; 708 American; 96 English; 19 Dutch; 18 French; 16 Hamburg; 15 Danish; 15 Bremen; 4 Swedish; 1 Hanoverian; 1 Oldenburg and 1 Lubeck; 61 Spanish vessels of war; 53 American; 84 English and 1 French, which makes a total of 1,317 vessels.

CARLOS BENKE, *Interpreter of the Consulado*

**PRESIDENTIAL. Calculations!**—A writer in the Richmond Enquirer makes the following distribution of the votes to be taken at the ensuing presidential election—

New York, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia, for Mr. Crawford—87 votes.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey and Maryland, for Mr. Adams—70.

Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi, for General Jackson—52.

Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, for Mr. Clay—41.

South Carolina for Mr. Calhoun—11.

He, however, thinks it very possible that Pennsylvania and Maryland,\* and, perhaps, Rhode Island and Mississippi may vote for Mr. Crawford—so that he would have 133 votes, or one more than a majority.

A correspondent of the editor of the REGISTER, assigns—

Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, New Jersey and Maryland, to Mr. Adams—106 votes.

Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, to General Jackson—52.

Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia, to Mr. Crawford—51.

Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, to Mr. Clay—41.

South Carolina to Mr. Calhoun—11.

So that each person would be short of a constitutional majority, as follows: Mr. Adams 25; gen. Jackson 79; Mr. Crawford 80; Mr. Clay 90; and Mr. Calhoun 120.

Other calculators would, perhaps, nearly as much vary the result in favor of other candidates—but all mainly go to shew that people are very ready to believe what they wish.

The *New Hampshire Sentinel*, of the 23d ultimo, says—"In this state in June last, Mr. Adams' friends had thoughts of calling a meeting of the members of the legislature; but, as no person could be found in the opposition, after diligent inquiry, the subject was permitted to rest for twelve months."

**Massachusetts.** At a meeting of the republican members of the legislature of Massachusetts, convened in the United States court room, on Friday evening, 23d instant, the following preamble and resolutions were reported by a committee, chosen at a primary meeting, and were *unanimously* adopted:—

\*No one can venture to say who will get the vote of Maryland for the presidency; because circumstances may require a giving-up of personal preferences for the support of general principles, and the people are not disposed to throw away their votes; but, after much communication with those whose judgment must be respected, it appears to me as a settled opinion, that, the district system being preserved, Mr. Crawford cannot obtain more than one vote in this state, about which there will be a warm and doubtful contest.

As the people of the United States will have to discharge an highly important and responsible duty, in making a selection of a wise, experienced and patriotic individual, to supply the place which will become vacant by the retirement of the virtuous and venerated James Monroe, from the first official station in this country; and as the people of Massachusetts feel, in common with their brethren in the other states, a deep interest in this interesting subject; and as an opportunity now presents itself, for collecting the sentiment of the people at large, through the republican members of the legislature now assembled in the city of Boston: those members cannot permit the opportunity to be lost, without making a temperate expression of their views, in relation to some individual, who may be the most suitable, in their opinion, to succeed their present excellent chief magistrate. In expressing these views, however, they have reason to congratulate each other, and the nation at large, that so many men of purity, capacity and patriotism, are presented to the republic, competent to be placed at the head of the federal government. And happy is it for us, that, in performing a duty which may be due to the American nation, we can express a preference for one among several distinguished citizens, without the fear of suggesting invidious comparisons.

The republicans of Massachusetts, in expressing a preference for one individual, hold, at the same time, the virtues and services of others in the highest esteem; and they indulge the hope of seeing them long continued to be the objects of popular affection, and the recipients of the most distinguished honors of the nation.

Actuated by sentiments like these, the republican members of the legislature, feel confident that a promulgation of their present views cannot lead to any dangerous or unhappy results; and especially, as every disposition is cherished by them, to acquiesce in the decision which a majority of the republicans of the union may hereafter make, in relation to the great question before them. And, while the republicans of this commonwealth await this decision, with a solicitude naturally excited by the importance of the determination to be made, they trust that the opinions now expressed, will continue to be the subject of constant examination; and if the convictions of truth shall, at any time hereafter, urge a relinquishment of existing partialities, the candor by which they profess to be influenced, will always induce them to yield to every suggestion calculated to produce, on the part of their country, an honorable and correct result upon the great question which is about to be submitted to the nation: Therefore,

*Resolved*, That the ability, experience, integrity, and patriotism of John Quincy Adams; his manly efforts to defend the principles of that government, under which, in God's Providence, we hope to live and die; his unshaken fortitude and resolution in all political exigencies; his long, faithful and valuable services under the patronage of all the presidents of the United States, present him to the people of this nation, as a man eminently qualified to subserve the best interests of his country, and as a statesman without reproach.

*Resolved*, That a man, who has given such continued and indubitable pledges of his patriotism and capacity, may be safely placed at the head of this nation; every impulse of his heart, and every dictate of his mind, must unite promptly in the support of the interests, the honor, and the liberty of his country.



*Resolved*, That *John Quincy Adams* is hereby recommended by us to the people of the United States, as the most suitable candidate for the office of president, at the approaching election.

JAMES WARE, *Chairman*.

Attest, *James K. Frothingham*, Secretary.

*Rhode Island*. At a meeting of citizens from twenty-seven out of thirty-one towns in this state, holden at the state house, in Providence, on the twentieth day of Jan. 1824—

*Nathan B. Sprague*, esq. was called to the chair; and *Nathan M. Wheaton*, esq. of Warren, was chosen secretary.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, our fellow citizens, in different parts of the country, have deemed it expedient to express their opinions on the merits of the several candidates for the office of *president* of the United States, and have designated the persons whom they considered most worthy of this high honor and sacred trust: And, whereas, a silence, on our part, might be construed into indifference, or a disposition to surrender our own opinions to those who may be disposed to substitute *their* will for that of the people: Therefore,

*Resolved*, That we consider it our right and duty, to designate, in common with our fellow citizens, the person whom we prefer, and whose election to this important station would, in our opinion, most conduce to the prosperity and happiness of our country.

*Resolved*, That, although we duly acknowledge the talents and public services of *all* the candidates for the presidency, we have the fullest confidence in the acknowledged ability, integrity and experience of *John Quincy Adams*, the accomplished scholar, the true republican, the enlightened statesman and the honest man; and we are desirous that his merits should be rewarded with the first office in the gift of the people of the United States—that his future services may continue unto us those blessings which, under the present administration of the general government, we have so abundantly enjoyed.

*Resolved*, That the foregoing resolutions be signed by the chairman and secretary of this meeting.

NATHAN B. SPRAGUE, *Chairman*.

N. M. WHEATON, *Secretary*.

[The above described meeting appears to have been composed of the members of the legislature, though they have not been pleased to designate themselves as such. All parties were invited. The vote was as follows: for Mr. Adams 43, and Messrs. Clinton, Crawford and Cheves, one each—given by ballot.

*New York*. The report and resolutions, adverse to those of Tennessee, have been accepted and adopted by the assembly of New-York—70 votes for, 42 against.

Meetings have been held in the city of New York and at several other places, at which resolutions have been passed, declaring that the electors of president ought to be chosen by the people, &c. From the proceedings had in the legislature, it is impossible, as yet, to determine what course will be adopted.

The report of the committee of nine, was debated on the 31st ult. in the house of representatives, and the prospect was that the bill would be so amended as to give the election of electors to the people, on liberal and correct principles.

*Maryland*. In the house of delegates, on Monday last, the bill which had passed the senate, pro-

viding that the electors of president should be elected by a *general ticket*, was rejected as follows:

Affirmative—Messrs. Johnson, Turbutt, Fisher, Boon, W. Steuart—5.

Negative—Messrs. Speaker, Leigh, Gough, Millard, Dorsey, Ireland, Coburn, Hodges, Howard, Linthecum, C. R. Stewart, Iglehart, Chesley, Dalrymple, Weems, Millar, Edelen, Rogerson, Garner, J. T. H. Worthington, Ely, Lookerman, Lloyd, Martin, Spencer, Jones, Dennis, Bratton, Dashiell, Pitt, Lake, Willis, Hutson, Gerry, Semmes, E. B. Davall, Wootton, Clark, Hughes, Hopper, Meconiken, Moffett, Nicholson, Kemp, Cromwell, Whiteford, Norris, Steele, Elijah Barwick, Douglass, Ed. Barwick, W. G. D. Worthington, Gabby, Bowles, Merrick, Peter, Kilgour, Williams, W. Duvall, Bruce, Sprigg, McHenry—62.

→ This is a wonderful and most unexpected result. It was believed, a few days since, that there was a majority in favor of a general ticket, that Maryland might, for the first time, give a full vote on the presidential question. It cannot be accounted for on any other principle, than that of an apprehension, suddenly entertained, of the power of the vote of *Baltimore*, presumed to be favorable to the election of general Jackson. Besides, there are local reasons why the force of *Baltimore* should not be snewn by a *general ticket*—growing out of late local events, which have caused no small degree of excitement; about which we do not wish to make any remarks just now.

*North Carolina*. A ticket, for the support of Mr. Calhoun, is getting up in this state, in opposition to that lately fixed on by the friends of Mr. Crawford, at Raleigh. It is called 'anti caucus,' and its friends are sanguine of its success.

*Indiana*. In the house of representatives, Jan. 7. Mr. Blake presented the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, the encouragement given to caucus nominations, for the offices of president and vice president of the United States, excites in us the liveliest apprehensions for the safety of the union; because we believe it to be a practice, trammelling the people in the exercise of their dearest franchise; at war with their feelings, and the principles of their political institutions; nourishing the growth of party intrigue, which carries, in its train, every species of dangerous and degrading corruption; and a practice which, if not checked in its progress, will ultimately undermine the sacred rights, the prosperity and happiness of the American people. Therefore, in obedience to our duty to the state we represent, to our fellow citizens of the union:

*Resolved*, by the house of representatives of the general assembly of the state of Indiana, That it is the right of the people, reserved by them in the constitution, to elect the president and vice president of the United States; and that any attempt, by congressional nominations, in caucus or otherwise, to exercise this invaluable privilege, unless authorized by the constitution, should be regarded, by the American people, as a dangerous encroachment on their rights, tending to the ruin of the republic.

*Resolved*, further, That his excellency the governor, be requested to transmit to our senators and representatives in congress, this plain and matured opinion, expressed by the house of representatives of the people of this state.

Mr. Nelson moved to indefinitely postpone the further consideration thereof; which was decided in the affirmative—ayes 36, nays 8.

*Alabama.* After the resolutions which passed both houses of the legislature, in favor of the claims of gen. Jackson to the presidency, were returned by the governor, with his veto, they were laid on the table, and a resolution was subsequently introduced in the house of representatives, and adopted by both branches, requesting the speaker of the house of representatives and president of the senate, to transmit a copy of the joint resolutions to the executive of each state, and to each of the representatives and senators of that state in congress.

**FOREIGN NEWS.** The British funds were improving—3 per cent. consols 85½.

Accounts have been received of the death of sir R. Mends, commander of the British naval forces on the African coast.

Mr. Williams, the counsel of one of the persons imprisoned in London as an accomplice in the celebrated murder of Mr. Weare, has published, in the London newspapers, a long and vehement protest against the accounts of the affair which are daily issued in their columns. Among his remarks are the following:

"When before, in the annals of this kingdom, was a prisoner, untried, and therefore, in the eyes of our law, *innocent*, shut out from all intercourse with his relatives and friends?—a prisoner, connected by blood and marriage with numerous persons of great wealth and respectability, all believing him incapable of the crime laid to his charge; left destitute—almost suffered to starve in his cell, because not one of his relatives or friends could, in any way, correspond with him, without the certainty of being held up to the public as an accomplice, and the probability even of being imprisoned on suspicion. On behalf of the unfortunate prisoner, Probert, I do most solemnly protest against the conduct of the press towards him.

"In conclusion, I shall only say, I am convinced my client has not forfeited his life to the laws of his country; and that, if he loses it, he will have been murdered by the press."

It is supposed that 40,000 persons, chiefly of the most respectable classes, have left Spain on account of the success of "legitimacy." Llobera, at the head of 5,000 men, submitted to the baron d'Eroles, in Catalonia—but some bands still appear to hold out.

The London Courier mentions that the duchess of Anhalt-Bernburg, sister of the elector of Hesse, had committed suicide, in consequence of ill treatment received from her brother. She is said to have been endowed with estimable qualities and to have been cherished by her acquaintance.

The Greeks beat the Turks at Lapsi, on the 1st Oct. and killed 2,000 of them. The loss of the former was 200 men and 15 *women*. The Eolian females have formed a corps, and rival their fathers, husbands and brothers.

A letter from Smyrna, dated 22nd Nov. has been received at Boston. It states that a naval action was lately fought, in which the Greeks captured a sloop of war and several brigs, &c. The sloop formerly belonged to New York, was captured by the English and sold by them to the Turks. Official news of the surrender of Corinth to the Greeks, had been received—the prisoners had arrived at Smyrna, under the capitulation. This is a very important event.

The revenue derived by Chili from the customs and excise amount to only \$1,100,000, and the other receipts do not exceed 200,000 more; the annual expenses are 1,568,948, besides 400,000 more

for interest and charges on the foreign debt; so there is an annual deficit of \$666,948.

The royalists in Peru appear to have been severely defeated, and to have retired far into the interior. Gen. Sucre had met the vanguard of La Serna, and the latter lost from 1,000 to 1,200 men in the affair.

Mr. Rodney had not arrived at Buenos Ayres on the 7th Nov. Negotiations had been entered into with the Portuguese at Monte Video for a suspension of hostilities.

Mexico has been declared, by the congress, to be a *federal republic*, and the first president is to be named by the deputies.

Two transport ships have arrived at Barbadoes—They left England in company with two line of battle ships and some other vessels of war, that were hourly expected—their object not known.

*Latest*—from London papers of the 15th Dec. received at New York.

The king of Spain has appointed the marquis Casa Rujo his prime minister. An affray took place in the streets of Madrid between some French and Spanish soldiers, in which three persons were killed and twenty-four wounded. To prevent a repetition of similar scenes, the *Spanish* troops have been ordered from Madrid! It is added, that seventeen persons, concerned in this affray, have been shot. So it does not appear to have been an accidental rencontre. There was also a similar contest at Pampeluna, the Spaniards crying out "death to the French," some of whom were attacked and wounded. The inquisition is not yet re-established, but the king is said to favor it.

7,000 individuals are confined in the prisons of Lisbon, for political offences.

The population of Rome was lately ascertained to be 136,269, exclusive of about 7,000 Jews.

The Turks are said to have gained some important advantage in Candia. Being reinforced by the Egyptians, they left Cana, and destroyed five villages of the Greeks, killing and wounding many, and carrying off 2 or 3000 prisoners. This bad news is, however, denied at Hydra, &c. Great preparations are making on both sides for battle.

The most delicate attentions are paid to general Mina in England. The people seem resolved that he shall not want for any thing that they can give him.

The British are about to raise four or five additional regiments. We notice the fitting out and sailing of several ships of war.

Vienna letters mention the resolution of the two emperors to restore the order of the knights of Jerusalem to their pristine power, and that Hydra and Cyprus would, in all probability, be purchased for their future residence.

American stocks at London, on the 14th December. United States bank shares, £23 a 23 5s; three per cents 71 a 71½; fives for 1820, 97½ a 98; 1821, 99 a 100; sixes, for 1814, 100; for 1815, 101½ a 102; sevens, 96;

## Greek Question.

SPEECH OF MR. RANDOLPH,

*Delivered in the house of representatives, January 24.*

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Taylor in the chair, on the state of the union, and resumed the consideration of Mr. Webster's resolution for sending an agent to Greece, and the amendment thereto proposed by Mr. Poinsett, which proposes to limit the resolve to the expression of a sentiment decisively favorable to the Greek cause.



The depending question having been stated—

Mr. Randolph rose and said, that it was, to him, a subject of unfeigned regret, that the very few unpremeditated words into which, a few days since, he had been so suddenly and unexpectedly betrayed, should, in the opinion of those for whose judgment he had much greater deference than for his own, have begot a necessity for some further illustration. He could, with the most serious and unaffected sincerity, assure the committee, that, whenever he was so unfortunate as to be under the necessity of trespassing on their attention, the pain which it gave them to listen, was not greater than that which he had in addressing them; and he hoped that that consideration would secure a respectful attention to the little—the very little, that he had to say.

Sir, said Mr. R. the resolution before you, if we are to take the word of the honorable gentleman that moved it, is, in itself, almost nothing—a speck in the political horizon: but, sir, no man better knows than the honorable mover, that it is from clouds of that portent, in the moral and political, as well as in the natural atmosphere, that storms, the most disastrous in their consequences, usually proceed. The resolution, in itself, is nothing, when compared with the consequences which it involves. It appears to me that the bearings and consequences of the measure proposed by this resolution have not yet been traced to their utmost extent; nor, by any means, Mr. R. said, did he intend to undertake the task. But he would give the committee, as succinctly as he could, some of the views in which it presented itself to him.

It is with serious concern and alarm, said Mr. R. that I have heard doctrines broached in this debate, fraught with consequences more disastrous to the best interests of this people than any that I ever heard advanced during the five and twenty years that I have been honored with a seat on this floor. They imply, to my apprehension, a total and fundamental change of the policy pursued by this government, *ab urbe condita*—from the foundation of the republic to the present day. Are we, sir, to go on a crusade, in another hemisphere, for the propagation of two objects—objects as dear and delightful to my heart as to that of any gentleman in this, or in any other assembly—liberty and religion—and, in the name of these holy words—by this powerful spell, is this nation to be conjured and persuaded out of the high way of heaven—out of its present comparatively happy state, into all the disastrous conflicts arising from the policy of European powers, with all the consequences which flow from them? Liberty and religion, sir! I believe that nothing similar to this proposition is to be found in modern history, unless in the famous decree of the French national assembly, which brought combined Europe against them, with its united strength, and, after repeated struggles, finally effected the downfall of the French power. Sir, I am wrong—there is another example of like doctrine; and you find it among that strange and peculiar people—in that mysterious book, which is of the highest authority with them. (for it is at once their gospel and their law), the Koran; which enjoins it to be the duty of all good Moslems to propagate its doctrines at the point of the sword—by the edge of the cimeter. The character of that people is a peculiar one: they differ from every other race. It has been said here, that it is four hundred years since they encamped in Europe. Sir, they were encamped, on the spot where we now find them, before this country was discovered,

and their title to the country which they occupy is, at least, as good as ours. They hold their possessions there by the same title by which all other countries are held—possession, obtained, at first, by a successful employment of force, confirmed by time, usage and prescription—the best of all possible titles. Their policy, Mr. R. said, had been, not tortuous, like that of other states of Europe, but straight forward: they had invariably appealed to the sword, and they held by the sword. The Russ had, indeed, made great encroachments on their empire, but the ground had been contested inch by inch; and the acquisitions of Russia, on the side of Christian Europe—Livonia, Ingria, Courland—Finland to the Gulf of Bothnia—Poland!—had been greater than of the Mahometans. And, in consequence of this straight forward policy, to which Mr. R. had before referred, this peculiar people could boast of being the only one of the powers of continental Europe, whose capital had never been insulted by the presence of a foreign military force. It was a curious fact, well worthy of attention, that Constantinople was the only capital in continental Europe—for Moscow was the true capital of Russia—that had never been in possession of an enemy. It is, indeed, true, said Mr. R. that the empress Catharine did inscribe over the gate of one of the cities that she won in the Crimea, (Cherson, I think), “the road to Byzantium;” but, sir, it has proved—perhaps too low a word for the subject—but a *stumpy road* for Russia. Who, at that day, would have been believed had he foretold to that august, (for so she was), and illustrious woman, that her Cossacs of the Ukraine and of the Don, would have been encamped in Paris before they reached Constantinople? Who would have been believed if he had foretold that a French invading force—such as the world never saw before, and, I trust, will never again see—would lay Moscow itself in ashes? These are considerations worthy of attention before we embark in the project proposed by this resolution, the consequences of which no human eye can divine.

I would respectfully ask the gentleman from Massachusetts, said Mr. R. whether, in his very able and masterly argument—and he has said all that could be said upon the subject, and more than I supposed could be said by any man, in favor of his resolution—whether he himself has not furnished an answer to his speech—I had not the happiness myself to hear his speech, but a friend has read it to me—in one of the arguments in that speech, towards the conclusion, I think, of his speech, the gentleman lays down, from Puffendorff, in reference to the honied words and pious professions of the holy alliance, that these are all surplussage, because nations are always supposed to be ready to do what justice and national law require. Well, sir, said Mr. R. if this be so—why may not the Greeks presume—why are they not, on this principle, bound to presume, that this government is disposed to do all, in reference to them, that they ought to do, without any formal resolutions to that effect? I ask the gentleman from Massachusetts, whether the doctrine of Puffendorff does not apply as strongly to the resolution as to the declaration of the allies—that is, if the resolution of the gentleman be indeed that almost nothing he would have us suppose, if there be not something *behind* this nothing, which divides this house, (not *horizontally* as the gentleman has ludicrously said—but *vertically*), into two unequal parties, one the advocate of a splendid system of crusades, the other the friends of peace and harmony; the advocates of a *five sides*

*policy*—for, as had truly been said, as long as all is right at the fire side, there cannot be much wrong elsewhere—whether, he repeated, does not the doctrine of Puffendorf apply as well to the words of the resolution as to the words of the holy alliance?

But sir, we have already done more than this. The president of the United States, the only organ of communication which the people have seen fit to establish between us and foreign powers, has already expressed all, in reference to Greece, that the resolution goes to express. *Actum est*—it is done—it is finished—there is an end. Not, Mr. R. said, that he would have the house to infer that he meant to express any opinion as to the policy of such a declaration—the practice of responding to presidential addresses and messages had gone out for, now, these two or three and twenty years.

Mr. R. then went on to say, he had thought if the great master of political philosophy could arise from the dead, or had his valuable life been spared till now, he would not only have been relieved from all his terrors of the subject of a regicide peace, but also have witnessed a return of the age of chivalry, and the banishment of calculation, even from the estimates of statesmen, which that great man could never have foreseen; for the proposition now under consideration was that something new under the sun, which Solomon himself, the wisest of mankind, never dreamed of. Is this all? No, sir, said Mr. R. if that was all, I should not have thrown myself upon your attention. But this is not all. Cases have already been stated, to which the principle of the resolution equally applies as to that of the Greeks. In addition to those already put, I will take the case of Canada, if you will. It is known to every body, that discontents have, for some time, existed in the Canadian provinces, with the mother country and the measures of its government. Suppose the people of the British colonies to the north of us undertake to throw off the yoke; I will not put the case of Jamaica because they, unhappily, are slave holders. Are you ready to stake the peace, and welfare, and the resources of this nation, in support of Canadian independence? Your doctrine goes that length—you cannot stop short of it. Where, in that case, will be the assistance of Great Britain, already referred to in debate, as being the only spot in the world in which liberty resides except our own country? After some other observations, Mr. R. adduced another people—in valorous achievement and daring spirit on a footing with these Greeks themselves—and who have achieved their independence from a bondage far heavier than that of the Greeks to the Turks. How is it, sir, said Mr. R. that we have never sent an envoy to our sister republic of Hayti? Here is a case that fits—a case beyond dispute. It is not that of a people who have ‘almost’—(ah, sir! ‘almost’ but not altogether)—who have ‘almost,’ but perfectly achieved their independence. To attempt to shew that these cases are equally within the range of the principle of the resolution, would be to shew a disrespect to the intellects of those around me. The man who cannot pursue the inference, would not recognize my picture, though, like the Dutchman’s painting, were written under it, “*This is a man, that* a horse.”

There was another remark that fell from the gentleman from Massachusetts—of which, Mr. R. said, he should speak, as he always should speak of any thing from that gentleman, with all the personal respect which may be consistent with free-

dom of discussion. Among other cases forcibly put by the gentleman from Mass. why he would embark in this incipient crusade against Mussulmen, he stated this as one—that they hold human beings as property. Ah, sir, said Mr. R.—and what says the constitution of the United States on this point?—unless, indeed, that instrument is wholly to be excluded from consideration—unless it is to be regarded as a mere useless parchment, worthy to be burnt, as was once actually proposed. Does not that constitution give its sanction to the holding of human beings as property? Sir, I am not going to discuss the abstract question of liberty or slavery, or any other abstract question. I go for matters of fact. But I would ask gentlemen in this house, who have the misfortune to reside on the wrong side of a certain mysterious parallel of latitude, to take this question seriously into consideration—whether the government of the United States is prepared to say, that the act of holding human beings as property, is sufficient to place the party so offending under the ban of its high and mighty displeasure?

Sir, the objections to this resolution accumulate upon me as I proceed—*vires acquirit eundo*. If I should attempt to go through with a statement of them all, and had strength to sustain me, I should do what I promised I would not do—I should worry and exhaust the patience of this committee.

Sir, what are we now asked to do? To stimulate the executive to the creation of embassies. And what then? That we, or our friends, may fill them. Sir, the sending ambassadors abroad is one of the great prerogatives, if you will, of our executive authority—and we are, I repeat, about to stimulate the president to the creation of a new, and, I must be permitted to say, an unnecessary embassy—a diplomatic agency, to Greece—that we or our friends, may profit by it. For, sir, it is a matter of notoriety, that all these good things are reserved for men, who either have been or are, *de facto*, members of this, or of the other house. No doubt we shall be able to find some learned Theban, or some other Boeotian, willing to undertake this mission—perfectly willing to live upon the resources of the people, rather than his own. But then, said Mr. R. recurs the old fashioned question, *Cui bono?* His own, undoubtedly, but surely not that of this nation?

But it is urged, that we have sent and received ministers from revolutionary France. True, said Mr. R. we have; but what was revolutionary France? Our own ancient and very good ally; a substantive power, if any such exist on the continent of Europe, whose independent existence no one could doubt or dispute; unless, indeed, the disciples of Berkley, who deny that there is any such thing as matter. But, sir, have the United States always received the ministers that are sent to them from foreign powers? How long did the person who was appointed diplomatic agent here from Spain, (Don Onis,) linger in your anti-chambers before he was acknowledged? And it is said that the situation of Greece approaches more nearly to independence than that of Spain, when Don Onis came here as her minister? Sir, let these Greeks send a minister to us, and then we will deliberate on the question whether we will accredit him or not. If, indeed, there was a minister of Greece knocking at the door of the president’s anti-chamber for admittance, and that admittance was denied, the question of Grecian independence would be more legitimately before us; but I greatly doubt if even that case would be sufficient to call for the interference of this house.



But, Mr. R. said, there was one aspect of this question which, to him, it appeared ought to be conclusive on the minds of all, viz. That Russia, whose designs on Turkey have been unrenittingly prosecuted ever since the days of Peter the Great, for more than a century; that Russia, allied to the Greeks in religious faith—identified in that respect—that Russia, unassailable, territorially, and dividing with us, (according to the gentleman from Massachusetts,) the dread and apprehension of the allied powers—even Russia, in “juxta-position,” (to use the words of the mover of the resolution), to Turkey—even Russia, dare not move. But we, who are separated, first by the Atlantic ocean, and then have to traverse the Mediterranean sea to arrive at the seat of conflict—we, at the distance of five thousand miles, are to interfere in this quarrel—to what purpose? To the advantage solely of this very colossal power which has been held up as the great object of our dread, and of whom it is difficult to say whether it is more to be dreaded for its physical force or its detestable principles.

Permit me, sir, to ask why, in the selection of an enemy to the doctrines of our government, and a party to those advanced by the holy alliance, we should fix on Turkey? She, at least, forms no part of that alliance: and I venture to say, that, for the last century, her conduct, in reference to her neighbors, has been much more *Christian* than that of all the “most Christian,” “most Catholic,” or “most Faithful” majesties of Europe—for she has not interfered, as we propose to do, in the internal affairs of other nations.

But, sir, we have not done. Not satisfied with attempting to support the Greeks, our world, like that of Pyrrhus or Alexander is not sufficient for us. We have yet another world for exploits: we are to operate in a country distant from us eighty degrees of latitude, and only accessible by a circumnavigation of the globe, and to subdue which we must cover the Pacific with our ships, and the tops of the Andes with our soldiers. Do gentlemen seriously reflect on the work they have cut out for us? Why, sir, these projects of ambition surpass those of Bonaparte himself.

It has once been said, of the dominions of the king of Spain—thank God! it can no longer be said—that the sun never set upon them. Sir, the sun never sets on ambition like this: they who have once felt its scorpion sting are never satisfied with a limit less than the circle of our planet. I have heard, sir, the late conjunction in the heavens at tempted to be accounted for by the return of the lunar cycle, the moon having got back into the same relative position in which she was nineteen years ago. However this may be, I am afraid, sir, that she exerts too potent an influence over our legislation, or will have done so, if we agree to adopt the resolution on your table. I think about once in seven or eight years, for that seems to be the term of our political cycle, we may calculate upon beholding some redoubted champion—like him who prances into Westminster hall, armed caparisoned, like Sir Somebody Dimock, at the coronation of the British king, challenging all who dispute the title of the sovereigns to the crown—coming into this house, mounted on some magnificent project, such as this. But, sir, I never expected that, of all places in the world, (except Salem,) a proposition like this should have come from Boston!

Sir, I am afraid that, along with some most excellent attributes and qualities—the love of liberty, jury trial, the writ of *habeas corpus*, and all the blessings of free government, that we have deriv-

ed from our anglo-Saxon ancestors, we have got not a little of their John Bull, or rather bull-dog spirit—their readiness to fight for any body, and on any occasion. Sir, England has been for centuries the game cock of Europe. It is impossible to specify the wars in which she has been engaged for contrary purposes; and she will, with great pleasure, see us take off her shoulders the labor of preserving the balance of power. We find her fighting, now for the queen of Hungary—then, for her inveterate foe, the king of Prussia—now at war for the restoration of the Bourbons—and now on the eve of war with them for the liberties of Spain. These lines on the subject were never more applicable than they have now become—

“Now Europe’s balance—neither side prevails—  
“For nothing’s left in either of the scales.”

If we pursue the same policy, we must travel the same road, and endure the same burthens, under which England now groans. But, Mr. R. said, glorious as such a design might be, a president of the United States would, in his apprehension, occupy a prouder place in history, who, when he retires from office, can say to the people who elected him, I leave you without a debt, than if he had fought as many pitched battles as Cæsar, or achieved as many naval victories as Nelson. And what, said Mr. R. is debt? In an individual, it is slavery. It is slavery of the worst sort, surpassing that of the West India islands; for it enslaves the mind as well as it enslaves the body; and the creature who can be abject enough to incur and to submit to it, receives, in the condition of his being an adequate punishment. Of course, Mr. R. said, he spoke of debt, with the exception of unavoidable misfortune. He spoke of debts caused by mismanagement, by unwarrantable generosity, by being generous before being just. Mr. Randolph knew that this sentiment was ridiculed by SHERRINAX, whose lamentable end was the best commentary upon its truth. No, sir, let us abandon these projects. Let us say to those seven millions of Greeks: “We defended ourselves, when we were but three millions, against a power, in comparison to which the Turk is but a lamb: Go and do thou likewise.” And, said Mr. R. so with respect to the governments of South America, if, after having achieved their independence, they have not valor to maintain it, I would not commit the safety and independence of this country in such a cause. I will, in both these cases, pursue the same line of conduct which I have ever pursued, from the day I took a seat in this house in ’99; from which, without boasting, I challenge any gentleman to fix upon me any colorable charge of departure.

The condition of my strength, said Mr. R. or rather of my weakness, admonishes me to conclude; but I cannot sit down without remarking, that the state of the world is at this moment unexampled. We are now carrying on a piratical war against the maritime banditti of the West Indies. The buccaneers are revived. At what expense of life, of health, of treasure, that war is carried on, perhaps every member of this committee knows better than I—but, sir, to what may this resolution lead? To the investing those banditti, and the banditti of all the rest of the world, with formal commissions, which the maritime courts of every country in Europe would be bound to respect—and, said Mr. R. I should not be surprised if some of the renegadoes, whom we have admitted to the privileges of citizens, or the yet more spurious offsprings of our own soil, should take those commissions to cruise against our commerce. That such conduct would

not be without example, the records of our courts will shew.

It is not, then, the mere power of Turkey which you are to encounter, supposing that you stop short with the original resolution. But you do not—you go further—out of the frying pan into the fire—the amendment of the gentleman from South Carolina and the proposition of the gentleman from Kentucky, go still further—by adopting which, you will put the peace of the nation into peril and for whom? For a people of whom we know almost as little as we do about the Greeks. Can any man in this house, say, what even is the state of society in Buenos Ayres—its moral condition, &c.?

Let us, said Mr. R. adhere to the policy laid down by the second, as well as the first founder of our republic—by the Camillus, as well as the Romulus, of the infant state; to the policy of peace, commerce and honest friendship, with all nations, entangling alliances with none: for to entangling alliances you must go, if you once embark in projects such as this. And, with all his British predilections, Mr. R. said, he suspected he should, whenever that question should present itself, resist as strongly an alliance with Great Britain as with any other power. We are sent here, said he, to attend to the preservation of the peace of this country, and not to be ready, on all occasions, to go to war, whenever any thing like what in common parlance is termed a *turn up* takes place in Europe.

These, sir, said Mr. R. are some of the views which I have taken of the subject. There are other views of it which I might take, but from which I abstain, (I may be permitted to say), out of self respect, as well as from respect for this committee.

I can, however, assure the committee, for one, that the public burdens on those whom I represent here, (though they are certainly better off than those to the north and west of them; that is, till you come to the favored states, where the interest of the public debt is paid and where almost all the public moneys are disbursed)—their burdens, sir, are greater than they can bear, *because* their private engagements are greater than they can discharge—and it this is not a self evident proposition, I am at a loss to know what can be such. And this universal distress in the country has been the effect of freaks of legislation. I do not deny but there may be some who have drawn great prizes in the lottery, but that is not the case with the great mass of the nation. And what is *this* scheme but a lottery? If it should end in war, there will be more great prizes to be drawn, but it will be for me, or those whom I represent, to pay them. I have been acquainted with my constituents a long time to little purpose, and have greatly mistaken their disposition and present temper of minds, if they are in any such "melting mood." The freaks of legislation to which I have referred, the vast expenditures which begot the necessities for over issues of paper money—that system, compared with which all the evils of Pandora's box are blessings—have brought both England and America to this distress. The two cases are strictly parallel—they run on all fours—and, if this resolution be adopted, not merely similar, but yet more disastrous consequences will ensue.

I shall then, said Mr. R. return to my constituents without the least alarm in regard to this question. Unless, indeed, I, and those who, in this case, think with me, have reason to fear that our constituents will award us merited censure for not having better supported the cause we advocated. Unless on this account, I cherish not the least doubt that

when I, for one, go back to those that sent me here, I shall be greeted with their honest, open countenances and gratulating hands. There has not been a question, since I have been a member of this house, on which my opinion has been more clear than on this—no, not even in the case of the sedition law.

What, said Mr. R. is our situation? We are absolutely combatting shadows. The gentleman would have us to believe his resolution is all but nothing; yet, again, it is to prove omnipotent, and fills the whole globe with its influence. Either it is nothing, or it is something. If it is nothing, let us lay it on the table, and have done with it at once; but, if it is that something which it has been, on the other hand, represented to be, let us beware how we touch it. For my part, I would sooner put the shirt of Nessus on my back, than sanction these doctrines—doctrines such as I never heard from my boyhood till now. They go the whole length. If they prevail, there are no longer any Pyrenees—every bulwark and barrier of the constitution is broken down: it is become *tabula rasa*—a *carte blanche*, for every one to scribble on it what he pleases.

## Eighteenth Congress—first session.

SENATE.

January 30. The resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, so as to provide "that no person, having been twice elected to the office of president, shall again be eligible to that office," was read the third time, and the question on passing the same was decided by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Barbour, Barton, Bell, Benton, Chandler, Clayton, D'Wolf, Dickerson, Eaton, Elliott, Findlay, Gaillard, Hayne, Holmes, of Me. Holmes, of Miss. Jackson, Johnson, of Ken. Johnson, of Lou. Kelly, King, of Ala. Lanman, Lowrie, Macon, Melvaine, Mills, Noble, Palmer, Ruggles, Smith, Talbot, Taylor, of Ind. Thomas, Van Buren, Van Dyke, Ware, Williams—36.

NAYS.—Messrs. Edwards, of Connecticut, Knight, Seymour—3. So the resolution *passed*, and was sent to the other house.

[Petitions praying a revision of the tariff, or an increase of duties on particular articles, especially on iron, are very numerous—five or six being oftentimes presented in a single day.]

The resolution reported by a select committee of the senate, proposing an amendment of the constitution of the United States, in relation to the election of president and vice president, and of representatives in congress, was taken up for consideration, as in committee of the whole, and the discussion turned on the amendment proposed by Mr. Benton to the resolution, to divide the country into districts, each district having a vote for president and vice president, that vote to be decided by the ballots of the people, in primary assemblies, without any intermediate electors; and, in case of no choice by the people, then to be decided by the house of representatives, as at present.

Mr. Benton made an able speech in support of his amendment; but, before he had concluded, the senate adjourned.

February 2. Among the petitions presented this day, was one by Mr. Smith, from the auctioneers of Baltimore, and another by Mr. Lowrie, from those of Philadelphia, praying that they may not be subjected to a tax on their sales. Also one by Mr. Smith, signed by 1,428 citizens of Baltimore, praying a revision of the tariff, and a tax on sales at auction. And Mr. Findlay presented the petition of sundry manufacturers of the city of Philadelphia, praying the allowance of drawback on certain articles of American manufacture, when ex-



ported for consumption. Referred to the committee on commerce and manufactures.

The rest of the day was occupied in discussing the proposed amendment of the constitution, as to the election of president and vice president—Mr. *Benton* resumed and continued his remarks, and the senate adjourned, on the motion of Mr. *Fan Buren*.

*February 3.* Mr. *Lloyd*, of Mass. from the committee on naval affairs, laid on the table a communication, accompanied by numerous documents from the navy department, relative to a naval peace establishment; which was read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Lloyd's* resolution, submitted yesterday, relative to the navy hospital fund, was agreed to.

The order of the day being the proposition, submitted by Mr. *Benton*, to amend the constitution of the United States, in regard to the election of president and vice president, was again taken up. Mr. *Benton* resumed and concluded his remarks on the subject.

On motion of Mr. *Eaton*, the further consideration of the resolution was postponed to Monday next.

*February 4.* The bill further to extend the time for the settlement of private land claims in Florida, occupied the greater part of the business of this day. It was amended and so passed to a third reading.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Friday, Jan. 30.* Mr. *Weber*, from the committee on the judiciary, made a report against the expediency of repealing the 25th section of the act to establish the judicial courts of the United States, or of so modifying the same, that the writ of error, therein provided for, may be awarded to either party.

Several reports from committees were received—which were read and committed.

Mr. *Tracy* presented the following, which lies one day, by a rule of the house.

*Resolved*, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to inform this house what purchases of estate of any description, by virtue of sales on execution, have been made in behalf of the United States; also, what estate has been acquired, in any manner, by arrangements with, or assignments from, debtors to the United States; what sums have been paid or allowed on account of said purchases and acquisitions, severally; what charges have accrued, and what income has been derived therefrom—who are the several agents who now have, or who heretofore have had, the care of said estate, and what compensation has been allowed to them respectively for these services.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. *Foot* in the chair, on the bill to provide surveys for roads and canals.

Mr. *Randolph* then rose, and delivered his objections to the bill, at considerable length. He was followed by Mr. *Clay*, in reply. Mr. *Clay* having concluded, on motion of Mr. *Trimble*, the committee rose and reported, and obtained leave to sit again.

Previous to the chairman leaving the chair—

Mr. *Hamilton* rose in his place, and stated, that he wished, though in a very informal way, to make a communication, to which, from its nature, he was sure every gentleman would listen with interest. The house had all witnessed, with regret, the very unpleasant altercation which, during a late debate, had taken place between two honorable members, [understood to be Messrs. *Clay* and *Bartlett*], of this house: he was now the bearer of the agreeable intelligence, that, through the spontaneous interposition of friends, the state of feeling which arose on that occasion, had been successfully removed, and had been exchanged in a manner highly honorable to both the parties, for a happier one; the gentlemen had been restored to each other in relations of

mutual amity and personal respect, and every painful recollection removed—he congratulated the house on so happy an issue of an affair which all who witnessed it could not but deeply deplore.

Some bills from the senate were read and referred, and the house adjourned.

*Monday, Feb. 2.* A good deal of private or local business being disposed of, the house, in committee of the whole, proceeded to consider the bill for appointing two additional Indian agents. A desultory debate arose, which lasted till 3 o'clock. At last, the bill was ordered to lie on the table.

A message was received from the president of the United States, with a report of the secretary of state, communicating a digest, shewing such changes of the commercial regulations of the different foreign countries with which the United States have intercourse, as have been adopted and come to the knowledge of the executive, since the formation of the digest communicated to the senate on the 7th December, 1819—prepared in pursuance of a resolution of the house, of 30th January last.

A message was received from the president of the United States, in compliance with a resolution of the house of representatives of the 11th of December last, requesting him to communicate to the house all such parts of the correspondence with the government of Spain, relating to the Florida treaty, to the period of its final ratification, not heretofore communicated, as, in his opinion, it might not be inconsistent with the public interest to communicate, transmitting a report from the secretary of state, with copies of the documents requested.

The *Speaker* laid before the house a communication from the secretary of the navy, containing the navy register for the present year; and then

The house adjourned.

*Tuesday, Feb. 3.* Many reports were read and resolutions offered, not necessary to notice just now.

The *Speaker* laid before the house a communication from the department of war, transmitting a statement of appropriations for the service of the year 1823, shewing the amount appropriated under each specific head, the amount expended under each, and the balance remaining unexpended in the treasury on the 31st December, 1823; which was referred to the committee of ways and means.

On motion of Mr. *Henphill*, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. *Foot* in the chair, on the bill making provision for procuring the necessary surveys, estimates, &c. for roads and canals.

Mr. *Trimble* having ceded his right to the floor—

Mr. *J. S. Barbour* rose, and, in a speech which occupied the house till near 2 o'clock, expressed his sentiments in favor of the bill.

He was followed by Mr. *Tucker*, who spoke in opposition to the bill till 3 o'clock.

Mr. *Rives* followed Mr. *Tucker* on the same side, and, having made some progress in his speech, gave way, at 4 o'clock, for a motion to rise, when the committee obtained leave to sit again—

And the house adjourned.

*Wednesday, Feb. 4.* After the receipt of several reports—

The *Speaker* laid before the house a letter from the secretary of war, transmitting statements of all contracts made by the war department in the year 1823; which was ordered to lie on the table.

The *Speaker* also laid before the house a communication from the secretary of the treasury, accompanying a statement exhibiting the duties accruing

on merchandise imported, and drawbacks payable on merchandise exported, during the years 1820, 1821 and 1822; which were laid on the table.

The resolution yesterday offered by Mr. *Cocke*, (calling for certain information respecting the Pea Patch), was called up and adopted.

On motion of Mr. *Newton*, the bill for issuing a register to the brig William, of New York, was taken up.

Mr. *Newton* read the report on which the bill was founded.

Mr. *Foot*, of Connecticut, called for the reading of the documents.

[This vessel had a British register, was stranded, got off, again sunk, was raised and brought into the port of New York, and there underwent such repairs as made her virtually a new vessel: and, by the British navigation laws, had, in consequence, forfeited her register.]

A conversation arose on this subject, in which Messrs. *Newton* and *Cambreleng* advocated, and Messrs. *Foot*, *Cocke* and *McLane* opposed the passage of the bill to a third reading; and, on motion of Mr. *McLane*, it was laid on the table.

The house then again went into committee of the whole, Mr. *Foot*, of Connecticut, in the chair, on the bill making provision for surveys, &c. on roads and canals.

Mr. *Rives* completed his remarks in opposition to the bill.

Mr. *Buckner* followed on the opposite side.

Mr. *McDuffie*, of South Carolina, next took the floor in support of the bill, who, at 4 o'clock, yielded to a motion for rising—and, the committee having obtained leave to sit again—

The house adjourned.

#### THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

In the senate—The bill from the other house, to extend the time for the settlement of private land claims in the territory of Florida, was read the third time, as amended in the senate, and passed.

Much business was attended to, but nothing decided upon, and the progress will be noticed hereafter.

In the house of representatives. At an early hour, the house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. *Foot* in the chair, on the bill for obtaining the necessary surveys, estimates, &c. for roads and canals.

Mr. *McDuffie* concluded his speech in favor of the bill—Mr. *Spaight* opposed and Mr. *Reynolds*, of Ten supported it. Mr. *P. P. Barbour* moved to strike out the first section. Mr. *Trimble* having suggested that as the house was thin, and that others desired to speak on the subject, Mr. *Barbour* with drew his motion; when Mr. *Smyth* commenced a speech against the bill—but before he had concluded, the committee rose &c. and the house adjourned.

#### CHRONICLE.

**Fires.** The city of Savannah has again suffered by an extensive fire, which broke out on the night of the 19th ultimo, on Rice's wharf. Seventeen or eighteen buildings were destroyed. The property lost is estimated to have been worth 75,000 dollars. The buildings appear to have been chiefly of wood, and the conflagration the act of an incendiary—other attempts having been made in the neighborhood.

A fire broke out in the rear of No. 183 Pearl street, New York, on the morning of Wednesday

last week, by which a damage was sustained to the amount of \$25,000

**Kentucky.** The paper of the bank of Kentucky is to be called in at the rate of one per cent. per month, and boxed up—not burnt, as originally proposed.

**Louisiana.** J. S. Johnson, esq. late a member of the house of representatives, has been elected a senator of the United States, in the place of Mr. Brown, resigned. For Mr. Johnson 29 votes, Edward Livingston 27.

**Florida.** It is said that the route, which has been recently marked out for a road between Pensacola and St. Augustine, over good ground, is on a reduced distance of 345 miles.

**Boston.** The provident institution, or Savings bank, at Boston, has on hand from depositors, &c. the sum of \$547,096—all, except \$1,680, of which is vested in U. S. stocks, or loaned on what is apparently the best security.

**Contributions to Maine sufferers.** The committees appointed by the towns of Wiscasset and Alna, to solicit contributions for the relief of the sufferers by fire in those places, have officially announced that the amount of contributions received by them is as follows:

In cash,	\$18,832 27
In clothing,	4,461 47
Raised in Wiscasset and Alna,	1,000 00

Total \$25,293 74

**Travelling.** The whole route between Baltimore and Louisville was lately travelled, by stages and steam boats, in 5 days and 12 hours, exclusive of 20 hours lost by being detained at various places.

**Tobacco.** A letter has been published shewing that, from the 12th April, 1816, to Jan. 1824, 76,633 hhds of tobacco have been inspected in the city of Baltimore—or, at the rate of about 10,000 hhds. a year.

In the house of assembly of Lower Canada, on the 3d of January, there was presented a petition from the merchants of Montreal, praying that the house may recommend to the imperial parliament a reduction of the duties on colonial tobacco, which was received and referred to a special committee.

**An affair of honor** lately took place between two negro slaves, in Lee county, Virginia. They differed about a young lady—a slave. The fellow belonging to a Mr. Pennington was killed on the spot, and the other survived a few days: so they both died "gloriously!"

**Rapid!** A rich, dashing young fellow, of the city of New York, in rattling along Broadway in a barouch and four, at the rate of ten miles an hour, capsize a wagon, and seriously injured the horse and driver. For this frolic he has been obliged to pay the driver \$750 damages, besides the costs of a suit, instituted against him by the latter.

**Widows!** It is stated there are six hundred and thirty-nine widows in the town of Newport, (R. I.), being one twelfth of the population of that town.

**Longevity.** A correspondent states, that there are now living in and near this city [New York] four brothers and one sister, (natives of this state), of the following ages, 72, 78, 86, 88 and 92 years, making together 416 years, and making an average of more than 83 years for each person. It is doubted whether a similar instance of longevity is to be found in our country. The oldest enjoys the best health, and walks without a cane.—[Com Adv.]



# NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES. No. 24—VOL. I.] BALTIMORE, FEBRUARY 14, 1824. [VOL. XXV. WHOLE NO. 648.

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

THE CONSTITUTION. Within the last three or four weeks, it has been my business seriously to look out and consider some of the leading principles of the constitution of the United States; and the present condition of things at the seat of the general government, (at which this is written), has materially tended to increase my reverence for that wonderful instrument, and to repress the desires which may have been entertained for its amendment, in any respect whatever. From almost the very commencement of the present government until this day, doubts have arisen and disputes existed, as to the meaning of various parts of the constitution—some would preserve every letter of it, and others have resorted to dictionaries to give liberal constructions to words which compose it—interest has had its sway, and feeling sometimes preponderated—trying questions have not been wanting, and fear has more than once prevailed for the safety of the confederation—but it has triumphed over sordid interest, impetuous feeling, infuriated passion and honest apprehensions of danger; and it remains as firmly seated in the affections and confidence of the people at large, as the illustrious framers of it ever hoped that it would be. Herein is the proof of the wisdom of it—the history of this government is the philosophy of our confederation, and its fruits are the perfect preservation of every political principle which it was designed to sustain, as suited to the federal republican character of the United States. We have had argument on argument, construction on construction, and yet, perhaps, there is not one case in practice essentially different from the original design, except so far as the constitution itself has been amended according to the letter and spirit of its own provisions, which, I believe, is in one case only [as to the election of president and vice president], since the period of its adoption. This is a curious fact, and worthy of much reflection—when we regard the constitution as the work of the people and liable to be changed at their discretion: and it argues that it was the work of men of giant minds, while, perhaps, it is also complimentary to the sobriety and steadiness of the present generation.

On these matters I could enlarge with much pleasure; and the time is at hand when a review of the political history of this government may be detailed, to excite the best feelings of the young, and refresh the recollections of those more advanced in life. Some have not known, and others have forgotten the various trials of our system—and most persons, (among whom it is possible that I myself am one), have not admired, as they should be, the combined popular and federal principles of our institutions.

It was designed that we should have a government of the people and of the states. Two principles joined in one. The first paramount on most occasions, but the other corrective in many. An association was to be formed out of discordant elements; but it was necessary for them to "unite or die;" and consolidation was not much less dreaded than annihilation. The popular will might lead to the former, through state pride; and the destruction of the state sovereignties would lead on to either, or both, of the things mainly feared: and the

plan to avoid the one or the other, or both, was agreed upon, after much deliberation and solemn reflection, and we find the constitution as it is—neither wholly built on the wishes of a majority of the whole people subject to it, or dependent on state powers, but composed of and balanced by the equal operation of a sovereign people and sovereign states. And there is a beautiful harmony in the whole, which, I frankly confess, never presented itself to my mind as I now regard it, until within a short time since—in consequence of having seriously considered the probable effect of a deliberate design to obstruct the operation of one of its essential federal conditions.

I have said that the popular will is paramount, in most cases. The enlarged powers of the house of representatives shews this—it is the people's house, and the members of it hold the *purse strings*; and, that the people may appear in it, the elections are biennial. The senate is, in all its important respects, the balance of the popular house, and it is virtually permanent, because the union of the states is so intended to be; and each state is equally represented, as being sovereign, except as to powers expressly delegated, when the states, as states, met in convention, or severally ratified the constitution. Here is the first great principle of the confederation, and the second is like unto it: the people of the states, (not the states, in their capacity as such, as contended for by some in the appointment of electors of president and vice president by the legislatures thereof,) are to elect the electors, and, if a majority agree, the election is at an end; because it is right that the majority should rule; but, if the people do not agree, so as to make a choice, the states are brought in and a majority of the qualified sovereignties, united in the popular branch of the legislature, elect a common constitutional head of the united sovereignties: and it is thus that the will of the people, and the power of the states, continually work together to preserve, at once, the rights of the first and the safety of the last—composing a system for the common good of the people of all the states, the states individually, and the states united.

It is not worth while to enlarge on the points here set forth, and, indeed, neither time or room is allowed for it at present. or a notice of the special causes that just now induce me to recur to the subjects mentioned. It is sufficient to say that a "caucus" is called to be held in the capitol of the United States on the evening of the day on which this article will appear in print, to do away the first principles of the compact, or bond of union, which has equally withstood the assaults of foreign foes and domestic enemies, as well as triumphed over the fears of its friends!—provided the editors of the "National Intelligencer," and others, truly set forth the intent of those whose organ they seemingly are. I will see this "caucus," if I can—for my "individual capacity" is, in the eye of the law and the fitness of things, as good as that of any member of congress—no one of them being any more delegated to make a president than I am.

CAUCUS AND ANTI-CAUCUS. The two following notices appeared in the "National Intelligencer" of Saturday last—

The democratic members of congress are invited to meet in the representatives chamber, at the capitol, on the evening of the 14th of February, at 7 o'clock, to recommend candidates to the people of the United States for the offices of president and vice-president of the United States.

John Chandler,  
Noyes Barber,  
Elsha Litchfield,  
M. Dickerson,  
Walter L. Wie,  
Edward Lloyd,  
Burwell Bassett,  
H. G. Burton,  
John Forsyth,  
J. B. Thomas,  
Benjamin Ruggles.

Washington, Feb. 6, 1824.

In consequence of the statements which have gone abroad, in relation to a congressional nomination of candidates for president and vice-president of the United States, the undersigned have been requested, by many of their republican colleagues and associates, to ascertain the number of the members of congress who deem it inexpedient, at this time, to make such a nomination; and to publish the same, for the information of the people of the United States.

In compliance with this request, they have obtained from gentlemen, representing the several states, satisfactory information, that, of two hundred and sixty-one, the whole number of members composing the present congress, there are one hundred and eighty-one who deem it inexpedient, under existing circumstances, to meet in caucus, for the purpose of nominating candidates for president and vice-president of the United States; and they have good reasons to believe, that a portion of the remainder will be found unwilling to attend such a meeting.

Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky.	Tennessee.
John H. Eaton,	Tennessee.
David Barton,	Missouri.
Wm. Kelly,	Alabama.
Robert Y. Hayne,	South Carolina.
Charles Rich,	Vermont.
T. Fuller,	Massachusetts.
J. Sloane,	Ohio.
George Holcombe,	New Jersey.
S. D. Ingham,	Pennsylvania.
H. Harris,	Pennsylvania.
Joseph Kent,	Maryland.
D. H. Miller,	Pennsylvania.
Thomas Metcalfe,	Kentucky.
Robert S. Garnett,	Virginia.
James Hamilton, Junior,	South Carolina.
J. C. Isacks,	Tennessee.
George Kremer,	Pennsylvania.
B. W. Crowninshield,	Massachusetts.
Wm. Burlingh,	Maine.
L. Whitman,	Connecticut.
Jonathan Jennings,	Indiana.
Samuel Houston,	Tennessee.
J. R. Poinsett,	South Carolina.

The same paper of Monday last has a string of "suggestions," in substance as follows:

1. That, of the 261 members of congress, somewhere about 45 are federalists--so the "democratic members," that might go into caucus, are 216.

2. Of the 216, it is supposed there are 16 who would not go into caucus on any terms, being ir-

reconcilably opposed to the practice--so there are 200 left.

3. The 200 being divided by 5, the number of the candidates for the presidency, gives 40 for each candidate--so that if 80 go into caucus and make a nomination, the person recommended will have the support of "two fifths" of all who would, under any circumstances, engage in a nomination.

The conclusion is--that, as a caucus is "the only measure which is likely to keep the election out of the house of representatives"--that is, to break down a leading part of the compromises of the constitution--a caucus ought to be held.

This "out Herod's Herod"--and puts captain Bobadil's plan for destroying an army by calculation, utterly to shame.

**PRESIDENTIAL.** The bill providing for the election of electors of president by the people, has passed the house of representatives of the state of New York, only *five* voting against it 110 for it. It provides that the *majority* shall elect, not the *plurality*, as the opponents of the bill proposed.

**Maine.** At a meeting of the democratic-republican members of the legislature of Maine, held at Union Hall in Portland, on the evening of the 30th of Jan. 1824, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted, and ordered to be published. It may be sufficient for the present to state, that more than two thirds of the republican members of the legislature signed the resolutions with their own hands; and a vote having passed that those republican members who were not present at the meeting, should have an opportunity to add their signatures, it is expected that several more will be added.

*Preamble and resolutions.*

Whereas, the citizens in different parts of the country have expressed their sentiments on the subject of the approaching presidential election, from which it appears that a great diversity of opinion exists, as to the most suitable person to succeed our present excellent chief magistrate, and there is reason to fear, from the influence of sectional considerations, that no choice will be made by the electors, unless some mode is adopted of uniting the voice of the republicans of the union; and believing, under existing circumstances, the interest of the country requires republicans to sacrifice sectional and personal predilections to the security and stability of the republican cause:

*Therefore resolved,* That we deem it of the highest importance that the union and integrity of the republican party should be preserved at the approaching presidential election.

*Resolved,* That we approve of the mode by which this union, on former occasions, has been secured, and the triumph of republican principles established, by a nomination of a candidate for the presidency at a convention of the republican members of congress.

*Resolved,* That, while the members of this convention entertain the highest opinion of the talents, integrity and experience of John Quincy Adams, and respectfully recommend him to the people of the United States as a man eminently qualified for the presidency, they are willing to unite with the republicans of the union in support of such candidates as, on a full and impartial consideration of the qualifications of all the candidates, will most fully meet the preference of the republican party, and best subserve the interest of the country.

*Resolved,* That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to each of the republican members in congress from this state.



*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this convention be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the republican newspapers printed in this state.

SAMUEL SMALL, *Chairman*.

BENJAMIN WHITE, JR. *Secretary*.

**DUTY ON AUCTIONS.** The following abstract of the bill for laying a duty on auctions, which was reported in the house of representatives on the 6th inst. is copied from the National Intelligencer--

It proposes, then, that, from and after the 15th of April--too early a day, considering the time which intermediate discussion of the general subject connected with it, will probably occupy--there shall be levied on all sales at auction, of goods, wares, &c. whether of foreign or domestic growth, seven dollars and a half on each hundred dollars purchase money, at such sales, and in the same proportion for less or greater amounts; and two and a half per cent. in addition, where the sales or packages in which goods are imported, shall be broken or subdivided.

The exceptions to the general duty thus to be levied, are contained in the following proviso, extracted from the bill:

*Provided*, That nothing in this act contained, shall extend to any sale or sales, by auction, of goods, wares, or merchandise, made pursuant to, or in execution of, any rule, order, decree, sentence or judgment, of any court or judicial officer, in the United States, or either of them, or made in virtue, or by force of, any distress for rent, or other cause for which a distress is allowed by law; or made in consequence of any bankruptcy or insolvency of any citizen of the United States, pursuant to any law concerning bankruptcies or insolvencies; or made in consequence of any general assignment of property and effects by any citizen of the United States for the benefit of creditors; or made by, or on behalf of, executors or administrators of estates of citizens of the United States; or made pursuant to the directions of any law of the United States, or either of them, touching the collection of any tax, or duty, or disposal, by auction, of public property of the United States, or of any state; nor to any such sale or sales, by auction, of any second hand household furniture or farming utensils, or of ships, their tackle, apparel and furniture, or to the cargoes of any ships or vessels which shall be wrecked or stranded within the United States, and sold for the benefit of the insurers or proprietors thereof.

Licenses are to be granted free of cost to auctioneers, on their entering into certain penal bonds for their compliance with the provisions of this law. They are to retain the amount of duty from the amount of sales, and for this labor are to receive an allowance of one per cent. commission.

No sales are to be made without notice publicly given, nor in any other manner than by public outcry.

If any goods are imported from abroad, bearing American marks, or purporting to be of American manufacture, though really of foreign make, they shall be absolutely forfeited.

These are the principal provisions of the bill.

**COLONEL THUMBALL'S FOURTH PICTURE.** The public have long since been apprised, that this justly celebrated artist is preparing four grand historical pictures, illustrative of the most important events of the revolution. With the first of these, representing the signing of the declaration of independence, we have all become acquainted,

through the medium of the fine print engraved by Durand, and published the last year. The fourth is nearly finished; and, if a suitable subscription is obtained, will be put in the hands of the same engraver. It represents the *resignation, by gen. Washington, of his military commission*--an event, than which our history presents none greater, none that has a stronger or a juster claim to the admiration, affection and gratitude of his countrymen. The subject of this impressive picture occasions it to bear a general resemblance to that already published; yet, with such points of difference, as renders them the fittest possible companions for each other--many of the same characters appear in both, yet each picture has its own beauties, and its particular claims. While the first contains a Franklin, the second presents a Washington; while the one presents almost all our legislators, the other exhibits our military hero, and that in the moment of his truest glory; in the former picture we see two of our presidents; in the latter, the portraits of four.

The resignation of general Washington took place at Annapolis, on the 23d of December, 1783.

There were present, from *New Hampshire*--A. Foster; *Massachusetts*--E. Gerry, S. Osgood and G. Partridge; *Rhode Island*--W. Ellery, D. Howell; *Pennsylvania*--T. Mifflin, C. Morris; *Delaware*--I. Tilton, E. McComb; *Maryland*--M. McHenry, E. Lloyd, Jer. T. Chase; *Virginia*--T. Jefferson, S. Hardy, A. Lee, J. Monroe; *North Carolina*--M. Hawkins, H. Williamson, R. D. Spaight; *South Carolina*--James Read.

No member was present from Connecticut, New York, New Jersey or Georgia; and from New Hampshire and South Carolina, but a single delegate.

The picture represents the interior of the congress hall, at Annapolis. The speaker's chair is occupied by Thomas Mifflin, who is sitting in an erect attitude, his eyes fastened upon the face of Washington. Beside him, (as in the first picture), rises the tall plain figure of Secretary Thompson; next to whom, stands Elbridge Gerry, then Hugh Williamson, and farther to the right Samuel Osgood. These are grouped in the back ground toward the left of the picture. Below them, sits Mr. Jefferson, having on his right hand Partridge and McComb, and on his left Arthur Lee, Howell, Monroe, Ellery, Townley Chase, (not the judge), and Harley. All these figures are in sitting attitudes, their eyes intent on Washington. Behind them stands Mr. Madison, (who, in fact, was not present on the occasion, but whose portrait is introduced by a pardonable license, for the sake of enriching the picture); and on his right, in a suit of bright scarlet, stands James Read, of South Carolina, a gentleman who so highly and justly appreciated the importance of the scene, and the value of the privilege of having witnessed it, that he carefully preserved the suit of clothes he wore that day, as a family possession. In the centre of the hall, and immediately before the speaker's chair, stands the dignified figure of Washington. He is dressed in a regimental suit, his right arm extended toward the speaker, presenting a folded paper, containing his resignation. His left hand rests upon his hip, and holds the glove which has been drawn from his right. His countenance is worthy of the occasion. It is filled with a serene majesty, such as virtue alone can communicate. There is, throughout the whole figure, the repose of a spirit satisfied with the past, and at peace with itself; yet not a trace of elation, not a gleam of vain glory anywhere appears. He

looks, as an American would expect his country's savior to look, while performing one of the most virtuous actions that history ever recorded. Behind the general, stands his military suit, Walker, Humphreys, Smallwood, Williams and Howard, to the right of these a group of spectators, not yet finished, but in which Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, with his two young daughters, (since married, the one to Goodloe Harper, the other to Mr. Catton), hold a conspicuous place. Above these figures is a gallery, in which, among other conspicuous personages, that of Mrs. Washington is to be introduced.

This picture, when finished, will be fully equal, both in interest and execution, to those already before the public. [Com. Adv.]

"AMERICANISMS." Extracted from Mr. Ingersoll's discourse:

The United States, under the present government, have never taken life for treason.

Universal suffrage is supported by universal education.

The American mill machinery, applied to the great staples of subsistence, is very superior to any thing of that kind in Europe.

Labor saving machinery has been so improved here as to make low priced cottons cheap enough to undersell the English in England.

The recent surveys of the American coast, by direction of the government, are among the most extensive, accurate and important surveys in the world.

Legislation is not only much more used, but more orderly, systematic and eloquent in the United States, than any where in Europe.

The capitol at Washington is larger, more elegant, and more convenient than any building in Europe, applied to legislation.

The paintings of national history in the capitol, are the only pictures of that kind obtained by legislative enactment.

The ages of the ex-presidents exceed the ordinary period of life in Europe.

The ex-presidents have contributed more than any statesmen of Europe, in their time, to literature and science.

Fourteen of the states have histories written by their own citizens, respectively.

It is made a question whether the common law of England is the common law of the nine new states, as it is of the thirteen old states.

In Louisiana the legislature are about to enact a code of written law.

There is much less provincialism, or peculiarity of dialect, in the United States, than in any nation of Europe.

The jurisdiction of the American courts is far more extensive than the English, especially in the power to annul laws by declaring them unconstitutional.

There is much less division of labor in the United States than in Europe.

Mechanics do their work much quicker; houses, ships, and almost every thing else, being done in less time.

The first American archbishop was in the service of the revolutionary government.

The senior American bishop at present, was chaplain to congress when it sat at Little York, during the revolution.

The Jesuits, Sulpitians and Augustine monks, have establishments in the United States, authorized by acts of legislation.

There are tribes of Indians in the United States attached to the Christian religion. Am. Cent.

KENTUCKY RESOLVES. The following resolutions passed the legislature of Kentucky unanimously, previous to its late adjournment:

*Resolved, by the legislature of Kentucky, That the sentiments expressed by the president of the United States, at the opening of congress, in his message to that body, in relation to the struggles made by the Greeks for the right of self government, and particularly the wish which he intimates, that the devotion of that people to the cause of freedom may be crowned with ultimate success in its establishment among themselves, has the most ardent reciprocation of the people of Kentucky.— That they may achieve their emancipation, and, in the enjoyment of a government which shall emanate from their will, re-emerge into the splendors which marked their possession of freedom when Greece was the theme of universal admiration, is the fervent wish of the people of Kentucky, and it is hoped of every votary of liberty throughout the world.*

*Resolved, That the recognition of the independence of the Spanish republics in America, by the government of the United States, has the entire approbation of the people of Kentucky, and they feel and reciprocate the sentiments expressed by the president in that message, in relation to any attempt which may be made by the allied sovereigns of Europe to reduce those republics to provincial subjection. That the people are, in every state of association, the only legitimate and exclusive source of the sovereign power, which can be exerted in their government, is emphatically intimated in that message, and recognized by the people of Kentucky as an obvious and fundamental truth, worthy of all acceptance, and one which, under any circumstances, must be vindicated by every people who would either establish or maintain their freedom.*

*Resolved, That the message alluded to, whether its matter or its manner be regarded, evinces that its author is well entitled to the confidence of the American people. The president, who, at the approach of the close of his administration, recognizes explicitly, and inculcates emphatically, the doctrine that the people are the exclusive sovereigns; that all the functionaries of government are responsible to them; that their approbation is the strongest incentive to official fidelity, and the dread of their censure the best security against the abuse of their confidence; and that, in order that they may exercise their power justly, they should be well informed of the doings of their public functionaries—is surely entitled to the applause of his country; and more particularly, when the whole course of his administration has been conformable to those fundamental doctrines. Such a president is the venerable and patriotic James Monroe. His administration of the government of the United States, thus far, whether viewed in relation to foreign or domestic concerns, to the rights of the states or the powers of the general government, has been in conformity with those principles which, by his revolutionary services, he assisted to establish, and which, by his public conduct through life, he has practically maintained. It has the approbation of the people of this commonwealth.*

*Resolved, That the expression of public sentiment, in relation to public agents and great public measures, displays its usefulness in the strength which it adds to the volume of moral force requisite for the maintenance, by the people, of self government.*



*Resolved*, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to the president of the United States, by the chief magistrate of this state; who is hereby most respectfully requested to perform that service, and whose performance of it, with alacrity, is anticipated, from the sympathy of sentiment which cannot but exist between two distinguished revolutionary patriots.

**THE KING OF FRANCE.** A correspondent of a morning paper, gives the following portrait of Louis the 18th, whom he saw during the celebration of *Te Deum* at Notre Dame:—

"I had heard that he was very much fallen off of late, but before I had the near view of him which my position yesterday gave me, I could not have believed the report to the half of its extent. His former embonpoint has entirely left him, or fallen down upon his legs and lower extremities, which are proportionably large and unwieldy. His eyes were sunk, hollow and troubled, retaining nothing of their former vivacity; his cheeks have fallen in, his lips have lost their roundness and tension, and his whole countenance had an exhausted and cadaverous appearance, which betrayed a state of health more fitted for the quietness and retirement of his bedchamber, than the bustle of a public ceremony. For the last eighteen months, he has entirely lost the power of moving his lower extremities, but the bust and the countenance remained little changed till lately. The ravages of age or disease are now, however, rapidly extending upwards, and it is probable that Louis XVIII. will not long keep the sceptre from Charles X. The arm chair in which he was rolled up the nave of the cathedral, was the same which he had occupied in his coach. He had been let down from the latter without leaving the former, or at all changing his first position. A kind of slope covered with carpeting, like the *Montagnes Russes* had been formed at the great gate of the church, so that he could be rolled up and down without the necessity of being lifted over the steps. This chair, which was placed within the frame that supported the canopy, was so extremely low, that, in passing along the lines of the guards, he was looked down upon by them, and by the spectators who stood behind him. His legs were extended at full length—his feet were covered with black cloth shoes: both seemed preternaturally swollen, unwieldy, and torpid. His hands on both sides had a firm hold of the arms of the chair, on which his elbows leaned; his head was a good deal sunk between his shoulders, and his whole person, without life or energy, seemed that of a man suffering from an acute disease. To the by-standers, who cheered him as he passed, he never lifted his eye, nor showed the least token of recognition or pleasure. In short, I have seldom witnessed a more painful exhibition, and may venture to add, that not one individual who saw him would have exchanged situations with him for the honor of being placed under the royal canopy, and being rolled to *Te Deum* between a double line of royal guards."

Another account of him says—

"He can scarcely move his legs, and has lost the usual energy of his arms. His head reclines upon his shoulder as if he had lost the power of voluntary motion. In the mean while, the smell arising from his legs and body, in a state of approaching dissolution, is painful to himself, and sometimes overpowering to his attendants. His servants and ministers cannot long remain in the room or cabinet where he receives them—A curious anecdote on the subject, is given on unquestionable authority,

which both shows the deplorable state of his majesty's health and the equanimity of his temper.

"The duchess of Berri, a few days ago, carried her daughter, Mademoiselle, to pay him a visit in the cabinet. The king took the child in his arms, and rested her feet upon his knee; she, however, very soon grew uneasy in her position, and looking to her royal highness, exclaimed, "*Mamman, le roi il pue.*" The mother made signs to the child to hold her tongue on this disagreeable topic; but not understanding them, she continued to cry, "*Mamman, le roi il pue,*" when his majesty, without any symptom of uneasiness or displeasure, replied, "the child is right; let her be taken away." It is not supposed that his majesty can linger in this state more than a month or two, and by the stopping of the flow from his legs, he may die in a day's illness."

**FRANCE.** From the *National Journal*. Napoleon Bonaparte, during his eleven years imperial reign, expended:

	FRANCS.
Palaces and buildings	62,000,000
Fortifications	144,000,000
Sea ports	117,000,000
Bridges in Paris and departments	31,000,000
Canals and draining	123,000,000
Works on Paris	102,000,000
Public edifices in departments	149,000,000
	728,000,000

Say 150,000,000 of dollars. Was the nation enfeebled or impoverished thereby? Did he leave the nation without resources? Let those who have governed by a leave-us alone policy, for double the period of Napoleon's rule, point to the great improvements they have effected. Are we more prosperous, more happy, or more united? The rationals have been induced by consequences to consider our situation.

**FOREIGN NEWS.** Accounts from Smyrna to Nov. 24, state that the Turkish fleet had returned to the Dardanelles, and it was reported the large vessels would proceed to Constantinople. Neither, during their long stay at Patras, nor while they were in the Archipelago, did any action between them and the Greeks take place worthy of mention, although they had been, frequently for days together, in sight of each other.

Mr. G. Bethune English, of Boston, had arrived at Constantinople, where he was supposed to be an agent from the American government to negotiate a treaty with the Porte.

**Brazil.** The emperor had issued a decree prohibiting the importation of the produce and manufactures of Portugal, until the acknowledgment of the independence of Brazil by that nation. A frigate, belonging to lord Cochrane's squadron, had arrived from Maranhão, and was soon to be joined by the squadron intended to sail shortly against Montevideo, which place remained in possession of the Portuguese. Two thousand troops had embarked for Pernambuco, for the purpose of seconding these operations, to drive the Europeans out of the country.

Accounts from Martinique say, that some letters had been found, which gave rise to a suspicion that the free persons of color on the island intended to rise upon the whites; in consequence of which, martial law was declared, the citizens all placed under arms, and from thirty to forty, who were supposed to be the ringleaders, were arrested; among them were several persons of large property, who

transacted business in Martinique as merchants. Several had also been arrested at Port Royal. The whole had undergone a summary trial, and been banished from the island.

## Naval Peace Establishment.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

*To the house of representatives of the United States:*

In compliance with a resolution of the house of representatives, of the 15th of December last, requesting the president of the United States "to communicate a plan for a peace establishment of the navy of the United States," I herewith transmit a report from the secretary of the navy, which contains the plan required.

In presenting this plan to the consideration of congress, I avail myself of the occasion to make some remarks on it, which the importance of the subject requires, and experience justifies.

If a system of universal and permanent peace could be established, or if, in war, the belligerent parties would respect the rights of neutral powers, we should have no occasion for a navy or an army. The expense and dangers of such establishments might be avoided. The history of all ages proves that this cannot be presumed; on the contrary, that at least one half of every century, in ancient as well as modern times, has been consumed in wars, and often of the most general and desolating character. Nor is there any cause to infer, if we examine the condition of the nations with which we have the most intercourse and strongest political relations, that we shall, in future, be exempt from that calamity, within any period, to which a rational calculation may be extended. And, as to the rights of neutral powers, it is sufficient to appeal to our own experience to demonstrate how little regard will be paid to them, whenever they come in conflict with the interests of the powers at war, while we rely on the justice of our cause and on argument alone. The amount of the property of our fellow citizens, which was seized and confiscated or destroyed, by the belligerent parties, in the wars of the French revolution, and of those which followed, before we became a party to the war, is almost incalculable.

The whole movement of our government, from the establishment of our independence, has been guided by a sacred regard for peace. Situated, as we are, in the new hemisphere; distant from Europe, and unconnected with its affairs; blessed with the happiest government on earth, and having no objects of ambition to gratify, the United States have steadily cultivated the relations of amity with every power. And if, in any European war, a respect for our rights might be relied on, it was undoubtedly in those to which I have adverted. The conflict being vital, the force being nearly equally balanced, and the result uncertain, each party had the strongest motives of interest to cultivate our good will, lest we might be thrown into the opposite scale. Powerful as this consideration usually is, it was nevertheless utterly disregarded, in almost every stage of, and by every party to, those wars. To these encroachments and injuries, our regard for peace was finally forced to yield.

In the war to which at length we became a party, our whole coast, from St. Croix to the Mississippi, was either invaded or menaced with invasion; and, in many parts, with a strong, imposing force, both land and naval. In those parts where the population was most dense, the pressure was comparatively light; but there was scarcely an harbor or

city, on any of our great inlets, which could be considered secure. New York and Philadelphia were imminently exposed; the then existing works not being sufficient for their protection. The same remark is applicable, in a certain extent, to the cities eastward of the former; and as to the condition of the whole country, southward of the latter, the events which marked the war are too recent to require detail. Our armies and navy signalized themselves in every quarter where they had occasion to meet their gallant foe; and the militia voluntarily flew to their aid, with a patriotism, and fought with a bravery, which exalted the reputation of their government and country, and which did them the highest honor. In whatever direction the enemy chose to move with their squadrons and to land their troops, our fortifications, where any existed, presented but little obstacle to them. They passed those works without difficulty. Their squadrons, in fact, annoyed our whole coast, not of the sea only, but every bay and great river throughout its whole extent. In entering those inlets, and sailing up them with a small force, the effect was disastrous, since it never failed to draw out the whole population on each side, and to keep it in the field while the squadron remained there. The expense attending this species of defence, with the exposure of the inhabitants, and the waste of property, may readily be conceived.

The occurrences which preceded the war, and those which attended it, were alike replete with useful instruction as to our future policy. Those which mark the first epoch, demonstrate clearly, that, in the wars of other powers, we can rely only on force for protection of our neutral rights. Those of the second demonstrate, with equal certainty, that, in any war in which we may be engaged hereafter, with a strong naval power, the expense, waste and other calamities, attending it, considering the vast extent of our maritime frontier, cannot fail, unless it be defended by adequate fortifications and a suitable naval force, to correspond with those which were experienced in the late war.

Two great objects are, therefore, to be regarded in the establishment of an adequate naval force: The first, to prevent war, so far as it may be practicable; the second, to diminish its calamities, when it may be inevitable. Hence, the subject of defence becomes intimately connected, in all its parts, in war and in peace, for the land and at sea. No government will be disposed, in its wars with other powers, to violate our rights, if it knows we have the means, are prepared and resolved, to defend them. The motive will also be diminished, if it knows that our defences by land are so well planned and executed, that an invasion of our coast cannot be productive of the evils to which we have heretofore been exposed.

It was under a thorough conviction of these truths, derived from the admonitions of the late war, that congress, as early as the year 1816, during the term of my enlightened and virtuous predecessor, under whom the war had been declared, prosecuted and terminated, digested and made provision for the defence of our country and support of its rights, in peace as well as in war, by acts, which authorized and enjoined the augmentation of our navy, to a prescribed limit, and the construction of suitable fortifications throughout the whole extent of our maritime frontier, and wherever else they might be deemed necessary. It is to the execution of these works, both land and naval, and under a thorough conviction that, by hastening their completion, I should render the best service



to my country, and give the most effectual support to our free republican system of government, that my humble faculties would admit of, that I have devoted so much of my time and labor to this great system of national policy, since I came into this office, and shall continue to do it, until my retirement from it, at the end of your next session.

The navy is the arm from which our government will always derive most aid in support of our neutral rights. Every power engaged in war, will know the strength of our naval force, the number of our ships of each class, their condition, and the promptitude with which we may bring them into service, and will pay the due consideration to that argument. Justice will always have great weight in the cabinets of Europe; but, in long and destructive wars, exigencies often occur which press so vitally on them that, unless the argument of force is brought to its aid, it will be disregarded. Our land forces will always perform their duty in the event of war; but they must perform it on the land. Our navy is the arm which must be principally relied on for the annoyance of the commerce of the enemy, and for the protection of our own; and also, by co-operation with the land forces, for the defence of the country. Capable of moving in any and every direction, it possesses the faculty, even when remote from our coast, of extending its aid to every interest on which the security and welfare of our union depend. Annoying the commerce of the enemy, and menacing, in turn, its coast, provided the force on each side is nearly equally balanced, it will draw its squadrons from our own; and, in case of invasion by a powerful adversary, by a land and naval force, which is always to be anticipated, and ought to be provided against, our navy may, by like co-operation with our land forces, render essential aid in protecting our interior from incursion and depredation.

The great object, in the event of war, is to stop the enemy at the coast. If this is done, our cities, and whole interior, will be secure. For the accomplishment of this object, our fortifications must be principally relied on. By placing strong works near the mouths of our great inlets, in such positions as to command the entrances into them, as may be done in many instances, it will be difficult, if not impossible, for ships to pass them, especially if other precautions, and particularly that of steam batteries, are resorted to, in their aid. In the wars between other powers, into which we may be drawn in support of our neutral rights, it cannot be doubted that this defence would be adequate to the purpose intended by it; nor can it be doubted that the knowledge that such works existed, would form a strong motive, with any power, not to invade our rights, and thereby contribute essentially to prevent war. There are, it is admitted, some entrances into our interior, which are of such vast extent, that it would be utterly impossible for any works, however extensive, or well posted, to command them. Of this class, the Chesapeake Bay, which is an arm of the sea, may be given as an example. But, in my judgment, even this bay may be defended against any power with whom we may be involved in war as a third party, in the defence of our neutral rights. By erecting strong works at the mouth of James River, on both sides, near the capes, as we are now doing, and at Old Point Comfort and the Rip Raps, and connecting those works together by chains, whenever the enemy's force appeared, placing in the rear some large ships and steam batteries, the passage up the river would be rendered impracticable. This guard would also

tend to protect the whole country bordering on the bay, and rivers emptying into it, as the hazard would be too great for the enemy, however strong his naval force, to ascend the bay, and leave such a naval force behind; since, in the event of a storm, whereby his vessels might be separated, or of a calm, the ships and steam batteries, behind the works, might rush forth and destroy them. It could only be in the event of an invasion by a great power, or a combination of several powers, and by land as well as by naval forces, that those works could be carried; and, even then, they could not fail to retard the movement of the enemy into the country, and to give time for the collection of our regular troops, militia and volunteers, to that point, and thereby contribute essentially to his ultimate defeat and expulsion from our territory.

Under a strong impression, that a peace establishment of our navy is connected with the possible event of war, and that the naval force intended for either state, however small it may be, is connected with the general system of public defence, I have thought it proper, in communicating this report, to submit these remarks on the whole subject.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Jan. 30, 1824.

#### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

*Navy department, January 24, 1824.*

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the house of representatives, of the 15th December last, "that the president of the United States be requested to communicate a plan for a peace establishment of the navy of the United States," I have the honor to present, for your consideration, a plan for re-organizing the naval establishment. It is designed merely as the project of a bill, to exhibit the principles which are deemed beneficial in their application to the service, without regard to the words or form of the law, should one be founded upon it, and is accompanied by a variety of tables and estimates, calculated to explain and illustrate its operation.

In fixing the naval establishment, the first objects of attention are the number and size of the vessels which are to be built, both for peace and war. By them the number and grade of the officers, and the number and size of the navy yards, stations and depots, must be regulated. Considerations peculiar to each of these naturally come into view, but the whole must have relation to the first object: The management and discipline of the service must be governed by a code of rules and regulations, adapted to the character of the establishment. Such a code must be prepared, should this or any other project be carried into execution; but, as it must be founded upon the law, and be consistent with its principles, it cannot be prepared until after the law has been passed. To determine the number and grade of officers of which the establishment ought to consist, it is necessary, first, to ascertain the proper number and importance of navy yards and stations, and the number and class of the vessels which the situation of the country requires to be kept in commission and in active service; and, secondly, how many ought to be kept in readiness for a state of war. The former will prescribe the limit below which we cannot descend without a disregard of the public interest. The latter will exhibit a point above which we need not rise. The former is indispensable; prudence and policy demand that we provide for the latter.

It is believed that the naval stations at Erie and Whitehall are not useful now, and that no course of

events can hereafter render them necessary to the public defence. Two only of the vessels at Sackett's Harbor are worthy of preservation, and they can be protected by a few men. The two former of these stations may, therefore, be abandoned as soon as the public property at them can be disposed of or removed; and the latter may be maintained on a very reduced scale, at an expense of about \$2,000. The three stations now cost, annually, about \$27,000.

When proper depots shall be selected and established, several of the existing navy yards and stations on the Atlantic board may be either altogether abandoned, or the expense of them greatly curtailed, by maintaining a few officers and men to minister to the wants of vessels which necessity shall compel to visit them, either for provisions or repairs. But, as there are vessels on the stocks at six of these yards, none of them can, at this time, be abolished; but the expense of them may be somewhat diminished. Their number and situation are well known, and their annual cost may be seen by paper D, annexed to the bill. In the report from this department, at the commencement of the session, the force is mentioned which it was proposed to keep in commission during the present year, and a hope expressed that it might be found sufficient to accomplish the protection and defence of our commercial and other interests. That force, however, was calculated for a state of the most peaceful and friendly relations, and looked only to the interests then mentioned, without reference to the policy of promoting the growth of the navy, or any of those considerations which arise from changes in our relations with other powers, or the propriety of such a disposition of our naval force, as shall enable us to pass, with least injury, from the attitude of peace to that of war; and give to our officers the skill and experience which will fit them to defend and protect the honor and interests of the nation. In re-organizing the navy, these considerations cannot be overlooked. And it is believed that there is enough in the state of the world and our own situation, to prevent us from being unmindful of them at this time. It seems to be our duty to keep such a force in commission as will protect all our scattered interests, secure the respect of other powers, and give active service sufficient to qualify as many officers as will be required to command and manage the whole of our vessels, when necessity shall call for their use. Long and active employment are essential to give naval skill and experience; and, without them, our vessels are insecure, and our character, as a nation, in danger of being degraded. It were better to have no ships, than to have them filled with incompetent and unskillful officers.

The following is the least force which it would be safe to provide for, and keep in commission, and in active service: In the Mediterranean, one ship of the line, one frigate, one sloop of war, and one schooner: In the Atlantic, including our own coast, the West Indies, the Gulf of Mexico, and the coast of Africa, one ship of the line, one frigate, four sloops of war, and four schooners: In the Pacific, one frigate, two sloops of war, and one schooner: For occasional services, in which the vessels on those stations cannot be employed, one frigate, and one sloop of war—in the whole, two ships of the line, four frigates, eight sloops of war, and six schooners. Many of these vessels will be on distant stations, in going to and returning from which, much time must be consumed; and all will require frequent repairs, refitting, and exchange

of crews. Other vessels must, therefore, be kept in commission to relieve them, and a force, equal to about one-fifth of the whole amount, will be necessary for this purpose.

It is then respectfully submitted, that the number of officers and men required for the navy yards and stations on the Atlantic board, and for the vessels before mentioned, is, with the proper allowance for sickness and casualties, the lowest for which provision can safely be made in the contemplated organization of the naval establishment. It is for this, with other reasons, hereafter mentioned, that the project submitted, in the first section mentions this number as the least which the president of the United States shall be permitted to retain.

When the vessels now authorized by law to be built are completed, there will be, (besides those on the lakes), twelve ships of the line, twelve frigates of the first class, three frigates of the second class, three steam batteries, one other post ship, six schooners, including the Spark, and fifteen sloops of war, should congress order ten more to be built. These, when in commission, together with the shore stations, will require the number of officers mentioned in the second section, and which is therefore taken as the largest which it is at this time necessary to authorize. The vessels having been built, and being designed for our protection from foreign aggression, we must train officers to command and manage them. It is worse than useless to have vessels, which cannot be employed for the want of officers, and great folly to entrust them to those whose ignorance and inexperience will endanger their safety. The experiment would be alike too hazardous and prodigal. An effort has, therefore, been made, in the proposed organization, so to arrange, the grade and number of officers, as not only to manage, in the best way, the force necessary for present use, but to enable us, in the most rapid, cheap and efficient manner, to pass into a state of war, and employ all our vessels in active service. By comparing the first and second sections, it will be perceived that the officers of the highest grades, requiring the greatest skill and experience, which are proposed to be retained, will be competent to the command of all the vessels; and that, by the promotion of some of the most skillful, from the inferior grades, and introducing as many as may be necessary, into the lowest, where skill is least needful, the whole will be organized with facility. But, in order to fit the officers of the inferior grades for promotion, it is indispensable that the force before mentioned be kept in commission, and the officers, named in the first section, be employed as constantly as circumstances will permit. With the vessels now in commission, this object cannot be accomplished. A great portion of the science of the naval commanders can be acquired only on the ocean, and by years of labor and discipline. It is in vain to hope for a triumphant defence of our national interests and character there, without we thoroughly train, educate and discipline, those who have to fight our battles. To ensure such a defence, beyond hazard, it is confidently believed, that the nation will cheerfully meet the requisite expense. Connected with this point, it is not improper to suggest, that the early education of most of our officers is very unequal to the character they have subsequently to sustain, and that an effectual remedy can be found only in the establishment of a naval school.

We have no rank above that of captain. The proposed organization gives three higher grades. It is not supposed proper to furnish, with minute-



ness, in this report, the whole argument in favor of this increase, as if it were a new question. It has been frequently presented to the public consideration. The experience of all nations, both in land and naval forces, has led to the same result in relation to it. No one has ever been able to command her armies or her fleets by captains. And our experience does not justify us in believing, that our success in such an experiment will be greater. Rank is necessary to enforce discipline; the orders of a superior are always more readily obeyed than those of an equal in grade. Rank is equally necessary to ensure the science required to command an extensive force, which differs from, and is of a much higher character than that which is competent to the command of a single vessel; the desire, also, to reach the higher rank, will create strenuous exertion to acquire the information which is suited to it, and operate extensively on the general character of the whole corps. If you would induce your officers to prepare themselves for any service, you must present to them the certainty of having that service to perform; and that their duty and honor will equally demand that they perform it well. It is no reproach to them to say, that very few now are, and, with our present system, very few ever will be, fitted to command our fleets successfully against a powerful and skilful adversary; and it is earnestly to be hoped, that such an arrangement will be adopted as to furnish all grades with such opportunities for improvement, and such excitement to exertion, as will prevent our future experience, on this point, from being calamitous. The increase of rank will also obviate some causes of irritation, in the intercourse of our officers with those of other nations, the least powerful of whom have higher grades than we have, and they universally claim honors and precedence according to rank; this must either be yielded, or intercourse with them suspended. To the first, the individual and national pride of our seamen cannot, and ought not, to assent; and the latter is productive of unfriendly feelings. This inconvenience will be greatly augmented, and our naval reputation may suffer severely, from this cause, should our vessels have occasion to co-operate with those of any other nation. In such cases, rank must be respected. Our officers, for want of it, may always be subordinate; our fleets, no matter what their power, be subject to the orders of others, though commanding a very inferior force, and our reputation be thus placed where it might not always be safe. History furnishes some valuable illustrations on this point. One additional, but inferior grade, that of sub-lieutenant, is also proposed; it is meant to provide increased rank and pay for passed midshipmen, who have distinguished themselves by zeal and activity, in discharging their duties, and qualifying themselves for promotion, and for whom there may be no vacancies in the rank of lieutenant.

The expense of the proposed increase of ranks, compared with its advantages, is trivial; public expenditure is always to be measured by the public advantage resulting from it; and if six or seven hundred officers can be excited to useful exertion; discipline and efficiency increased; causes of irritation with other nations, and of mortification to ourselves, diminished; such an expenditure will be found to be true economy. Besides, in examining this, in connexion with other parts of the proposed organization, it will be seen, that, although there be a small increase of expense on one point, yet, by adopting the whole, the expense of the naval establishment will be diminished.

The temporary rank of captain, commanding a squadron in chief, is authorized for cases of necessity, and as a temporary reward for distinguished merit. The persons attached to the flag officers are useful, but to be employed only on particular occasions.

It will be perceived, that the design in rating the vessels is to arrange the compensation of the officers by their responsibility, and shewing the proper complement for each class.

The leading principle in that part of the proposed organization which relates to pay, is, to apportion it to the amount and importance of the service performed, that he, whose responsibility is greatest, and who is engaged in the most active duties, should receive the highest compensation. Hence, three general rates are proposed: 1. For those in active service. 2. For those who hold themselves in readiness for active service, or are engaged in merchant vessels, acquiring that knowledge of seamanship which will enable them most skilfully to perform their duties. 3. For those on furlough for definite or indefinite periods, and who are not employed in merchant vessels.

To the first class, in some cases, the same, and, in others, higher pay is given, than is now allowed. The advance is believed to be proper from the period when that pay was established, the increased responsibility arising from the changes in our vessels, and the inducement which it offers to be constantly in service. To the second class, an average of about two thirds of the pay of the first is given. To the third, about one third of the first. This proportion is considered equitable and just; and the effect anticipated from it is, a desire for sea service, in all officers of all grades; a desire leading, in its necessary results, to skill, faithfulness and ability. Under the system now in existence, it is, almost always, the pecuniary interest of an officer to obtain leave of absence, or a station on shore. Under the one now submitted, it will be his interest to be actively employed upon the proper element of the seaman: but, as he cannot always be there, the second, or reduced pay, is placed at such an amount as to enable him, when on shore, to live respectably and comfortably, as an officer of the public ought. It is also proposed a little to vary the pay, according to the rate of the vessel and the amount of the force, because the labor and responsibility of the officer vary with them.

The proposed compensation to admirals and commodores is as low as a regard to the expenses of their stations, the skill they ought to possess, and the weight of responsibility which must rest upon them, will permit; and it will be found, upon examination, to be much inferior to the pay of the same grades of officers in any other service, and less than one-half the compensation allowed them by several of the most important naval powers. The present pay of captains was fixed more than twenty years ago, when we had only frigates to command, and is supposed now to be proper for frigates of the smallest class: but that an increase or diminution, should be made, as the vessel is larger or smaller. The pay of masters and lieuts. commanding bears a just proportion to that of captain, and is left at its present amount. That of lieutenants, generally, is proportioned to the nature of the service they render.

As the sailing masters must have high qualifications to pass their examination, and are out of the line of promotion, except in extraordinary cases, an increase of pay is proposed, and that it be graduated by the rate of the vessels in which they are employed. The second masters, who are recognized

by the existing laws, but have no established pay, are placed on a proper footing, in reference to their duties and the promotions they may expect. The sub-lieutenancy is a middle rank, between the lieutenant and midshipman; but, to prevent every inducement to the midshipman for exertion and good conduct, an addition of pay is given to those who are meritorious, and have passed their examination, and for whom there is no place in the grade of sub-lieutenants; and they are also to be preferred to other midshipmen in the same vessel or squadron, as master's mates, and for acting appointments, when they shall be necessary. No additional pay is proposed for the pursuer; his compensation arises, principally, from other sources, and is, usually, in proportion to his age and service, and the rate of vessel he is in. A small addition to the pay of boat-swains, gunners, carpenters and sail-makers, in the larger vessels, ought to be made; and, by enlarging the number and regulating the pay of the petty officers, justice will be done to them, and the seamen, generally, stimulated to good conduct. School-masters are proposed for the two highest rates of vessels; and, as we have yet no school for the instruction of young officers, and as the duties of the chaplains, both as clergymen and teachers, demand purity of character, enlargement of mind, and scientific attainments, a higher salary would be useful to secure the services of those who are worthy of the station.

No portion of the present system requires more amendment than the surgical department, in reference, as well to the manner of admission into it, as the government and payment of it. No one ought to be appointed surgeon's mate until after a satisfactory examination, proving his competency, and no mate be made a surgeon, until he has, by sufficient service, and another examination, proved that he is worthy of promotion.

But the directions on this subject belong, properly, to the code of rules and regulations. The proposed bill is confined, principally, to the pay and prescribes that which is suited to the time and nature of the services performed. The pay of surgeon's mate is left as at present, and is not to be increased for any cause. But, after two years' service, he is permitted to have an examination, preparatory to his appointment as surgeon; and, if he pass it with credit, and be recommended for promotion, a moderate addition is to be made. In like manner, the pay of the surgeon is to remain the same for two years, after which it is to be increased, at the end of every second year of active service, until it amounts to \$75 per month, and eight rations per day. When he is rewarded by a permanent station, either at a navy yard or hospital, he has a fixed and competent salary. This system, while it renders justice to those who have performed duty, will, it is hoped, induce zeal in acquiring science, and secure the active and entire services of skilful men, on whom so much of the comfort and success of the navy depend. Guided by the reasoning applicable to the case, and by experiments made elsewhere, it is believed that a large saving may be effected by detailing one or more intelligent surgeons to purchase the medical stores and supplies; direct such as are fitted for the size of the vessel, and the nature and length of the voyage; and guard against ignorance and extravagance in that department. This object may be accomplished under the provisions of the bill.

The compensation for recruiting is estimated by the liabilities and expense attending it, and is calculated to save about \$2,000 per year.

An entire change is proposed in the mode of paying officers at the yards, and fixed salaries are given, proportioned to their duties and expenses and in lieu of all the allowances now made, except for house rent, where no quarters are provided. The same principle is applied, and salaries given, in all cases where the officer is not engaged in active service, or is on furlough. This change is recommended by the certainty and economy which it will introduce. Indeed, the whole scheme is designed to reduce, as far as possible, all pay and allowances to fixed sums; limiting the discretion of the department, and of the accounting officers, and lessening the contingent expenses of the establishment.

Regulations for distributing prize money have been introduced, because immediately connected with the provisions of the bill, and because those now in force are uncertain and unequal in their operation; giving, in some cases, to superior and responsible officers much less than to persons who have inferior rank and responsibility. One of the principal changes is an addition of five per cent. to commanders of fleets, squadrons and vessels, who are answerable for detentions and captures, and bear alone the damages for mistake or error in the exercise of their power. A large portion of profit ought to be the reward of this responsibility.

The tables and estimates which are appended to the bill, are designed, to exhibit in the plainest mode, the effect of the proposed organization upon the public treasury, in peace and war, with the force which is now in commission, with that which it is advised to put in commission, and when all vessels, built and building, shall be in active service. The comparison which they afford, between the existing system and that which is recommended, cannot, it is believed, fail to create a favorable feeling towards the latter.

Table C is an estimate of the expense of our present naval establishment, with the force in commission, which is mentioned in the report at the commencement of the session. And should it be determined not to increase or alter the number of vessels now in active service, this table proves that, by adopting the proposed organization, there will be an annual saving of more than \$117,000.

Table A furnishes an estimate of the expense of maintaining, for one year, the force which is recommended in this report to be put in commission. By this table, it appears that the force recommended, will, under both systems, occasion an increase of expenditure in this department, arising principally from the additional number of petty officers and seamen employed; and that, under the present system, it will cost \$1,901,876; under the proposed, \$1,859,715, making a balance in favor of the latter of about \$32,000, annually.

By table D it appears that the proposed organization will save, at the navy yards now used, about \$11,000, and at the recruiting stations, about 8,000 dollars. That the three hospitals may be maintained at about the same expense, under both plans, and that the three naval stations, which it may be thought advisable to keep up hereafter, will, under the plan now recommended, cost about \$4,000 more than under the present, arising from the increased rank of the officers commanding them.

Table B is an estimate of the expense of maintaining all the shore establishments, and keeping in commission all the vessels which are built, as well as those which are authorized and recommended to be built. It is calculated to exhibit the utmost annual expense of all our present naval means in war, or in such a condition of our country as shall



justify us in keeping in active service so large a force, and shews that the present would, in that case, cost about \$113,000 less than the proposed system. This is the most unfavorable view which can be presented, and is designed as such. But, it is proper to remark, that it is a view which never can be realized: for it supposes not only that all our vessels, of every kind, are in commission at sea, but, that every officer attached to the navy is in active employment, and receiving full pay, at the highest rate; a state of things which is scarcely possible, and altogether beyond a rational calculation, even in a state of active warfare. A large number of officers must, at all times, be out of active service, and receiving either reduced or forlough pay: And when to this we add the diminution of the contingent expenditures, it may very safely be asserted that, in no situation, either of war or peace, will the proposed organization, with all its addition to rank and pay, be as expensive, by many thousand dollars, as the present system.

Having presented these views, I submit the plan to you, with some feeling of solicitude that it should meet the approbation of those who have to decide upon it, arising from a conviction that it addresses itself to the best principles of action, and will be productive of discipline, efficiency and economy, in our naval establishment.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,  
SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD.

To the president of the United States.

The following *project* of a bill is the most material of the documents accompanying the secretary's report:

#### A BILL

For the reorganization of the naval establishment.

*Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled,* That the naval establishment shall consist of not less than the following grades and number of commissioned and warrant officers, viz:

1 Vice admiral	10 Chaplains
2 Rear admirals	40 Pursers
3 Commodores	40 Surgeons
25 Captains	55 Surgeon's mates
23 Masters commandant	60 Master's mates and mid-ships
149 Lieutenants	26 Boatswains [men]
51 Sub-lieutenants	25 Gunners
19 Masters,	26 Carpenters
6 Second masters	16 Sailmakers.

*And be it further enacted,* That whenever, in the opinion of the president of the United States, the interests of the country shall require a greater number of commissioned and warrant officers than is provided for by the preceding section, he shall be, and hereby is, authorized to increase the number in each grade, so that the same shall not exceed the following, viz:

1 Vice admiral	30 Chaplains
2 Rear Admirals	60 Pursers
3 Commodores	61 Surgeons
47 Captains	102 Surgeon's mates
25 Masters commandant	811 Master's mates and mid-ships
256 Lieutenants	55 Boatswains [men]
149 Sub-Lieutenants	56 Gunners
35 Masters	46 Carpenters
15 Second Masters	43 Sailmakers.

*And be it further enacted,* That the number of petty officers, seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen and boys, to be employed in the navy, shall be regulated by the president of the United States, according as the necessities of the public service may require.

*And be it further enacted,* That the pay and emoluments of all flag officers, and persons acting as flag officers, and the pay and emoluments of persons attached to flag officers, when in active service, shall be as follows, viz:

	Pay per month . . .	No. of daily rations	Class for prize money
Vice admiral	\$200	20	1st.
Rear admiral	150	18	2nd.
Commodore	125	16	3rd.
Captain, appointed commander in chief of a squadron	120	12	4th.
Captain, acting as captain of the fleet	125	16	5th.
Surgeon, acting as surgeon of the fleet	100	8	
Lieutenant, acting as flag lieutenant	50	4	
Secretary to vice admiral	65	1	
Secretary to rear admiral	60	1	
Secretary to commodore	50	1	
Secretary to captain commander in chief of a squadron	40	1	
Admiral's or commodore's coxswain	18	1	
Admiral's or commodore's steward	18	1	
Admiral's or commodore's cook	18	1	

*And be it further enacted,* That, when any officer shall be appointed commander in chief of a fleet or squadron, or when a flag officer shall succeed to the command in chief of a fleet or squadron, upon foreign service, by the death or resignation of his superior, he shall receive double rations while acting as such.

*And be it further enacted,* That, whenever a captain shall be appointed commander in chief of a squadron, he shall wear such distinguishing pendant as may be directed, and shall receive double rations while he is authorized to wear such pendant as commander in chief.

*And be it further enacted,* That a captain, succeeding to the command in chief of a fleet or squadron, upon a foreign station, by the death or resignation of his superior officer, shall be entitled to the same pay and emoluments, as a captain appointed to the command in chief of a fleet or squadron, so long as he performs the duties of that situation; but he shall hoist no distinguishing flag or pendant, that he was not previously authorized to wear.

*And be it further enacted,* That the increase of pay and emoluments to a captain, acting as a captain of a fleet,—to a lieutenant, acting as flag lieutenant,—and to a surgeon, when acting as surgeon of a fleet, shall only be allowed when those officers are actually employed in those capacities in a fleet or squadron.

*And be it further enacted,* That the pay and emoluments of secretaries shall only be allowed for the time when the respective officers to whom they may be attached shall be entitled to receive the pay of active service.

*And be it further enacted,* That seven per centum of the net proceeds of all prize money lawfully accruing to the officers and crews of the vessels of a squadron, acting under the orders of any of the flag officers of the squadron, shall belong to, and be divided, as hereinafter directed, among the flag officers of such squadron: *Provided,* their flags are flying within the limits of their station, when the capture is made.

*And be it further enacted,* That, if there are but two flag officers entitled to share in the same capture, the superior or senior officer shall receive two third parts, and the inferior, one third part of the amount. If there are more than two flag officers entitled to share, the superior or senior officer shall have one half, and the remaining half shall be equally divided among the others.

*And be it further enacted,* That captains, when commanders in chief of fleets or squadrons, shall be considered as flag officers in all captures made

by vessels under their command, while they continue to act as commanders in chief, within the limits of their station, but shall only share as captains in all other situations.

*And be it further enacted,* That the vessels of war shall be rated as follows, viz:

1st Rate, vessels mounting 100 guns and upwards.  
2d Rate, vessels mounting over 74 and under 100 guns.

3d Rate, frigates of the largest size.

4th Rate, frigates of the second size.

5th Rate, post ships, mounting 26 and under 36 guns.

6th Rate, sloops, mounting 18 and under 26 guns.

7th Rate, vessels under 18 guns.

*And be it further enacted,* That the pay and emoluments of all officers and others, attached to vessels in commission, and the distribution of the net proceeds of prize money accruing to such officers and others, shall be as is established in the annexed table and note, marked C.

*And be it further enacted,* That the navy yards of the United States shall be arranged in two classes, as follows, viz:

1st. class.	Portsmouth, N. H.	2d. class.	Lake Ontario,
	Charlestown, Mass.		Lake Champlain,
	Brooklyn, N. Y.		Lake Erie--while they are
	Philadelphia,		continued as navy yards or
	Washington,		stations
	Gosport, Va. and one south		
	of the Chesapeake.		

*And be it further enacted,* That the annual compensation to the officers attached to the navy yards and navy hospitals, in lieu of all other pay and emoluments whatever, house rent or quarters excepted, shall be as follows, viz:

RANK.	1st. class.	2d. class.	Navy hospitals.
To a captain commanding	dolls. 2,000	2,000	
Master commandt. commanding	1,800	1,500	
Do not commanding	1,500		
Lieutenants	1,000	750	
Masters	950	750	
Surgeons			2,000
Surgeons	*1,200	850	
Surgeons' mates, if passed	660	660	750
Surgeons' mates not passed	540	540	540
Pursers	1,000		
Pursers acting as store-keepers,	1,500	1,000	
Midshipmen, if passed for lieuts.	425	425	
Do not passed	325	325	
Boatswain	600	450	
Gunner	500	400	
Chaplain	800		
Surgeons acting as medical purveyors			2,000

*And be it further enacted,* That captains commanding stations shall receive not exceeding the pay and emoluments of captains attached to first rate ships, in lieu of all other allowances.

*And be it further enacted,* That, if a captain shall be appointed to command a naval station, and a navy yard included within it, he shall receive the pay allowed to the commandants of the navy yard, and no more.

*And be it further enacted,* That, if a flag officer be appointed to the command of a naval station, he shall receive the pay and emoluments allowed to an officer of his grade, when employed at sea, and not commanding in chief.

*And be it further enacted,* That the pay and emoluments of officers permanently attached to recruiting stations, in lieu of all other allowances whatever, excepting to the commanding officer, who shall be further allowed a sum not exceeding three dollars for every person he shall enlist into the service, and deliver to the proper officer, conformably to the instructions of the secretary of the navy, shall be as follows, viz:

\*Unless entitled to more by length of service. In that case, his annual amount of pay and rations.

RANK.	Monthly pay.	Rations per diem.
If a captain,	\$75	6
Master commandant,	60	5
Lieutenant,	45	3
Surgeon	*55	3
Surgeons' mates, if passed,	40	2
Surgeons, not passed,	30	2
Midshipman	20	2

*And be it further enacted,* That, whenever an officer shall be employed upon special service, relating to the navy, other than is provided for in this act, the secretary of the navy may allow him such rate of pay and emolument, as he may deem proper, provided it does not exceed the highest rate of pay and emoluments to which officers of his grade may be entitled, when in active service at sea.

*And be it further enacted,* That all officers not attached to vessels in commission, to navy yards, naval stations, recruiting stations, hospitals, or employed upon special service by order of the secretary of the navy, or a commander in chief upon a foreign station, shall be allowed an annual compensation, to be denominated reduced pay, and which shall be as is established in the annexed table, marked G, except in the cases mentioned in the next succeeding section.

*And be it further enacted,* That any officer who shall be furloughed, or who shall have been excused from service at his own request, when receiving reduced pay, for any other cause than inability to perform the service, from sickness, shall receive an annual pay, which shall be called furlough pay, as is established in the annexed table, marked H: *Provided,* he shall not have declined to perform active service when ordered from furlough pay, nor have exceeded the limits of his furlough, except from unavoidable necessity; in which cases he shall no longer receive any pay, and be further punished, at the discretion of a court martial.

*And be it further enacted,* That the president of the United States may, in time of peace, permit captains, masters commandant, lieutenants, sub-lieutenants, masters, second masters, and midshipmen, to engage in the mercantile, or any other sea service, and that to such of those officers who are thus employed, captains and masters commandant excepted, reduced pay may be allowed for the time they are actually at sea, as an inducement for them to avail themselves of such opportunities for improving themselves in seamanship.

*And be it further enacted,* That all marine officers and marines, stationed or employed within the limits of a navy yard, or on board vessels in ordinary, shall be subject to the laws and regulations for the government of the navy, in the same manner as they now are when employed on board ships of the United States at sea.

*And be it further enacted,* That all navy storekeepers may be taken from the pursers of the navy, or shall be appointed by warrant from the president of the United States, and be subject to the laws and regulations for the government of the navy of the United States; and their pay shall be established by the president of the United States, having regard to their relative responsibilities.

*And be it further enacted,* That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to assign such number of the officers, petty officers, seamen and marines of the navy, to the different vessels, navy yards and stations, as he may deem most advantageous to the public service: *Provided,*

\*Unless entitled to more by length of service. In that case, his annual amount of pay and rations.



That the whole number employed in each grade, does not exceed the number authorized by this act.

And be it further enacted, That all such acts, or parts of acts, heretofore passed, as shall be at variance with, or opposed to, the provisions of this act, shall be, and are hereby, repealed.

And be it further enacted, That all the provisions of this act shall take effect from and after the — day of — next.

### Colonization Plan.

The following letter, from the pen of Mr. Jefferson, has been published to acquit the Colonization Society of the charge of enthusiasm and inconsistency which has been brought against it:

*Monticello, Jan. 21, 1811.*

SIR: You have asked my opinion on the proposition of Ann Mifflin, to take measures for procuring, on the coast of Africa, an establishment to which the people of color of these states might, from time to time, be colonized, under the auspices of different governments. Having long ago made up my mind on this subject, I have no hesitation in saying, that I have ever thought that the most desirable measure which could be adopted for gradually drawing off this part of our population; most advantageous for themselves as well as for us; going from a country possessing all the useful arts, they might be the means of transplanting them among the inhabitants of Africa; and would thus carry back to the country of their origin the seeds of civilization, which might render their sojournment here a blessing, in the end, to that country.

I received, in my first year of entering into the administration of the general government, a letter from the governor of Virginia,\* consulting me, at the request of the legislature of the state, on the means of procuring some such asylum to which these people might be occasionally sent. I proposed to him the establishment of Sierra Leone, in which a private company in England had already colonized a number of negroes, and particularly the fugitives from these states during the revolutionary war; and at the same time suggested, if that could not be obtained, some of the Portuguese possessions in South America as most desirable.

You inquired further, whether I would use my endeavors to procure such an establishment secure against violence from other powers, and particularly the French. Certainly I shall be willing to do any thing to give it effect and safety.

But I am but a private individual, and could only use endeavors with individuals. Whereas, the national government can address themselves at once to those of Europe to obtain the desired security, and will, unquestionably, be ready to exert its influence with those nations to effect an object so benevolent in itself, and so important to a great portion of its constituents. Indeed, nothing is more to be wished than that the United States would, themselves, undertake to make such an establishment on the coast of Africa.

Exclusive of motives of humanity, the commercial advantages to be derived from it might defray all its expenses; but for this, the national mind is not prepared. It may, perhaps, be doubted whether any of these people would voluntarily consent to such an exchange of situation, and but few of those who are advanced to a certain age in habits of

slavery, would be capable of governing themselves: this should not, however, discourage the experiment, nor the early trial of it. And propositions should be made with all the prudent caution and attention requisite to reconcile it to the interest, the safety, and prejudice of all parties.

Accept the assurance of my respects and esteem.  
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

### Law Case.

*From the Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.*

Okie  
vs.  
Spackman. } Common pleas, Nov. 18, 1823, judge Hallowel presiding.

This was an action brought by Abraham Okie to recover of Samuel Spackman, twenty dollars and eight cents, the amount of allowance on certain goods purchased which afterwards proved to be damaged. Page for plaintiff, Broom for defendant.

The facts were undisputed, and the point elaborately and judiciously laid down by the gentlemen concerned. The point on which the case turned was one of great importance to merchants and traders, and as such, received much attention from the court, counsel and jury.

The circumstances which gave rise to the litigated point were as follows:—The plaintiff bought of defendant, who was the acting agent of an English mercantile house, two parcels of merchandise, at a fair and full price. It was discovered, on opening the first parcel, that it was damaged, and notice was given to defendant of the fact who made an allowance. The other parcel passed out of the hands of the vendee—and, on opening that, which did not happen until three months afterwards, it was also discovered to be damaged, and an allowance claimed by the plaintiff according to the immemorial usage and custom of Philadelphia merchants, which were refused, and the present action commenced for its recovery. Broom, for defendant, contended on authorities of decision in England, New York and Massachusetts, that full price did not imply warranty, and that, if it did, the plaintiff could not recover, because it was in evidence that all funds belonging to the house of which the defendant was the agent, had passed from his hands.

Page, for plaintiff, contended that the law, as quoted by the defendant's counsel, was inoperative in the state of Pennsylvania, as each country and state had peculiar laws relative to the subject, and the usage and custom of the city of Philadelphia had been proven to be in his favor, while there was no Pennsylvania law against it—and that plaintiff was entitled to recover, even if defendant was an agent unprovided with funds. 1st, Because the agency had not been made known to the plaintiff at the time of purchase. 2d, Because the first parcel had been allowed for by the plaintiff without litigation,—and, 3d, Because the defendant held himself out as the real owner of the property.

Hallowel, president, decided the law to be as laid down by the plaintiff's counsel, and directed the jury to find for the defendant.

Morton and Ferguson, associates, sustained the positions of the defendant's counsel, and commented upon their force.

Verdict for plaintiff for the amount of damages claimed.

The case was argued with great ability by the learned counsel concerned, and is undoubtedly a matter of immense importance to the mercantile interest of Philadelphia.

\*Mr. Monroe, now president of the United States.

## Eighteenth Congress—first session.

SENATE.

*February 6.* At an early hour the senate resumed the consideration of the bill to authorize the building of ten additional sloops of war, and a very interesting debate took place, which we shall, perhaps, hereafter publish. Mr. *Barbour* supported the bill, and was followed by Mr. *Hayne* on the same side. Mr. *Chandler* and Mr. *Smith* partially opposed it, as to the number of vessels proposed. Mr. *Macon* was against the bill generally—he wished the country out of debt, and regarded the ardor for military glory as the bane of republics; but, although he had never voted for a navy, “not from a rope to a nail of it,” he was willing to defend its honor. He did not like long appropriations—and wished that the voting of money for future purposes might be left to our successors, &c. Mr. *Lloyd*, of Mass. supported the bill, and proposed that the blank should be filled with 450,000 dollars, annually, for two years. After which the senate rose, and adjourned to Monday.

*February 9.* Mr. *Taylor*, re-elected a senator from Virginia, appeared and took his seat.

The senate resumed the unfinished business of Friday last, being the bill reported by the committee on naval affairs, authorizing the building of an additional number of sloops of war for the naval service of the United States: Mr. *Ruggles* in the chair. The question was upon the amendment submitted by Mr. *Holmes*, of Maine, proposing merely to authorize the materials for building the vessels to be provided.

Mr. *Holmes* supported his amendment on the ground that timber could not be procured until next winter, and that it was unnecessary to appropriate money, as the vessels could not be built within the year.

Mr. *Lewie* could not see the necessity of building so many vessels immediately, and he doubted the expediency of so large an appropriation. He was in favor of amending the bill so as to appropriate 250,000 dollars for the present year, and 150,000 dollars, annually, for the four succeeding years.

After some remarks from several other gentlemen, the amendment offered by Mr. *Holmes* was lost—11 yeas, 21 nays.

In pursuance of a suggestion, which had been made by Mr. *Smith*, Mr. *Barbour* moved to fill the blank for the appropriation with “250,000 dollars for the present year, and 200,000 dollars, annually, for the three succeeding years.” This was agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

The senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and then adjourned.

*February 10.* The annual report of the commissioners of the sinking fund was received and read; and many petitions were presented and referred, &c. The bill to authorize the building of ten additional sloops of war was passed.

The senate, as in committee of the whole, Mr. *Ruggles* in the chair, proceeded to consider the bill better to secure the accountability of public officers and others, which was introduced under leave obtained by Mr. *Holmes*, of Maine, and reported by the committee on finance.

The first section of the bill provides, that no salary, compensation or emolument, shall be paid to any person who is, or shall be, indebted to the United States, until such person has accounted for and paid into the treasury, all sums for which he may be so indebted.

The second section makes it the duty of every accountable officer, who, in making payment to the United States, is, by law, authorized to retain his fees, or salary, out of the money for which he is accountable, and who is indebted to the United States, to pay over, at the time required by law for his payments and accountability, all his fees and emoluments, until he shall have discharged the sums for which he is indebted; and makes it the duty of the treasury department, at a certain time in each year, to give notice to such officers, of the sums due from them; and makes it the duty of collectors, and other officers, to withhold the pay of the persons employed by them, until their debts to the government are discharged.

The third section provides that no person shall be appointed to any office, which entitles him, in any way, to receive, and makes it his duty to account for, public moneys, who shall, at the time of such appointment, be indebted to the United States.

The fourth section makes it the duty of the president of the United States to communicate to congress, in the first week of each session, the names of persons, whose pay is withheld under the provisions of this act, with the amount due, &c. with a proviso, that, in all cases where the pay of any person is withheld, it shall be the duty of the accounting officers of the treasury, if demanded by the person, to report, forthwith, to the agent of the treasury department, the balance; and it shall be the duty of such agent, within sixty days thereafter, to order suit to be commenced against such delinquent and his sureties.

An interesting debate followed, in which Messrs. *Holmes*, *Branch*, *Johnson*, *Smith*, *Parrott*, *Mills* and *King*, of N. Y. took part. A proposition to strike out the 3rd section failed. Finally, the bill was reported to the senate, and passed to be engrossed and read the third time.

After some time spent in executive business, the senate adjourned.

*February 11.* A communication was received from the secretary of the treasury, with statements, in pursuance of a resolution of the senate, of the names of all pursers and navy agents in arrears to the government. The document was ordered to be printed.

The chief part of this day was spent in debating the bill for allowing a drawback on the exportation of cordage, manufactured in the United States out of foreign hemp. The speakers were Messrs. *D'Wolf*, *Smith*, *Lloyd*, of Md. *Taylor*, of Va. and *Lloyd*, of Mass.

*February 12.* The president laid before the senate a communication from the treasury department, transmitting statements of the commerce and navigation of the United States for the year 1823; which were read, and ordered to be printed.

A communication was received from the navy department, transmitting schedules of the contracts made by the navy commissioners during the year 1823.

A number of bills were reported by different committees, and several petitions presented, not necessary to notice now.

The bill from the other house authorizing surveys for roads and canals, was read the second time, and referred to the select committee on roads and canals.

On motion of Mr. *Johnson*, of Ken. the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, was made the order of the day for Monday next.



After the transaction of some other business, which will be noticed in its progress—

The bill extending the term of pensions, on motion of Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. was taken up, in committee of the whole. The bill was reported to the senate, without amendment, and passed to be engrossed and read the third time.

The senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business; and then

Adjourned till to-morrow.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Feb. 6, Mr. Forward, from the committee on manufactures, reported a bill laying a duty on sales of merchandise at auction, and for other purposes; which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. Abbot, of Georgia, in compliance with directions of the legislature of that state, offered the following joint resolution:

*Resolved, &c.* That the following amendment of the constitution of the United States be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, viz: "That no part of the constitution of the United States ought to be construed, or shall be construed, to authorize the importation or ingress of any person of color into any one of the United States, contrary to the laws of such state."

The resolution was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole house on the state of the union.

The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Foot in the chair, on the bill for obtaining the necessary plans, estimates, &c. on roads and canals.

Mr. Smyth concluded his speech in opposition to the bill—he was followed on the opposite side, by Mr. Gazlay, of Ohio, and Mr. Neale, of Maryland. The committee rose, on the motion of Mr. Livingston, of Louisiana, and the house adjourned to Monday.

Monday, Feb 9. After the presentation of numerous petitions, and the reception of several reports and resolutions, not necessary to notice just now—

The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Foot in the chair, on the bill for obtaining the requisite surveys and estimates on roads and canals.

Mr. Livingston rose, and delivered a speech in favor of the bill, which occupied the committee till four o'clock—when the question being put, on the motion of Mr. Barbour, to strike out the enacting clause, it was decided in the negative—ayes 84, noes 108.

The question on rising and reporting the bill, without amendment, being about to be put, Mr. Wickliffe proposed to amend the bill, by striking out the words "thirty thousand dollars," and inserting "fifteen thousand dollars," (as the sum appropriated for obtaining the plans and surveys.) This motion was supported by the mover, on the grounds of economy, opposed by Mr. Trimble, as unnecessary, (any unexpended balance returning, of course, to the surplus fund of the treasury,) and discredited by the country on account of its small amount. Mr. Mallory supported the motion, believing the sum sufficient.

The question being put, the amendment was rejected: ayes 85, noes 91.

And the house adjourned.

Tuesday, February 10. A great deal of minor or preparatory business was attended to; and

The house resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole, on the bill to obtain the necessary plans, estimates, &c. in relation to roads and canals.

Mr. Randolph moved that the bill should be indefinitely postponed, and called for the yeas and nays. Several amendments were proposed and lost.

Mr. Rich moved for the previous question, but was not sustained.

The vote was taken on Mr. Randolph's motion—for it 86, against it 113.

Mr. Foot then moved an amendment—which was lost.

Mr. Reynolds proposed to insert 20,000 instead of 30,000 dollars—negatively.

The question was then put on engrossing the bill for a third reading—and the yeas and nays being called for by Mr. McCoy, stood as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbot, Alexander, of Ten. Allen, of Ten. Allison, Sibley, Baylies, J. S. Barbour, Bartley, Beecher, Blair, Breck, Brent, Brown, Campbell, of J. Carter, Cassedy, Condict, Cook, Crowninshield, Cushman, Cuthbert, Durke, Dwight, Eddy, Edwards, of Penn. Ellis, Farrelly, Forsyth, Forward, Fuller, Griston, Gazlay, Gove, Gurley, Hamilton, Harris, Hayden, Hemphill, Henry, Herkimer, Holcombe, Houston, Iugham, Isaacs, Jennings, Johnson, of Virginia, J. T. Johnson, F. Johnson, Kent, Kremer, Lawrence, Lee, Letcher, Little, Livingston, Locke, McArthur, McDuffie, McKean, McKee, McKim, McLane, of Del. McLean, of Ohio, Martindale, Marvin, Matlack, Mercer, Metcalfe, Miller, Mitchell, of Penn. Mitchell, of Md. Moore, of Ken. Moore, of Alabama, Neale, Nelson, Newton, Owen, Patterson, of Penn. Patterson, of Ohio, Plumer, of Pen. Poinsett, Prince, Rankin, Reynolds, Rich, Rogers, Ross, Sandford, Scott, Sloan, Wm. Smith, Spence, Stauffer, J. Stephenson, Stewart, Storrs, Strong, Swan, Test, Thompson, of Kentucky, Tod, Trimble, Udree, Vance, of N. C. Vance, of Ohio, Vinton, Warfield, Wayne, Webster, Whittles y, White, Wickliffe, James Wilson, Henry Wilson, Wilson, of Ohio—115

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, of Virginia, Allen, of Mass. Archer, Barber, of Connecticut, P. P. Barbour, Bartlett, Bassett, Bradley, Buck, Burlingh, Burton, Cady, Cambrel, Campbell, of S. C. Cary, Clark, Cobb, Collins, Connor, Crafts, Craig, Culpeper, Day, Dwinell, Eaton, Edwards, of N. C. Findlay, Floyd, Foot, of Conn. Foote, of N. Y. Frost, Garnett, Gatliff, Gist, Hall, Harvey, Herckel, Hobart, Hodgeboom, Hooks, Jenkins, Kidder, Lathrop, Leitch, Lincoln, Lincoln, of Liv. Lincoln, Long, Longfellow, McCoy, Mangum, Mallory, Markley, Matson, Plumer, of N. H. Randolph, Reed, Richards, Rives, Saunders, Sharpe, Sibley, Arthur Smith, Alexander Smyth, Spaight, Sterling A. Stevenson, Stoddard, Taylor, Ten Eyck, Thompson, of Georgia, Tomlinson, Tracy, Tucker, of Va. Tucker, of South Carolina, Tyson, Van Rensselaer, Van Wyck, Whipple, Whitman, Williams, of N. Y. Williams of Va. Williams, of N. C. Wilson, of S. C. Wood, Woods—86.

So the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. Tod then moved that the house should go into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, with a view to take up the bill for a revision of the tariff—

Mr. Randolph said, "sufficient for the day is the evil thereof," and he hoped that the house would do no such thing.

The motion of Mr. Tod prevailed.—93 to 82.

The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Condict in the chair, and made some progress in the bill; when, on the motion of Mr. Webster, that a private matter might be acted on, the committee rose, reported progress, &c.

Wednesday, February 11. Mr. Floyd presented the following: which was laid on the table:

*Resolved,* That the president of the United States be requested to inform this house whether the rules and regulations, compiled by general Scott, for the government of the army, and repealed by an act of congress of the 7th May, 1822, are now enforced in the army, or any part thereof—and by what authority the same has been adopted and enforced.

On motion of Mr. Foote, of New York, it was

*Resolved,* That the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the term of service in the militia of the United States from 45 to 40 years, (except in cases of invasion or insurrection).

The bill from the senate to continue the salaries of the secretary of the senate, clerk of the house of representatives, &c. was passed.

The engrossed bill to procure the necessary plans, surveys and estimates, in relation to roads and canals, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Tod, the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Condict in the chair, on

the bill to amend the several acts for imposing duties on imports.

Mr. *Toll* opened the discussion on general principles, and stated the facts, in detail, that had induced the committee to report the bill. [His speech abounded with important statistical notices, and shall be given at length hereafter.

Many remarks and some debate, rather of a desultory character, followed, in which Messrs. *P. P. Barbour, Randolph, Cambreleng, Clay, Foot, Trimble, Garnet, Tomlinson, McDuffie, Hamilton and Cuthbert*, took part. The committee rose, reported progress and had leave to sit again, and the house adjourned.

*Thursday, February 12.* After the presentation of several reports from committees, of no importance at present, and the Speaker having laid before the house similar communications to those laid before the senate, from the treasury and navy departments—

Mr. *Cambreleng* stated that, as the house might be called on to vote on the tariff bill, in its present shape, he had taken pains to prepare a statement of what would be the practical operation of the provisions of that bill, which he was desirous of presenting to the house.

The statement was received, and, after an unsuccessful motion of Mr. *Condict* to lay it upon the table, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Tracy* called up the resolution, offered by him some days since, making certain inquiries of the secretary of the treasury, in relation to real estate purchased by the United States. The resolution was taken up and agreed to.

A bill and two resolutions were then presented to the house, of a local nature—when

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. *Condict* in the chair, on the bill to amend the several acts for imposing duties on imports.

A debate then took place, which lasted until nearly four o'clock, when a motion was made, and carried, that the committee rise. It rose accordingly, and the house adjourned.

### CHRONICLE.

*Virginia.* The bill for the purpose of borrowing three millions of dollars, (a million a year, for three years), has been rejected in the house of delegates, by striking out the first section—98 to 67. A substitute was proposed to provide the necessary sums to complete the James River canal; but leave to consider the substitute was gained only by the casting vote of the speaker; so it does not seem probable that any money will be appropriated to the Chesapeake and Ohio canal.

*Franklin 74.* The small pox had appeared on board this ship in the beginning of August last, and the account, dated at Valparaiso, October 1, says—The contagion is spreading throughout the ship. We have now twenty two cases, and, thus far, previous vaccination appears to be no protection. The gentleman who brought the disease on board had been vaccinated, and his arm exhibited, (so says our intelligent surgeon), a well formed eschar. Midshipman Wordsworth and the commodore's children are now convalescent from this loathsome disease. Our surgeon, (Dr. Salter), is unremitting in his attention, and has thus far lost but two patients. We are fortunate in having a fine, large, airy ship, by which the men can be well accommodated."

*Indians.* The Arkansas Gazette, of 16th December, corrects the errors into which it had been betrayed, touching the outrages of the Osage Indians. There was but one attack, instead of two—for the two hunting parties were united at the onset, and consisted of between twenty and thirty men. The fugitives fled in pairs, or couples, without knowing, at the time, of the fate of their companions; but they concur in reporting from five to eight of their party killed.

*Died*, on the 21st ult. in Salem township, Pa. capt. *Jeremiah Lochry*, in the 93d year of his age. He was one of the few who escaped the disastrous scenes of Braddock's defeat. In the year 1777, he acted as adjutant to a detachment of militia who were ordered to New Jersey, under the command of col. Lochry, his brother. In this situation, his merit, as an officer, soon attracted the attention of his superiors, and in the fall of the same year he was presented with a captain's commission in the regular service. In this capacity he acted during the whole revolutionary war, being frequently engaged with the enemy, and always acquitting himself with honor, and advantage to the cause of his country. Shortly after the close of the war, while engaged with a scouting party on the Allegheny river, a ball was fired at him by an Indian, which glanced from the barrel of his gun, and lodged in his neck, and was the cause of an enormous tumor that afterwards grew from the wound.

*Longevity.* Mr. Enoch Salls, of Caldwell's Manor, in the state, of New York, gave a dinner to some of his acquaintances on the 8th ult. Among the guests were the following persons, all in good health and spirits.

Major John Dewar,	aged 79
Mary, his wife,	do. 78
Mr Samuel Filer,	do. 83
Mahiable, his wife,	do. 69
Hic Salls, esq.	do. 71
Mary, his wife	do. 67
Mr. Phillip Derek,	do. 77
Mary, his wife,	do. 71
Mrs. Saran Cumeron, widow of the late	
major Cumeron.	do. 79
Mr. John Hays,	do. 89
Mr. Abraham Salls,	do. 68
Margaret, his wife,	do. 65

Total of years 896

*Navy department, February 10th, 1824.*

SIR: The court of inquiry, which was convened for the purpose of investigating a charge preferred against you by Dr. Samuel R. Marshall, surgeon in the navy, has made report to me of its proceedings; the facts established by the evidence, and the opinion of the court upon them.

It affords me satisfaction to announce to you the opinion of the court, that you are not guilty of the charge, nor any of the specifications; and to add, that I entirely concur in this opinion, after a careful examination of the evidence.

The charge appears to have been occasioned by misapprehension, and the investigation has left no cause to question either your veracity or honor.

You will proceed to the discharge of the duties in which you were engaged previously to the order for holding the court of inquiry.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD.

Dr. Elnathan Judson, Surgeon U. S. navy.



# NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES. No 25. VOL I.] BALTIMORE, FEBRUARY 21, 1824. [VOL XXV. WHOLE NO. 649.

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

A CAUCUS. It will be seen, was held by sixty six members of congress, at Washington, on the evening of Saturday last. The official account of the proceedings, with some remarks on the subject, are given in the subsequent pages. My own account of this meeting, (which I had the honor to see), is intended for the next REGISTER.

THE TARIFF BILL. A most able debate is now going on in the house of representatives on the bill just named. A disposition seems manifested to argue its provisions, item by item; but the general discussion may be expected to commence in a few days more, when the whole force of the friends and of the opponents of the bill will be brought out. It is probable that the debate will be continued for about three weeks.

Some of the principal speeches will be preserved in the REGISTER, and we shall also endeavor to give a brief abstract of some of the debates on particular items—that concerning cotton bagging has exhibited great talent and power, for or against the duty proposed.

BALTIMORE. On the evening of Friday the 13th inst. the people of this city assembled at the Exchange, to enter their protest against the caucus-system. The meeting was one of the most numerous and most respectable ever held in Baltimore, and was composed of the very bone and sinew of the republican party. The mayor of the city presided. Among others, the following resolutions were passed:

*Resolved, by the citizens of Baltimore,* That they highly disapprove of the invitation signed by several democratic members of congress, concerning a congressional caucus for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of president and vice president; as they shall deem such caucus nominations an unjustifiable attempt to influence, unduly, and to impede the free exercise of the most important privilege of freemen, and as tending to establish a practice at variance with the principles of the constitution of the United States.

*Resolved, further,* That they warmly commend the conduct and determination of the majority of the members of congress, who have resisted all solicitations to unite in or countenance a proceeding which aims to dictate to this nation a supreme ruler; and their opposition to so mischievous and offensive a practice, cannot fail to secure to them the approbation and support of the great body of their constituents.

A subsequent resolution approbated the proceedings had in the legislature of Maryland against caucuses.

☞ The New York "National Advocate," of the same day on which the meeting was held in Baltimore, said—"It is to be expected that the federal party in this country will steadily oppose caucus nominations, because it is the key stone to the democratic arch, and because, if they can produce confusion and disorder in this country, they hope to spring into power—but are the old and steady friends to the democratic cause prepared to dissolve their party and abandon their principles?"

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Here is conclusive proof that the citizens of Baltimore have become "federalists"—for the fact is, that about 99 out of every 100 of them are opposed to and will oppose "King Caucus;" and, indeed, this proportion prevails nearly all over the state of Maryland, notwithstanding the acts of our senators. But some may be disposed to require better proof of this great political change in Baltimore than the wholesale assertion of Mr. Noah; for many will think that when "democracy" shall not prevail in this city, republican principles will cease to have a home any where; and they will offer the following among other reasons why they must think so—

Baltimore is the only great city in the union that has steadily sent republican members to the congress of the United States, from the year 1798 to the present day.

Baltimore is the only city that fully and faithfully maintained the great democratic measures of 1807, &c. in relation to the embargo and non-intercourse laws—and in 1808, when the policy of those laws was made the question on which an important election turned, the vote was about 4,000 for, and 800 against it.

When Boston, New York and Philadelphia supported persons and things which had for their object the rejection of president Madison, in 1812, Baltimore supported him, and the war, by an overwhelming vote. I have something more particular to say about this hereafter.

When loans to carry on the war were required, her citizens subscribed far more liberally, according to their means, than any other persons in the United States, and not as stock jobbers but patriots.

Baltimore was the first, and, we believe, the only, city that sent to the field a full company of 100 volunteers, clothed and equipped by the voluntary subscriptions of her people.

Baltimore was the only city attacked by the enemy during the war, which was defended, at arms, and the enemy beaten, by the citizens thereof.

Baltimore is the only city that has erected monuments in honor of the FATHER of his COUNTRY and of those who fell in her defence—the surviving relatives of the latter being cherished, as was necessary, from her own local funds.

For these and some other like reasons that might be offered, most persons will agree that the character of Baltimore is republican; though her people will not bow to "king caucus," nor to his ministers or priests.

DEMOCRATIC—"LEGITIMACY!" An error was committed, in the last REGISTER, concerning the bill which passed the house of assembly of the state of New York for regulating the election of electors of president and vice president—a majority of the whole number of votes given, is required to make the election valid by the people. This principle is now, for the first time, introduced into that state. It has hitherto prevailed only in the six most eastern states, and oftentimes compelled the people to attend three or four elections before they could make a "choice." The senate has not yet acted on this bill, on account of the interference of some local matters—but it is believed that it will pass that body, and perhaps with an amendment, placing the

election of electors of president and vice president on the principles which govern at all other elections held in the state—that is, that those having the greatest number of votes shall be declared elected.

Notwithstanding the bill, as it passed the assembly, required a majority of the whole number of voters, as above stated, it does not seem to have been well received by some professing democrats, and Mr. Noah, editor of the "National Advocate," thus spoke of it in his paper of the 7th inst.

"Our readers will perceive, by the annexed letters from Albany, that the law changing the mode of choosing electors, has passed the assembly, in the committee of the whole, by a vote which may be said to be almost unanimous. We shall not examine the motives of members;—the bill passes *their house against their will*, and against the real wishes of the people. OUR HOPE IS IN THE SENATE; and, from the bottom of our hearts, we do pray, that there may be firmness, decision and patriotism sufficient, in that body, to reject a bill which will open the door to the greatest of evils. Upon the senate rests the salvation of the state; probably the country. The members are not pledged—they know the real wishes of the people—they know the objects which this amendment is to effect. But, should there be any hesitancy in that body to do an act of duty, we have still another hope left; and that is, that governor Yates will do himself the immortal credit of refusing to sign it; and a constitutional majority, in both houses, cannot be found to pass it."

I do not remember ever to have met with so short an article from an American pen and an American press, which contained so much anti-republican matter. It is worthy of the state of things in Spain—and the town council of Madrid, who prayed fool Ferdinand, "to turn a deaf ear to all advice which may, directly or indirectly, tend to the acknowledgment of the *anti social* principle of the SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE," were not less abusive of the rights of man, or more abject slaves to the doctrines of "legitimacy," than Mr. Noah, himself.

The editor of the "Advocate" calls upon the senate to arrest the progress of a bill which has passed the popular branch of the legislature, 110 votes to five! And what does this bill provide for? that the people of the state of New York may elect electors of president and vice president, a majority of all the citizens concurring in the choice! But "*the salvation of the state—probably of the country*," rests on a denial of the right of suffrage to the people, even under the new restraints imposed—the "*anti social* principle," that a majority should rule, is discarded, and the minority—a *patented* few, are to usurp the power of electing said electors, and so "*preserve the people from their own worst enemies, themselves*!" I thought that the day of such abominable doctrines had passed away, and that we should never hear any more of them as applicable to the condition of things in the United States; and must needs think that Mr. Noah's terror at the vote in the house of assembly so disordered his senses, that he said he knew not what—else he could not have preferred a wish so monstrous, as that the senate of New York, by resisting the will of the people, might bring about the "salvation" of the state.

Mr. Jefferson tells us, that "angels in the form of men have not condescended to govern us"—but, if Mr. Noah is correct, the sage of Monticello is a blockhead—for it is evident that there must be angels to govern in New York, as there is vested in that gentleman and others a better discretion than

the people at large can pretend to, as to "the management of their own affairs, in their own way." It is the broadest attempt at "legitimacy" that has been made for years, and I hardly know how to speak of it as it deserves.

When the thirteen senators of Pennsylvania, (being a majority of *two* in that body), arrayed themselves against the will of the people of the state, and that of the house of representatives, in the year 1800, by which Pennsylvania gave only one efficient vote for the election of president Jefferson—what did we, the "republicans" of that period, think of them? Nay, were not all the moderate "federalists" ashamed at such an exertion of power against right? They were—the act was justified only by the great political managers of the day, and those led on or influenced by them. But now it is unblushingly recommended that the "republicans" of New York should go much further in the work of usurpation and tyranny than the "Spartan band" of Pennsylvania pretended to; for the latter were not, (like the former), elected with an understanding that they were favorable to the first principles of the great democratic party; and if the senate or government of New York shall yield to the prayers of Mr. Noah, the act will conclusively prove that *dominion* is as eagerly sought for by the "republicans" of the present time, as ever it was by those whom gov. McKean called "old Tories and apostate Whigs" in 1798; and that the *principle of party* is the loaves and fishes of office, and the lust of rule.

As the people of the state of New York, at the late election, clearly and distinctly expressed their opinion, that they themselves possess the natural and constitutional right of electing persons who, *under their own instruction*, should be electors of president and vice president, and as this opinion was not opposed, but supported, by Mr. Noah and the rest now so much alarmed at its probable operation—it seems impossible that the senate or governor should interpose to defeat the public sentiment, or that they will not use their power and influence to render the bill which has passed the house of assembly conformable to the constitution of the state, which provides that the "*highest number of votes*" shall elect in all cases whatsoever, as it ought to do in the present instance, *if New York would be consistent with herself*. Will the senate not leave the people as free to elect electors of president, as they are to elect their own governor, senators and representatives? Why should one rule be adopted in one case, and another rule be prescribed in another?

Mr. Noah pays a *compliment* to the house of assembly which they will, no doubt, feel very grateful for—he says the bill passed *against the will* of the members. If so, they must be a precious set of legislators. But I happen to think better of the overwhelming majority, than to suppose that they violated every principle of honor and honesty, in voting for that which their conscience told them was wrong.

COTTON. It is stated, in a letter from Liverpool, that much attention is now paid to *Egyptian* cotton. The quantity raised last year is estimated at 70,000 bales. It is approved of at Manchester, and will come into competition with the Sea Island and Brazilian. As Great Britain does not take one pound from us, except of necessity, seeing that she even refuses to receive our *bread stuffs* until her people are starving, it is time that the planters of the United States should look at home for a permanent market, which may regulate and give steadiness to



the foreign demand. It will not be long before the duty of *three cents per lb.* on cotton, will act as a *bounty* on the domestic production, as much as any additional duty proposed to be laid on any manufactured article will do; and the home market will acquire a large share of that importance in the estimation of the cotton planters, which the grain growers of the United States now attach to that market. Egypt, and Greece and her islands, can apply three times the *labor* to the culture of cotton that we apply to it, and the quality raised by the people of those countries is of a superior kind. We would not predict evil to any part of our fellow citizens, but nothing is apparently more certain than that the product of cotton will soon exceed the amount required for consumption; and it is a fact that the cost of free labor, in many parts of the world, is much less than that of slaves in our own. What would be done of the Louisiana planters, if the duty on sugar was no longer levied? They receive a *bounty* from us equal to the cost of the article in the West Indies, and they possess a "monopoly" of the culture—yet they are wonderfully opposed to "taxing the many for the benefit of a few," and are much afraid of "monopolies." It is thus with the merchants and ship owners—and herein is the difference between *mine* and *thine*.

**WANT OF EMPLOY.** A late Philadelphia "Daily Advertiser" says—"It was calculated to melt the hardest heart, to witness the scene at the *House of Industry* of the *Provident Society* yesterday afternoon. Arrangements having been made to give out work to industrious poor women, to take to their homes, a host presented themselves; and they were those who bore recommendations, not only in their hands, but in their countenances. They were the poor widow, the aged matron, the destitute orphan, who wished to obtain their daily bread without being a burden to the community. Though, from the incipient state of the society, the quantity of work given to each was small, it was received with the greatest thankfulness; and, though the wages allowed were, necessarily, lower than those given in ordinary circumstances, not a complaint was heard. Two hundred and thirty were supplied. The contributions of the citizens, and the arrangements of the society, will, we hope, allow the plans connected with the house, to go into full operation without loss of time."

The "Freeman's Journal," of a subsequent date, observes, that this society was then furnishing the means of earning an honest livelihood to *four hundred females*.

Thousands would seek work on very moderate terms, indeed, if they could obtain it without such exposures as female delicacy revolts at.

**WOMEN'S HATS.** Large premiums have been given at Dublin to several females for the success with which they have imitated the Leghorn hats or bonnets. The specimens offered were made of various kinds of grass. A medal worth 10*l* was given for one made from *avena flavescens*, or the yellow oat grass.

**WOOL.** We understand, (says the Boston Statesman), that the importation of wool from foreign places, into Boston, during the year 1823, was 733,146 pounds—cost 95,649 dollars.

**AUCTIONS.** The duties paid into the treasury of the state of New York, by the city auctioneers, for the year ending on the 30th Nov. 1823, amounted to

the sum of \$307,469 09 By Mr Van Schaick 45,064, J. D. Wallace 34,446, and J. Shotwell 31,745—three others paid between 10 and 20,000 each; five between 5 and 10,000, and six between 1 and 5,000; and eighteen or nineteen others less than 1,000—several less than 100.

**COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.** From the annual statements of the commerce and navigation of the United States, which have been recently transmitted by the secretary of the treasury to congress, it appears, that "the imports during the year ending on the 30th September, 1823, have amounted to \$77,579,267, of which amount \$71,511,541, were imported in American vessels, and \$6,067,726, in foreign vessels; that the exports have, during the same period, amounted to \$74,699,030 of which \$47,155,408, were domestic, and \$27,543,622, were foreign articles; that of the domestic articles, \$39,074,562, were exported in American vessels, and \$8,080,846, in foreign vessels; and of the foreign articles, \$26,241,004, were exported in American vessels, and \$1,302,618, in foreign vessels; that 775,271 tons of American shipping entered, and 810,761 cleared from the ports of the United States; and that 119,468 tons of foreign shipping entered, and 119,740 cleared from the ports of the United States, during the same period."

☞ These tables shall appear at length, as heretofore.

**SURVEYS, &c.** An Ohio paper gives us the following statement of the votes in the house of representatives, when the bill to procure surveys, plans and estimates, as to roads and canals, was passed to a third reading.

	Yeas.	Nays.	Absent.
Maine	1	5	1
New Hampshire	1	5	0
Massachusetts	5	5	3
Rhode Island	2	0	0
Connecticut	0	6	0
Vermont	1	4	0
New York	7	24	3
New Jersey	6	0	0
Pennsylvania	23	0	3
Delaware	1	0	0
Maryland	9	0	0
Virginia	6	14	2
North Carolina	2	11	0
South Carolina	4	4	1
Georgia	3	3	1
Kentucky	11	0	0
Ohio	14	0	0
Louisiana	2	0	1
Mississippi	1	0	0
Indiana	2	0	1
Illinois	1	0	0
Alabama	3	0	0
Missouri	1	0	0
Tennessee	8	1	0
	114	82	16

☞ The strong opposition from New York was not on account of the constitutional principles involved in the bill, as contended for by the members from Virginia, &c. but mainly on the ground that the other states ought to do for themselves as she herself has done. But there are many public works in which several states, and, indeed, the *nation*, are deeply interested, and these, we must needs think, are proper subjects for the aid and assistance of the general government.

**FOREIGN NEWS.** From London papers of the 16th December. New levies are making for the British army. The bounty to a recruit, for unlimited service, is £3 12s. 6d.

Madrid is tranquil, but gloomy. Many persons had been shot for real or pretended political offences. Galicia and the Asturias were in great commotion, and the situation of the French forces in these provinces is said to be very delicate. The clergy are making great exertions to regain their lost privileges and powers, and it is thought that the king will go the whole length for them. The finances of Spain are in the worst possible condition, but there is a report that Mr Rothschild is about to make a loan to the king, probably, under the guarantee of some other of the breed royal.

There is much feeling for the Greeks in England, and great subscriptions were still making. The Cambridge, of 80 guns, was about to sail for South America, with the newly appointed consuls, seven in number, with their families. The sending out those persons in such a vessel, is justly regarded as evidence that the British government have taken a stand in favor of the independence of the new states. It is believed that Ferdinand will make an attempt to recover his dominion over them; and it is reported that the king of the Netherlands, at the instigation of Russia, has committed himself to help Spain.

*Later*—London papers of the 6th Jan. Mina has arrived at London, and was there invited to a public dinner—he declined it, saying—"I am in ill health, an unfit guest for the rich repast: I am unhappy: I have left behind me an oppressed country; a wife and parents, a brother and friends, are still there. These are no subjects for mirth and feasting."

Madam Riego, in her answer to the address from Liverpool, concludes with this sentence:—

"If the sacrifice of Riego be not lost; if, hereafter, her idolized country should recover that liberty, which he with so much ardor restored, and which he so anxiously endeavored to consolidate, then the virtues which shall adorn Spain in her political regeneration, will diminish in the heart of his wife the intensity of the bitterness which now afflicts her. The widow of Riego accepts, from the friends of freedom in the town of Liverpool, the donation which they have presented to her, in order to frustrate the intentions of those who wish to carry their vengeance, even beyond the grave."

The president's message is generally spoken of by the British editors in very flattering terms, but does not please the French publishers.

The British revenue for the last quarter returned, exceeds the corresponding quarter of the last year in the sum of £3,104,773—about \$15,000,000.

Sir Hudson Lowe has been appointed governor of Antigua.

It is rumored that the king of Spain had ceded Cuba to France—but that he must adopt some other way of paying for his deliverance, because of the opposition of the people of that island to the transfer.

The queen of Portugal, it appears, was at the head of a conspiracy to overthrow the existing government! The plot was discovered, and the report is that she was ordered to be arrested.

There has been a dreadful inundation of the new settlements at the Cape of Good Hope; and it is said that hundreds of villages have been swept away by risings of the waters in India.

It is affirmed that Russia and Austria are about to interfere to settle the affairs of Greece—but on what condition, is not so distinctly stated.

The Turks have made great preparations and collected a large force for the siege of Missolonghi; but the Greeks were ready to receive them, even if they should be permitted to advance to the fortress. The patriots are fairly masters of the sea.

Six frigates and eight sloops of war were fitting out at Toulon, whose destination is said to be Brazil and the South sea.

Martial law was still in force at Demarara—the insurgent blacks not yet being completely subdued, or the state of things still requiring the summary processes of military power.

### **Grand Congressional Caucus.**

As this meeting of sixty-six gentlemen, members of congress, affecting to act in their private capacities, though excluding all other citizens from a vote on the occasion, about which any man of the United States had as much right to act as either of them, will be a subject of much discussion at present, and be referred to hereafter as among the curiosities of the age that we live in,—I shall collect the various facts belonging to the case, and conclude the whole with some remarks and reflections of my own, having had the honor to witness the solemn and august transaction, from first to last.

The "official" account, from the *National Intelligencer* of Monday last, the 16th inst. naturally takes precedence, and is as follows:

CHAMBER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
OF THE UNITED STATES,  
February 14, 1824.

At a meeting of republican members of congress, assembled this evening, pursuant to public notice, for the purpose of recommending to the people of the United States suitable persons to be supported at the approaching election, for the offices of president and vice president of the United States:

On motion of Mr. James Barbour, of Virginia—

Mr. BENJAMIN RUGGLES, a senator from the state of Ohio, was called to the chair, and Mr. ELA COLLINS, a representative from the state of New York, was appointed secretary.

The meeting being thus organized—

Mr. Markley, of Pennsylvania, submitted the following preamble and resolution:\*

\*The remarks which were made on this subject were taken down by the reporters of the *National Intelligencer*, and were, substantially, as follow:

Mr. Markley said, he was induced to offer this preamble and resolution, from the desire which he felt that a congressional convention to nominate candidates, should be as numerously attended as it was practicable that it could be; believing that it would render more probable an union of strength in the democratic party of the country. Although he was himself satisfied, at any time, to proceed to a nomination, yet, with a view that greater weight should be attached to the nomination which should be made, and that every opportunity should be afforded to those to come in, who, from mistaken motives, did not attend this evening; and also, from a belief that a convention of delegates, about to be held in his native state, (Pa.) would recommend the course uniformly pursued in regard to the nomination of president and vice president of the United States; and that the state of Pennsylvania appreciates too much her vote and influence in the union, to take a course which would reduce her to the level of the smallest state. With the conviction of the correctness of these views, he submitted the preamble and resolution.



Whereas, it is highly important to the preservation, the maintenance, and ascendancy of the democracy of the country, that a concentration should be effected, in the selection of candidates for the presidency and vice presidency of the United States—and a deviation from the old and approved mode of nomination by the republican members of congress, which has heretofore secured and elevated to the chief magistracy of the nation, a Jefferson, a Madison and a Monroe, may be dangerous to the democracy and best interests of the American people: And the interest and prosperity of the country, in order to avoid sectional feelings and jealousies, require every republican to make a sacrifice of personal predilections, which alone can preserve the permanency and stability of the principles of democracy, and secure the election in the hands of the people. And whereas, a number of our republican brethren in congress believe at this time it is inexpedient to unite with a large portion of their democratic brethren, to make a nomination; and this meeting, feeling a deep interest in the union and triumph of republican principles, which alone can be obtained by a spirit of harmony and co-operation,

The question having been stated from the chair on agreeing to Mr. Markley's proposition,

Mr. Van Buren, of New York, in opposition to the resolution of Mr. Markley, of Penn. and in reply to his remark, that he wished to wait until after the Harrisburg convention, said, that he respected very highly the motives of the honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania, and that nothing would give him more pleasure than to conform his course to the wishes of the gentleman, if that could be done without prejudice to the cause in which they were engaged. But, believing that the adoption of the resolution would be injurious, he was constrained to oppose it. He said, the meeting had already been delayed to a later period than had been usual on former occasions, and it was of some importance that our course conform, as nearly as might be, to that which had been heretofore pursued, and which had led to such auspicious results. It had been found difficult, he said, to make the time perfectly acceptable to all. There were gentlemen who thought that the meeting ought to have been called at an earlier period, and there was certainly great anxiety throughout the country on the part of those who were favorable to the system upon which we were acting, that the decision should be made, to the end that the true state of the question might be before the people. Nothing certainly could be more desirable or important, than the approving voice of the great and patriotic state of Pennsylvania; but their approbation could be expressed as well and as efficiently after as before the meeting here. That such expression would be made, he could not doubt, when he considered the republican character of the state, and the great and peculiar interest she had in the preservation of the unity of the party. He could not think, that the judgment on the question they were about submitting to the people, would or ought to be influenced materially by the number of which this meeting was composed. If a large majority of the republicans of the United States were in favor of the system of nomination of candidates for president and vice president, by the republican members of congress, and that they were, he could not doubt—he was fully satisfied that they would, under existing circumstances, express their approbation of the proceedings of the meeting. He hoped, therefore, that the nomination would proceed.

ration, and by a regard to those ancient land marks which have heretofore guided the operations and movements of the democratic party of the union. But, in order to afford further time to those who doubt, at this time, the expediency of co-operating with their republican brethren who approve of a congressional convention, to reflect on the subject, and advise with their republican brethren throughout the union,

*Be it resolved*, That this meeting adjourn, to meet again in the chamber of the house of representatives, on Saturday the 20th day of March next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of putting in nomination and recommending candidates to the people of the United States, for the offices of president and vice president, and that the democratic republican members of the 18th congress be, and they are hereby, invited to attend said meeting.

And the question being taken thereon, it was determined in the negative.

Mr. Dickerson, of New Jersey, then submitted the following resolution, to wit:

*Resolved*, That this meeting do now proceed to designate, by ballot, a candidate for president of the United States."

Determined in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Van Buren, of New York, it was *Resolved*, That the Chairman call up the republican members of congress by states, in order to receive their respective ballots."

Whereupon the Chairman proceeded to a call, and it appeared the following members were present. [In addition, Mr. Bal, of Virginia, and Mr. Tatnall, of Georgia, voted by proxy.]

John Chandler, [Maine]	Burwell Bassett	[Va.]
John Holmes	John Floyd	"
James Lanman, [Con.]	Jabez Leftwich	"
Noyes Barber	William C. Rives	"
Ebenezer Stoddard	William McCoy	"
Samuel Eddy [R. I.]	Arthur Smith	"
Martin Van Buren [N. Y.]	William Smith	"
C. C. Cambreleng	Alexander Smyth	"
Lot Clark	Andrew Stevenson	"
Ela Collins	George Tucker	"
Rowland Day	Jared Williams	[N. C.]
Justin Dwinell	H. G. Burton	"
Lewis Eaton	W. N. Edwards	"
Charles A. Foote	Alfred M. Gatlin	"
Joel Frost	Thomas H. Hall	"
John Herkimer	Charles Hooks	"
Jas. L. Hogeboom	John Long	"
Lemuel Jenkins	Romulus M. Saunders	"
Elisha Litchfield	Richard D. Spaight	"
John Richards	Lewis Williams	"
Jacob Tyson	Joseph Gist	[S. C.]
Egbert Ten Eyck	John Wilson	"
Mahlon Dickerson [N. J.]	John Elliott	[Geo.]
Walter Lowrie [Penn.]	Nicholas Ware	"
Walter Forward	Joel Abbott	"
Philip S. Markley	George Cary	"
Samuel Smith [Md.]	Thomas W. Cobb	"
Edward Lloyd	Alfred Cutbert	"
Wm. Hayward, jun.	John Forsyth	"
James Barbour [Va.]	Wiley Thompson	"
Mark Alexander	Benjamin Ruggles	[Ohio]
William S. Archer	James Noble	[Ind.]
Philip P. Barbour	Jesse B. Thomas	[Ill.]

Mr. Bassett, of Virginia, and Mr. Cambreleng, of New York, were appointed tellers, and, on counting the ballots, it appeared that

William H. Crawford had sixty-four votes,

John Quincy Adams two votes,

Andrew Jackson one vote, and

Nathaniel Macon one vote.

Mr. *Dickerson*, of New Jersey, then submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

*Resolved*, that this meeting do now proceed to designate, by ballot, a candidate for the office of vice president of the United States.†

Mr. *Van Buren*, of New York, then stated that he was authorized to say that the vice president having, some time since, determined to retire from public life, did not wish to be regarded by his friends as a candidate for re-election to that office.

On counting the ballots, it appeared that *Albert Gallatin*, of Pennsylvania, had fifty-seven votes; *John Q. Adams*, of Massachusetts, one vote; *William Eustis*, of Massachusetts, one vote; *Samuel Smith*, of Maryland, one vote; *William King*, of Maine, one vote; *Richard Rush*, of Pennsylvania, one vote; *Erastus Root*, of New York, two votes; *John Tod*, of Pennsylvania, one vote; and *Walter Lowrie*, of Pennsylvania, one vote.

And, thereupon, Mr. *Clark*, of New York, submitted the following resolution, to wit:

*Resolved*, As the sense of this meeting, that *William H. Crawford*, of Georgia, be recommended to the people of the United States as a proper candidate for the office of president, and *Albert Gallatin*, of Pennsylvania, for the office of vice president, of the United States, for four years from the 4th of March, 18 5

*Resolved*, That, in making the foregoing recommendation, the members of this meeting have acted in their individual characters, as citizens; that they have been induced to this measure from a deep and settled conviction of the importance of union among republicans, throughout the United States, and, as the best means of collecting and concentrating the feelings and wishes of the people of the union, upon this important subject.

The question being put on these resolutions, they were unanimously agreed to.

Mr. *Holmes*, of Maine, then moved that the proceedings of the meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published, together with an address to the people of the United States, to be prepared by a committee to be appointed for the purpose.

On motion, it was ordered that this committee consist of the chairman and secretary of the convention, together with the gentlemen whose names were signed to the notice calling the meeting.

On motion, it was further

*Resolved*, That the chairman and secretary inform the gentlemen nominated for the offices of president and vice president, of their nomination, and learn

from them whether they are willing to serve in the said offices, respectively.

BENJAMIN RUGGLES, *Chairman*.

E. COLLINS, *Secretary*.

#### ADDRESS.

*To the republicans of the United States:*

FELLOW CITIZENS: Pursuant to notice, and conformable to usage, the republican members of both houses of congress, whose names are stated to you, have proceeded to recommend suitable persons to fill the offices of president and vice-president of the United States, for the term ensuing the expiration of the present. Existing circumstances will justify, if they do not require, a brief exposition of the grounds of this proceeding. In its adoption, and submission to your consideration, we have acted as members of the republican party, pursuing the footsteps of those who have gone before us, from the important revolution in the politics of the country, resulting in the choice of Mr. Jefferson, to the period of the first election of the present chief magistrate. That this course has not been sanctioned by all our republican colleagues, is a subject for regret. Others, with whom we wished to associate and unite in measures of conciliation and concord, have, though respectfully invited, declined to co-operate with us. We have been ready and anxious, in a general meeting of all the republican members, to submit our preferences to the will of the majority. Those who differ with us in opinion have refused their concurrence. It is your right, and becomes your duty, to decide between us. We intend no impeachment of the conduct or motives of others. We speak for ourselves only, without affecting to conceal our expectation of obtaining your approval of the course of proceeding we have adopted. It is now twenty-four years since the great political revolution to which we have alluded was effected, and the power which was then acquired by republicans in the government of the union is still retained. Their enjoyment of this ascendancy has not, however, been undisturbed; on the contrary, they have had an unwearied struggle to maintain with the same adversary over whom their triumph was achieved. It is not to be doubted that it was by union and concert of action that the strength of the republican party was consolidated, and its success in the decisive controversy effected. It is as little to be doubted, that it is by adherence to the same principle and policy of action that its unbroken force and continued ascendancy can be preserved. The reasons for adhering to this policy of efficiency and safety derive, in our judgment, peculiar force from the circumstances which characterize the existing period. The correctness of this opinion is demonstrated by a revision of the grounds which have been assigned for a deviation from that policy. Those grounds we understand to be, the supposed obliteration of party distinctions, the change of opinion on the subject, which is apprehended to have taken place in the republican body, and the improbability that a general attendance of the republican members could be obtained. In relation to the correctness of the first of these grounds, the supposed obliteration of party distinctions, your ability to decide can derive little aid from any observations of ours. That, in some parts of the union, where the federal party have always been weaker and less violent, the fact is, in some degree, as stated, and that, since the late war, their exertions have nowhere been as efficient as formerly, we admit. But that danger is not to be apprehended from this source,

†Mr. *Van Buren*, of New York, before the meeting proceeded to ballot for a candidate for vice president, said:—That he was authorized by the vice president to state to the meeting, that having, some time since, determined to retire from public life, he wished not to be regarded by his friends as a candidate for re-election to the office he now filled. Mr. V. B. further remarked, that it would give him great pleasure, upon this as upon all suitable occasions, to express his deep sense of the high claims of that distinguished gentleman to the gratitude of his country. He was, however, induced to refrain from doing so at this time, by a conviction that the facility with which the gentleman alluded to had discharged the duties of his station, the unusual sacrifices he had made in the public cause, and the eminent services he had rendered to his country, did not require to be recalled to the recollection of his fellow citizens.



in connexion with the pending divisions in the republican party, and the angry dissensions they are likely to engender, we deny. That our adversaries have not lost their disposition to avail themselves of those divisions, to regain their ascendancy, is confirmed by a reference to the past, and ought not to be doubted. There is not an instance to be found in the history of the politics of the different states, for the last twenty years, in which serious and continued divisions among republicans have not led to a temporary success of their opponents. The same cause will produce a more extended effect on a larger scale of operations, and, we are persuaded, that all calculations, of a different result, will, in the end, deceive and disappoint those who shall be so indiscreet as to indulge them. As it respects the supposed change of sentiment among the republicans of the union, on the question of the fitness of conventions of this character, the proceedings of the last twelve months have strongly impressed our minds with a different conclusion. Heretofore conventions of the republican members of congress, for the nomination of candidates for president and vice president, have been held upon the *presumed* approbation of their constituents *only*. The question now, however, stands upon a very different footing. Resolutions, expressive of their dissent to meetings of this character, have, during their last session, been passed by the legislature of the state of Tennessee, and transmitted to the executives of the other states, for the purpose of being laid before their legislatures for concurrence. No mode could have been adopted better devised to ascertain the state of public sentiment. It is known that those resolutions have been acted upon by the legislatures of Maine, New York, Virginia, Georgia, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana; which states are entitled to one hundred and forty-six out of the *two hundred and sixty-one votes* to be given in the United States. By the republican members of the legislatures of the four states first named, and entitled to seventy-eight votes, resolutions have been passed, with great unanimity, approving, in the warmest terms, such a meeting as has been held. In the remaining states mentioned, the resolutions of Tennessee have been postponed, in some instances indefinitely, and in others disposed of in a manner evincive of a determination not to act upon them. In no state, except Maryland, entitled to eleven votes, has there been an expression of concurrence, by the legislature, in the views of the legislature of Tennessee. In South Carolina, entitled to the same number of votes, one branch of the legislature, in opposition to the opinion of the other, has expressed such concurrence. Nor have the members of the legislature of any state, in their individual capacity, expressed similar views. From reference to these facts, we feel authorized in the belief, that a large majority of the republicans of the union have desired and expected the adoption of the course which, under the influence of those impressions, we have felt it our duty to pursue. On the remaining subject of review, we have a word only to offer. The circumstance of the absence of so many republicans from our meeting has already been stated as a subject for regret. It is neither our privilege nor disposition to exercise any right of judgment on their conduct. We have been uniform in the expression of our readiness to abide by the sentiment of a general convention of our republican brethren, and to renounce our predilections in obedience to its award. Various causes have combined to reduce the number of those who

have attended. Several, who were friendly to the candidates nominated, had objections, which they conceived to be founded in principle; other circumstances have co-operated. Without detaining you by an enumeration, we content ourselves with a reference to the striking fact, that, although the states of New York, Virginia and Maine have, with unusual unanimity, recommended to their members, in express terms, to attend this meeting, only thirty-four persons have represented the sixty-nine votes to which they will be entitled in the election.

We will not attempt to conceal the anxiety with which we are impressed by the present conjuncture. To our minds, the course of recent events points to the entire dismemberment of the party to which it is our pride to be attached. The admission, unreservedly made, that, on the question of the expediency of a convention, the entire amalgamation of parties has been assumed, is, of itself, sufficient ground of solicitude. Other considerations justify apprehensions of the same character. The injurious consequences likely to be produced by a departure, at this time, from the ancient usages of the party, will not be confined to the election of president and vice president. Exertions are every where making, to break up the entire system of conventions for the nomination of candidates, in reference to state as well as federal elections. It is submitted, then, whether an abandonment of the practice here will not involve the ultimate prostration of the system wherever it prevails, and with it the securities of the republican ascendancy. It is from an apprehension of such results, in the event of the abandonment of established principles and of the usage of the party, that we have adopted the proceedings now submitted to your consideration. *The question is, in our best judgment, one touching the dismemberment or preservation of the party.* This question it is your province to decide. The office we have sought to discharge has been to place the subject before you for this decision. The limits allotted to this address will not permit us to dwell on the many and pressing considerations of a more general nature, urging to union among republicans, with a view to the decision of the approaching election of the first officers of the government by the people, and the avoidance of the unalleviated mischiefs of an election by the house of representatives. Among the most striking of these considerations, is to be ranked the inevitable inefficiency, as it respects the measures, both of domestic and foreign character, of an executive administration having to rely for its support on the co-operation of a legislature distracted by angry and implacable divisions. Of the persons recommended to you as candidates, it has not been usual to speak. No motive exists to depart from the established usage in this respect. Known to you by a long course of public life, by their uniform devotion to the best interests of the nation, in stations of the highest responsibility, in which their zeal, integrity and capacity have been amply proved, we are satisfied that we have only anticipated your wishes by giving them our recommendation. Without intending to derogate from the merits of others, for whom your confidence may be solicited, it is just to remind you that the candidate we recommend for the first office in your government, has established a peculiar claim to the esteem of the republican party, by his manly and disinterested conduct upon a former occasion, under the strongest temptation to become the instrument of compromising its integrity.

BENJAMIN RUGGLES, *Chairman.*

E. COLLINS, *Secretary.*

The following shews the number of the members from each state who were present at, or absent, from the caucus:

	PRESENT.	ABSENT.
Maine . . . . .	2	7
New Hampshire . . . . .	0	8
Massachusetts . . . . .	0	15
Rhode Island . . . . .	1	3
Connecticut . . . . .	3	5
Vermont . . . . .	0	7
New York . . . . .	16	20
New Jersey . . . . .	1	7
Pennsylvania . . . . .	3	25
Delaware . . . . .	0	3
Maryland . . . . .	3	8
Virginia . . . . .	15	9
North Carolina . . . . .	9	6
South Carolina . . . . .	2	9
Georgia . . . . .	8	1
Kentucky . . . . .	0	14
Tennessee . . . . .	0	11
Ohio . . . . .	1	15
Louisiana . . . . .	0	5
Indiana . . . . .	1	4
Mississippi . . . . .	0	3
Illinois . . . . .	1	2
Alabama . . . . .	0	5
Missouri . . . . .	0	3
	66	195

In the count to make up the 64 votes that Mr. Crawford received, the proxy of Mr. Ball, of Virginia, who was confined by indisposition at Washington, as well as that of Mr. Tatnall, of Georgia, who has not taken his seat as a member of the present congress, being indisposed at home, were accepted. That of Mr. Ball may have been right, according to the rules of caucussing—but, as a caucus measure presumes a consultation and interchange of opinion, is difficult to apprehend the reason on which Mr. Tatnall's was received, unless on the principle that members of congress elect, whether they are qualified as such or not, or whether they are at the seat of government, or elsewhere, have some specific power to act in the making of a president and vice president of the United States. It is to be hoped that Mr. Ritchie will direct us to that part of the constitution which relates to the subject, seeing that he is so ardently opposed to the exertion of any power not specially delegated.

Of the sixty-six gentlemen present, those from Maine, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, South Carolina, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, except as to the three votes given to Messrs. Adams or Jackson, notoriously misrepresented the wishes of the people who sent them to congress. In all these states, it is not probable that the gentleman nominated for president will obtain more than one vote—say one in Maryland, though doubtful; and the states named contain more than three eighths of all the free people of the United States. Are members of congress then, proper persons to represent the wishes of the people, as to whom shall serve them as president and vice president? The fact is here demonstrated, that, at least, fourteen gentlemen really acted in their "individual capacities," and in opposition to the desires of those who elected or appointed them to office. Take away these fourteen, and the whole number left is forty eight. The last probably, or possibly, acted according to the will of

their constituents, (though whether the nine from North Carolina did or did not, is uncertain), and so we have what may be regarded as the "legitimate" opinion of forty-eight members of congress in favor of the pretensions of Mr. Crawford, named by the caucus. Take 48 from 261 and 213 remains. Forty-eight then is the real available force of the caucus.

The table just given above shews that Mr. Crawford had a present majority in only three states—viz: Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia. But Delaware is represented both in the senate and the house by federalists—and, as that state is counted in his favor, he has four states out of the twenty-four.

The caucus has done nothing to concentrate the opinions even of members of congress, unless as to the four gentlemen who did not vote for Mr. Crawford. Only sixty six persons attended, and these, without observation or debate on the merits of the several candidates, proceeded to ballot for president and vice president! At the caucus of 1816 the whole number of members of congress was 215; of these, 12 in the senate and 65 in the house of representatives, were avowed federalists\*—together, 77; which, deducted from 215, left 138 for the republican members, and of these one hundred and nineteen met in caucus, nineteen republicans only being absent, for any and on every account. Of the 119, 65 voted for Mr. Monroe and 54 for Mr. Crawford; so that caucus settled a difference of opinion among the members themselves, though no such difference had existed among the people of the U. States. But the late caucus settles nothing. The whole number of the members of the present congress is 261—45 of these, according to the highest estimate of Messrs. Gales and Seaton, are federalists—admit that these could not or would not go into caucus, and there remains 216 members who might have attended, if they had thought it proper for them so to do—but a lean, lank minority, sixty-six, did attend, and have put forth their decision as the voice of the republican party in congress!—though one hundred and fifty members of that party have protested against the proceeding by refusing to take any part in it! It is true, this great and overwhelming majority might have met the minority, if they had pleased; but it is not the right of sixty-six persons to prescribe a rule of conduct for one hundred and fifty, all being equally qualified to think and determine for themselves, respectively. Why did not the majority attend?—simply, because they thought it inexpedient to attend. But are they bound by the acts of those who did attend? Just as much as hundreds of men who, this day, peaceably took dinner at their own tables in Missouri, are bound to pay the good-humored and accommodating Mr. Brown, of Washington City, for the dinner which this day was served up at his hotel. The men of Missouri might have been in Washington, and might have eaten at Brown's hotel, if they had pleased. The result is a complete abortion of the caucus system. The attempt at dictation was a bold one—but it is the last of the breed. When lines are again drawn as to principles—when there shall be contests for measures and not men, it may be again resorted to, and have effect as heretofore.

\*See WEEKLY REGISTER, Vol. IX, page 280, in which the members of the fourteenth congress are politically designated.



The vote received by Mr. Gallatin, as vice-president, without any nomination in the caucus, or discussion about the propriety of the choice, shews that there had been a caucus *ante* caucus. And it is a little remarkable that, in the long address, signed by Mr. Ruggles, no reason is given why either Mr. Crawford or Mr. Gallatin have had a preference over other gentlemen named for president and vice president, equally worthy of the support of the people. It is not pretended that either of them is the choice of the republican party.

A doubt has been thrown out as to the eligibility of Mr. Gallatin, being a foreigner by birth. The constitution declares that no person can be president or vice president of the United States, "except a native born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the adoption of the constitution." Mr. Gallatin emigrated to this country in 1780,—he served in the militia towards the close of the revolutionary war, and took the oath of allegiance in the state of Virginia, wherein he had purchased lands, in the year 1785—so he was a citizen two years before the constitution was ratified; and, though eligible *then* to the office of president, when elected a senator to the third congress (1793-4) from Pennsylvania, he was compelled to vacate his seat because he had not been nine years a citizen of the United States—that being the period required for the qualification of a senator, without regard to *citizenship* at the time of the adoption of the constitution. In 1789 he was elected a member of the convention to amend the constitution of Pennsylvania, afterwards a member of the legislature of that state, and has almost ever since held some distinguished public place, the duties of which he has ably and faithfully discharged; though many found much fault with him because of his retirement from the treasury department at the commencement of the late war, when his talents as a financier were so seriously required by the good of the country. On account of that proceeding, Mr. Gallatin lost many of his most ardent friends.

The "National Intelligencer" has several times exultingly told us that there are 40 or 45 federalists in congress, because these, being deducted from the whole number of the members, has some small effect in reducing the *majority* who refused to meet in caucus. It was, hitherto, the common practice of the editors of that paper, as well as my own, to designate public persons by the political sects to which they belonged, without a suspicion of disrespect to any. I abandoned political classifications of members of congress, only because the "era of good feelings" had obliterated the old lines between parties, and I do not know of any thing that has happened in congress for the last six or eight years by which those lines might be even faintly traced. Still it seems there are federalists in congress, and that Messrs. Gales and Seaton know all of them. As it is *very important* that the people, also, should know them, the editors of the Intelligencer are respectfully requested to publish the list. If the proceeding is too *delicate* for them—my feelings are not quite so fine, and I will give the roll to the public, should they send it to me.

The following "good thing" took place between two old members of congress, while the enquiry was making in the house of representatives as to the number of federal gentlemen in that body.—It shews the difficulty of politically ascertaining "*who is who*." A zealous caucusite applied to an anti caucus man to know how many federal members there

were from his state, not recollecting, or being ignorant of the fact, that the gentleman applied to was the only reputed federalist that had ever been sent from the state referred to. The latter replied—"He could not tell—there was no member from the state but himself who was old enough to have been a federalist in 1798, or at that time to have sent in his adhesion to the party." The querist retired without further remark.

Blessings on the man, who first introduced the practice of taking the yeas and nays! If some persons who have leisure, would overhaul the votes given in several of the state legislatures and in congress, on various political questions, certain curious things about the great actors of the present day would be brought to light, as applicable to the standard republicans of this time.

## Roads and Canals.

SPEECH OF MR. P. P. BARBOUR,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JAN. 15, 1824,  
On the bill for obtaining the necessary surveys on the subject of roads and canals.

Mr. P. P. Barbour said, that it had been in order to test the principle of the bill before the house, that he had yesterday moved to strike out the enacting clause; he would now ask the indulgence of the house while he endeavored to state some of the reasons which compelled him to oppose the principle on which the bill must necessarily rest. He was aware that the subject had been discussed, elaborately, at a former congress, and that it would be difficult to avoid, on the present occasion, touching on some, at least, of the points then so fully argued—he should endeavor to guard against this as far as it was practicable; and, being very unwilling to trespass, unnecessarily, on the time of the house, should endeavor to compress the few remarks he had to offer into as dense a form as he was capable.

The bill, observed Mr. B. proposes an appropriation of money to obtain the necessary surveys and plans on the subject of roads and canals; and its advocates had urged that it was merely a measure to procure useful information: but it sought that information avowedly with reference to an ulterior object; and if this ulterior measure be not constitutionally within the powers of congress, then he contended that congress were not warranted in taking the preparatory step now proposed. He should trouble the house with no remarks on the general subject of internal improvements; the advantages to be derived from good roads and canals none deny; he fully accorded in the opinions expressed by the chairman of the committee on the saving of expense and promotion of intercourse which most necessarily result from them. But the question now to be argued was of a different complexion—it was the question of power. He had long been of opinion, that congress was not possessed of this power under the constitution, as that instrument now stands, and it would be the object of his present discussion to prove this.

Before, however, he went into an examination of the constitution itself, he would make some preliminary remarks on the principles and spirit of that instrument. When the constitution was about to be formed, the great problem which occupied the minds of its framers was the determination what powers should be conceded by the states to the federal government, and what powers should be retained by the states. If too much should be



granted, the general government, like Aaron's serpent, would soon swallow up the state governments: if, on the other hand, too little were conceded, the federal government would be inefficient for the purposes of its institution. The one error threatened liberty, the other threatened internal peace and order. In these delicate and difficult circumstances, the authors of the constitution determined on a compromise between these opposite interests, and the compromise rested on one general principle, subject however, to a few modifications. That general principle was this: that, wherever the object, to be obtained was one which required the concentrated strength of the whole confederacy, the power to effect it was reposed in the federal government; thus the raising of armies and constructing of fleets for the national defence, were objects which no individual state could effect, and they, with other powers of the like character, were therefore confided to the general government; and, because they could not be effected without the requisite pecuniary means, the constitution, on the same principle, gave congress power to raise a revenue. There were other objects, also, which, from their nature, could not be managed with the requisite concert, by thirteen distinct independent sovereignties: such as the regulation of foreign commerce and the making of treaties, which, therefore, were entrusted to the general government. He cited these instances as illustrations and exemplifications to shew what kind and order of powers the reason and spirit of the constitution deposited in the hands of the federal government. But while, from necessity, powers of this character were ceded, all powers which had relation to matters of internal regulation, all that might be denominated *municipal* powers, were reserved to the states. These states had each a government of its own, and the authors of the constitution wisely judged that these governments were fully competent to take the superintendence of their own internal concerns, and were, from their situation, likely to be more intimately acquainted with these concerns, and therefore best adapted to their proper management. This distinction of powers, Mr. B. insisted, was the general, fundamental principle on which the whole constitution was based; and it would prove the best guide in investigating any part of that instrument: the object of which had been, by a wise distribution of power, to assign to the general, and to the several state governments, each its own proper orbit, in which to move for the general good.

Yet this general principle was susceptible of, and had received some modifications. Some few of the municipal powers, of a special and particular character, had, for wise reasons, been transferred to the general government. An instance of which was found in the exclusive jurisdiction given to that government over the spot where its seat should be fixed; the reason of this was, obviously, that the free exercise of its functions might be preserved, unawed by any influence that might otherwise be exerted over them in consequence of the territorial jurisdiction of any particular state. So the general government had the power to regulate commerce between the states, and to fix a standard of weights and measures; for which, as in the former instance, there was a special reason, viz: the necessity for uniformity, an object which could not have been attained, had these powers been left where, on the general principle, they belonged, that is, with the several states. There were but few powers of this description placed in the general government, and on investigation, it would be found that, in every

individual case, there was a special individual reason for the grant, which rendered it a proper exception. [Mr. Barbour here read extracts, in confirmation of his position, from "The Federalist," No. 45.]

Now, said Mr. B. if the principle I have stated furnishes a sound rule for the interpretation of the constitution, might I not stop here and ask whether the subject of internal improvements is not characterised by every thing which can bring it within the class of municipal powers? Whether, in the language of the book I have just quoted, the able commentary of the authors of the constitution themselves, it is not a system of "measures to promote internal order, improvement and prosperity?" Now the municipal powers granted to the general government, being so many exceptions to the general principle, are all distinctly enumerated. The enumeration, therefore, limits the extent of such powers in that government: it has the powers enumerated, and it has no more. Whence will the gentlemen opposed to me get other municipal powers? Will they attempt to find them under that part of the constitution which has been said to be nothing more than a rule which would have resulted of course, and which might have been omitted, since what it contains is a necessary inference from what went before it, viz: "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof?" Surely, as the states intended to give the general government only a few specific municipal powers, it is not competent for that government to assume other municipal powers, as incidents to federal powers. This would be to extend the grant of specific municipal powers, by claiming them as incidents to another class, and may be so far extended, as totally to overthrow the partition which that instrument has so assiduously erected between the general and the state governments.

He would now proceed to an examination of the constitution itself, in reference to the power in question. It was worthy of inquiry, however, first, to look at the great diversity of opinion among those who professed to derive the power of making internal improvements from the constitution. Some thought it might be done *with* the consent of the states concerned; others, *without* that consent: some drew it from one part of the constitution, some from another; some maintain that congress has the power without the section which authorizes them to collect taxes, &c others, that it has not. All these various classes of advocates, however diverse or incompatible their various opinions might be, were, he did not doubt, as sincere in holding and in expressing them, as he, himself, was in the views he took on the subject. He should think it needless to occupy much time, to prove that, if congress possessed the power at all, they needed not the assent of the states, through which the improvements were to pass, though such assent had been asked, as to the Cumberland road. For, whatever powers the constitution has given them, they may not only exercise *without* the assent of the states, but *against* their will, within constitutional limits. Take, for example, the power of taxation; and so of their other powers. If assent is to be procured, it implies, that it cannot be done without such assent; but, if the assent give the authority, it follows that, by the assent of a few states, a new power, may be imparted; whereas, to get a new power requires an amendment of the constitution,



which can only be done in the manner prescribed by that instrument. There are, indeed, a few cases, in which the constitution requires the assent of the states, such as the purchase of sites for forts, arsenals, &c. but the very requisition of assent in these cases, utterly excludes the idea of its necessity in any others.

If no consent is required from the states, it must be, because, the power is granted by the constitution. Is it granted? asked Mr. B. I cannot find such a word in any part of that instrument, as power to make canals. [He here read extracts from the report of the first secretary of the treasury, (Gen. Hamilton),] in which, he contended, that that statesman did not pretend to claim such a power as belonging to the general government. He was, in that report, opposing the force of the arguments of the then secretary of state, (Mr. Jefferson), in respect to the incorporation of the bank of the United States; but, though strenuous in his opposition, he admitted "that a special power to incorporate, for the purpose of opening canals, would have been necessary, except with regard to the western territory; there being nothing, in any part of the constitution, respecting the regulation of canals." It is not pretended that the power to make roads and canals, is a positive power, granted by the constitution; it is supposed, however, to be implied, in some of those expressly enumerated. From which of these is it sought to be derived? Some say, from that clause which gives to congress "power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states." For himself, it had always been his opinion, that this grant extended no farther than to prescribing the terms on which this commerce shall be conducted. He had derived this opinion equally from the history and the geographical position of the United States. The slightest glance at a map of the union is sufficient to shew, that, in respect to commercial advantages, some of the states are far better situated than others; and this power was given to prevent undue advantage being taken of those states which were less favorably situated, by the laying of exactions on the passage of their products to a market, &c. [on which part of the subject, he read a quotation from one of the numbers of "The Federalist."] Here, he said, was a precise and special reason for the grant of this power, which ought to be taken as the best explanation of the power itself.

But, it had been urged, that the same word "regulate" is, equally, applied in this clause of the constitution to *foreign and domestic commerce*: and yet, under this clause, the government was held to have the power of erecting light houses, beacons, &c. If they might do this, under a power to "regulate" foreign commerce, why not, it has been asked, make canals and roads, under a power to "regulate" domestic commerce? To this argument, Mr. B. replied, that the analogy, from the general power to the particular act, was, by no means, as strong in the one case as the other. But, he thought that a full answer was to be found in the constitution itself, viz: in that clause which gives to congress exclusive legislation over "all places purchased with the consent of the states, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings," taken in connection with the course of legislation upon the subject; for, upon reference to the laws of the United States, we find a long list of cessions, by the states, of sites for light houses, beacons, &c. which clearly proves, that congress legislated, under the idea that they derived the power from that source. Whether,

therefore, the power to make roads and canals is sought to be established under this clause of the constitution, by consulting its express terms, or relying on the above analogy, or resorting to the declarations and illustrations of its authors, speaking in the *Federalist*, the attempt must prove equally unavailing.

The next clause resorted to, is that which gives to congress "power to raise and support armies;" whence, it is argued, that they have an incidental power to make military roads. Here, he should take occasion to make some remarks on incidental powers in general. It was utterly unsafe and inadmissible, to infer an incidental power from a power expressly granted, merely on the ground of its *remote convenience* or *conduciveness*, in carrying the granted power into effect: to be incidental, it must have an immediate, direct, and appropriate relation to the granted power. If, when a power is expressly granted, every other power which, in however distant and remote a degree, may be convenient or conducive to its exercise, is held also to be granted, as incidental to the first, where is power to stop? There is no end to the long chain of cause and effect. The constitution gives you, said Mr. B. "power to provide and maintain a navy;" to do this, ship timber is requisite: will it be held, that the granted power to provide a navy, contains, as an incidental power, authority to forbid the people from cutting and using the timber on their own farms? In other words, from clearing their lands? He could multiply examples of the same kind. If powers, however remotely conducting to the granted power, be held incidental to it, the grant was of illimitable extent. Nothing like an immediate and appropriate relation was to be found between raising armies and making roads.

The next clause relied on was that which confers power "to establish post offices and post roads." The view he had always entertained of the meaning of this clause was, that it only authorizes congress to designate the route in which the mail shall travel, the places where post offices shall be located, and to secure to the mail the right of passing unmolested. The "*Federalist*," speaking of this power, calls it a "harmless" one. As he construed it, it was so; but, if the opposite construction prevailed, it ceased to be so "harmless," or inconsiderable. The authors of the constitution thought that the consent of a state was necessary, before the general government could get jurisdiction over even so much ground as was required to build a fort; but the construction now contended for gives them an extended jurisdiction indeed. According to a late report from the post office department, there are, in the United States, eighty thousand miles of post road; but if congress may incorporate a company, and set toll gates upon one of these roads, it may on all of them. Here then is a jurisdiction over eighty thousand miles of road, with the patronage of all the officers connected with them; a mass of power which can hardly be called "harmless," in the sense of the "*Federalist*." Mr. B. said he was not much in the habit of referring, on such subjects, to legislative authority; but, as far as was inferable from the acts on the subject of post roads, the sense of congress had been against the power now contended for. In all the laws on the subject, the act merely *designates* the route to be pursued, though the title is, "to establish post roads." It was very true, that the legislatures of the states cannot stop the mail; but the question now in discussion is the question of power to *make a road*. If congress has jurisdiction over post



roads, what becomes of that jurisdiction when a post route, (as happens every day), is discontinued? Does it revert to the particular state? And when the general government obtains jurisdiction over a road, does the state jurisdiction thereon cease? or have the two governments concurrent jurisdiction? If they have, suppose each of them should incorporate a company to make the same road, must one yield? and which one? Must the state government yield to the general government its soil and jurisdiction? Where, asked Mr. B. is there a solitary instance to be found, of the general government's obtaining, under the constitution, any soil except that which it is authorized, by the constitution, to purchase; that which it holds as national territory, or that which is ceded for a seat of government? On the one construction there is no collision, no incompatible or conflicting jurisdiction; all is harmony. But, on the other, all is conflict. The one construction leaves to congress exclusive jurisdiction within *its* limits, and to the state governments exclusive jurisdiction within *theirs*. The opposite, exposes both to all the inconveniences and dangers of colliding jurisdictions.

Mr. B. next proceeded to examine the clause which gives the power "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises; to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States." However gentlemen might differ as to the construction of different parts of the constitution, there was one point on which all agree, viz: that the federal government of this country is a limited government, a government subject to restrictions. But, though this be so, and the constitution prescribes the limits, if you interpret the above clause of that instrument so as to say that congress may do any thing it pleases to do, that will "promote the general welfare" or the "common defence," then all limits elsewhere laid are utterly vain and nugatory. The powers given are as illimitable as space; expediency, and that alone, is left to regulate the government. Or if, as is contended by others, this clause refers merely to a power of appropriation, still, if you say that congress may appropriate any money it pleases, and for any object that will "promote the general welfare," the case is scarcely any better than before. If this is a limited government, neither construction can be a sound one: either of them lets all that loose and perfectly unregulated which the constitution, throughout, so assiduously labors to regulate and confine. [In support of this position Mr. B. again read extracts from the Federalist.] The correct construction of the above clause was this, it gives to congress the power to raise money because that power is indispensable; it is the very life blood of all government; but the money raised is limited in the mode of raising it, and limited as to the ends to which it may be applied. If the right of appropriation be restricted in its application, to the objects enumerated in the constitution, then the question, in any given case, will, as it has been justly said by high authority, be sufficiently precise and determinate, to be submitted to judicial decision; but if it be established as a principle, that congress may appropriate money to any and every object which they may think will promote the general welfare, then it is obvious, that it will become, in every instance, a question of expediency, to be decided by legislative discretion, and not subject to judicial control. A very just and precise view of this subject, Mr. B. said, is given by the late president of the United States, in his communication to congress, assigning the reason of his

dissent from an act passed by both houses. [He here read extracts from the president's communication.]

Having thus examined in succession, the several parts of the constitution, in which the advocates for internal improvements sought to find the grant of power to make them, he would add one other view of that instrument considered as a whole. Although its framers went into the construction of it in a liberal spirit of mutual concessions, yet there is manifest, in various parts of it, a portion of mutual jealousy also. That spirit plainly appears in such regulations as that which provides that all direct taxes shall be in proportion to the population of the several states—that there shall be no tax on exports, &c. These provisions evidently arose out of a fear that some inequality might exist in the burdens or advantages of the new government as apportioned among the states. But, if the framers of the constitution thus intended to guard, by anticipation, against all such inequalities, do I not, said Mr. B. derive from that fact a very strong argument, to shew that they never meant to give to the general government municipal powers, such as internal improvement? These powers bear directly on the internal affairs of a people almost infinitely diversified in situation, circumstances and local interests. Of what use is it to forbid a disproportionate drawing of money from the different states, if, when drawn, according to due proportion from each, it may then be given for the benefit of a few? or of a single state? Take an illustration from the great New York canal. Had the expense of that canal been borne by the general government, although it would, in a degree, have "promoted the general welfare," would it not, out of all proportion, have benefitted the state of New York in particular? And, do what you will, from the very nature of things it must happen, however pure the intentions of government, that the practical operation of such an interpretation of the constitution, and of the system which rests on that interpretation, will be to produce an unequal and disproportionate application of moneys drawn from all the states. If this may be done, it is vain to forbid unequal taxes, and what must be the natural consequence? To produce discontent and heart burnings in those parts of the union, which are least benefitted, or not at all, by the improvements effected. Some states may be so situated, by geographical position, that either a small share only, or no part of the proposed improvements may be made within them; and when they see large sums continually going, under the idea of "promoting the general welfare," to accomplish objects which are to benefit other states, a jealousy will be excited dangerous to the peace of our country. It may be said that such a feeling is unjustifiable; however that may be, it is the part of a wise government, and it was the design of the authors of our constitution, to guard, as far as practicable, against giving occasion to feelings of so pernicious a character.

Before he concluded, Mr. B. said, he would refer, in anticipation, to an argument which he doubted not to hear urged, from certain precedents which have already been set by congress on the general subject, and which are thought, by some, to cover the principle against which he was now contending.

The case of the Cumberland road was one of these precedents. It had been constructed, not by any one of the state governments through whose territory it passed, but by the general government and at the public expense. Very true. But did not congress, in the very act providing for this



road, virtually cede the constitutional question, by requiring the consent of those states? If the constitution gives the congress power to make roads where it will, "to promote the general welfare," the consent of no state, as he hoped he had already proven, can be required to the exercise of that power; and, so far was president Jefferson from believing such a power to be in the possession of government, that he expressly recommended an amendment of the constitution in order to give it. On the same ground, president Madison rested his veto to the act for giving the bonus of the United States bank, as a fund for internal improvement; and our present worthy chief magistrate, although he has approved acts for the continuation and completion of the Cumberland road, made a distinction between power to appropriate for such a road, and the power of jurisdiction over it. I deny both. In conclusion, Mr. Barbour said, that he had endeavored to present to the house a fair, and, at the same time, brief statement of his views on this subject: he had long been settled in the opinion, that, however desirable or advantageous internal improvements might be, congress, by the constitution, had no power to make them. He knew that other gentlemen differed widely from himself in this opinion, and he could not, and did not, entertain the slightest doubt that they were as sincere and upright in their views as he was in his: both sides of the question would doubtless be presented in argument, and it would be for the committee to decide between them.

### Republic of Hayti.

By an arrival at New York, the papers, from which the following translations were made, were received, and, as we are deeply interested in the progress of events in this island, these things are inserted. After referring to the policy of his predecessor, the president states that he had endeavored to follow the same course, and says—

"My solicitude, among other objects for public interest, has constantly occupied my attention in devising means to conclude direct and official relations with the governments whose subjects trade with Hayti. The advantages they derive are universally known.

"It was natural to think, in this situation of affairs, that such praise-worthy intentions would have a favorable result. Justice, philanthropy, the interest of a wise policy, which should tend to consolidate the prosperity of commerce, all sanctioned this conclusion. Who could reasonably oppose it? We have been completely emancipated for a length of time. Tranquil in our country, faithful to our constitutional duties, we remain absolute strangers to the colonial system, and perfectly neutral in the affairs, (under any circumstances), of this archipelago. There is not then any just cause of reproach.

"In the mean time, how have they treated our loyal dispositions? Some, by a humiliating silence, which is as injurious to the magnanimity of the nation, as it is contrary to the rules prescribed by sound reason; others, in manifesting pretensions, at the injustice of which we revolt, and which the national honor, in accordance with our sentiments and duties, will not permit us, in any case, to admit.

"It is evident that the outrage on the Haytien character, is the deplorable consequence of the absurd prejudice resulting from the difference of color. Yes, we must emphatically declare, that this is the only motive on which is based the unjust policy of which we complain."

The president then goes on to state, that, if any further proof was wanting, it might be found in the fact of the ostensible recognition, by some governments, of the South American republics. He calls this a strange proceeding, which would have appeared less strange in darker ages.

The proclamation concludes by recommending union among the inhabitants and inviolable fidelity to their oath—"To live free or die."

"Finally, experience has taught us we should calculate on nothing but our energy. But, in complaining of the injustice exercised against the future, we will ever persevere in our principles of loyalty. Let our enemies, denying towards us the rules of religion and morality, persist in recognizing only their proud prejudices; the Haytiens will still continue to give proofs of the generous sentiments which characterise a free nation. Our cause is sacred; it is under the protection of the Most High. Firm, then, at our post, and trusting in the heroic and unchangeable resolution of our countrymen, we will defend, even unto death, the liberty and independence of the country.

"In these circumstances it is ordered as follows:

Art. 1. All the national guards of the towns and country shall be completely organized without delay. For this purpose they shall pass, in review, under the commanders of arrondissements, who, for their armament, shall act in conformity with the special orders which they have received.

Art. 2. All the regiments of the line shall be maintained at their fullest complement, according to the regulation of Sept. 23, 1820.

Art. 3. All the arms, munitions, &c. of war, which are in the arsenals, forts and other depots, shall be particularly and frequently inspected, and kept in the best order by the commanders of the arrondissements, who shall report exactly on the result of their operations.

Art. 4. The said commandants of arrondissements are responsible to the nation and government, as well for the execution of the present dispositions, as for that of the injunctions which have been addressed to them for the general security.

Given at Port au Prince, Jan. 6, 1824, 21st year of independence.

BOYER.

B. Inginac, Secretary general.

The Telegraph of the 11th, contains an account of the celebration, at Port au Prince, on the 1st of the 21st year of Haytien independence. The troops were under arms at an early hour, and escorted the president to the front of his palace, where he delivered the following address, in presence of the senate and house of representatives, the civil and military authorities, &c. &c.

"Haytiens! The solemnity of this day, on which we celebrate the memorable epoch of the independence of our country, should naturally inflame our hearts with the liveliest emotions. The majestic spectacle which you offer in this august ceremony, is a homage much more glorious to the triumph of liberty, as it is here presented by a people, who, without any other aid than their own energy, and although constantly exposed to perfidious machinations, have seen their rights consolidated and their national independence maintained with honor. Of what consequence is it to us, if the enemies of our emancipation, blinded by hatred and prejudice, persist in their injustice towards us! You will not be less worthy of the rank in which your courage, under Divine Providence, has so happily placed you. You will always be proud of having conquered our ancient oppressors, and determined to bury yourselves in the ruins of our country, sooner than sub-

mit to the ignominious yoke of tyrants, who should pretend to bring you under their subjection.

"Haytiens! Our own experience is sufficient to confirm the opinion that the preservation of our existence imperiously demands that we should always be in a situation to maintain it. Our unalterable resolution, the indissoluble union which reigns among us, our arms—these are our true guarantees.

"The Haytien people, although unceasingly calumniated, always command admiration for their valor, loyalty and the generosity of their sentiments. An irreproachable conduct, whilst it adds honor to the Haytien character, puts its slanderers to shame; it will always be a victorious response to their odious imputations.

Let us always put our trust in the Almighty, whose justice has been so frequently exemplified by our successes, and be persuaded that, if we are faithful to our duties, all attempts to subject Hayti will turn to the confusion of their authors.

"Citizens, magistrates! Your patriotism persuades me that you participate in the sentiments with which I am animated.

"Soldiers! brave and generous defenders of the state! I am confident your opinions coincide with those just advanced. You can only desire the safety and prosperity of our dear country.

"Rally around me in the profoundness of your hearts, to renew the sacred obligation which binds us, and your fame will resound in future ages.

"Let us swear, in the face of Heaven and the whole universe, to renounce, not only the domination of France, but that of any other power, and die rather than cease to be free and independent."

By the following circular of the secretary of state of Hayti, addressed to the collectors of customs, it appears that no vessel will be allowed to enter the ports of the republic, which has touched at any of the West India islands.

*Circular of the secretary of state of the republic of Hayti, to the collectors of customs in the different ports of Hayti.*

In conformity to his excellency the president's proclamation of the 10th March, present year, and to avoid any misunderstanding, I have, by his orders, to communicate to you, that, after this day, said proclamation being in full power, you allow no vessel to enter which has touched in any of the *West India islands*. In order to ascertain this more exactly, you allow only to enter, such vessels which have cleared in Europe, or the continents of America, direct for your respective ports, for which the master of the vessel must deliver to you his custom house clearance from the port where he took his cargo in; besides the clearance, you require from the master a manifest of the cargo, mentioning the place of departure, marks, numbers, package and contents; names of the *shippers and consignees*; this manifest must be delivered to you twenty four hours after the arrival of the vessel, and is to be signed by the master and consignee, both giving security that the vessel has not touched in any of the West India islands. Vessels cleared in foreign countries for the *West Indies or Hayti*, in general, are not allowed to come to an entry.

Should a vessel, however, be forced, by distress, to enter a harbor of the republic, the harbor-master will, in this case, send a guard on board, who shall remain there until the vessel will be ready to go again to sea, and the vessel shall be free of tonnage duty. Should it be necessary to discharge, you will have the cargo stored in the government's

warehouse, of which the commissioner of the government will have sold, under your inspection, so much as will be wanting to defray the expenses of repairs and duties; in this case, the vessel must pay tonnage duty and fees.

Any contravention against this circular, you have to declare to the commissioner of the government, who will give orders for the seizure of the vessel and whatever may be on board, half to the profit of the informer, the other half to be paid in the treasury.

*Port au Prince, 30th December, 1823.*

## Eighteenth Congress—first session.

SENATE.

February 13. Mr. Hayne presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Charleston, S. C. and its vicinity, setting forth the injurious effects which will be produced to their agricultural and commercial interests, by an increase of duties on imported articles, and remonstrating against the passage of the tariff bill. Referred to the committee on commerce and manufactures.

The bill to authorize the president of the United States to cause to be made a military road, from fort St. Philip, on the river Mississippi, to Johnson's plantation, as an auxiliary to the defence of New Orleans; the bill to confirm the claim of Peter H. Hobart and Lewis Judson, to a certain tract of land; the resolution authorizing the secretary of the senate to purchase one copy of Lucas' Universal Atlas, for the use of the senate; and the bill extending the term of pensions granted to persons disabled, and to the widows and orphans of those who have been slain, or who have died in consequence of wounds or casualties, received while in the time of their duty, on board the private armed vessels of the United States during the late war; were severally read the third time, and *passed*.

The other business transacted will sufficiently appear hereafter.

February 16. The bill for relief of Walter S. Chandler and Samuel Ward, and the bill for the relief of the legal representatives of John Michael, were severally read the third time, *passed*, and sent to the other house.

Mr. Holmes, of Maine, presented the petition of sundry mariners on board the *Adams*, destroyed by the British during the late war, praying compensation for losses sustained. Referred to the committee on naval affairs.

Mr. Findlay presented the memorial of the Carlisle volunteer artillery company, praying that they may be allowed to enter the service of the United States, and receive the pay and emoluments of other corps in the same service, with a view to acquire the discipline of the United States' troops.

The senate then proceeded, as in committee of the whole, Mr. Ruggles in the chair, to the further consideration of the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, supported the passage of the bill in a speech of about two hours, in which he portrayed the evils and distresses experienced under the present system of holding the person liable to arrest for debt, and the propriety of superseding that system by adopting provisions such as those contained in the bill now presented to the senate.

After Mr. Johnson had concluded his remarks, the subject, on motion of Mr. Barbour, was postponed till to-morrow, and

The senate adjourned.



*February 17.* The bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, was further debated. Mr. Barbour supported it in a speech of considerable length—after which the further consideration of it was postponed until Friday next.

*February 18.* A communication was received from the navy department, transmitting the annual statements of expenditures in that department. The communication was read, and referred to the committee on naval affairs.

Mr. Chandler, from the committee on the militia, reported a bill for the more effectual protection of the country by the establishment of militia throughout the United States, and for the discipline thereof. The bill was read, and passed to a second reading.

The resolution offered yesterday, by Mr. Rugles, directing the committee on finance to inquire into the expediency of providing, by law, for the publication, in one or more volumes, all the annual reports of the treasury department, was again read and agreed to.

The chief part of this day was spent on a bill for the relief of Amasa Stetson. He claims to be reimbursed moneys which he advanced, as interest, for the government, for purchases made under positive orders; losses which he sustained on treasury notes paid to him for advances which he had actually made in specie; and for extensive and responsible services performed, which did not come within the requisite duties of his office. For all these different items he claims about 12,000 dollars. The committee report that, in their opinion, Mr. Stetson ought to be allowed "the sum of \$2,981 49, being for interest paid by him for money loaned for the use of the government;" and that "they believe that no more than justice will be done him, by granting him the pay and emoluments of an issuing commissary, for three years and three months and one third of a month, amounting to \$3,618 67." The bill, therefore, proposes to pay him \$5,790 16.

Mr. Mills moved to re-commit the bill, with instructions so to modify it as to make provision for allowing the whole amount claimed by the petitioner; and followed his motion with an argument to shew the equity and reasonableness of the whole claim of the petitioner.

After a long debate the bill was re-committed.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Friday, Feb. 13.* Various reports were received, and differently disposed of. All that is important will appear in the future proceedings. Several resolutions were also offered—among them the following, by Mr. Ross, of Ohio—

*Resolved,* That the committee on the district of Columbia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the election of a delegate from said district to represent the same in the congress of the United States."

Mr. Ross supported his resolution in a short speech, and, after some remarks from other members, it was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Toth, the house again went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Condict in the chair, on the bill to amend the several acts for imposing duties on imports.

The immediate question, depending from yesterday, was on the motion of Mr. Tracy, to strike out fifteen per centum, (the addition proposed upon the rate of duties now existing on the importation of distilled spirits), and inserting in lieu thereof fifty per centum.

Mr. Tracy's motion, after debate, was rejected.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr.

Flot, of Connecticut, to strike out the whole of the clause proposing an increase of duty on the importation of distilled spirits; and, being taken, was decided in the negative, 102 votes to 67.

Mr. Conner, of North Carolina, then moved to strike out thirty per centum ad valorem on all manufactures of wool, and insert in lieu thereof, twenty-five per cent.

This motion was negatived, 106 votes to 71.

Mr. Brent, of Louisiana, moved to amend the bill, by striking out the clause which proposes to lay a duty of six cents per yard, on all cotton bagging imported.

This motion gave rise to a debate which lasted till the usual hour for adjournment.

Several bills from the senate were received and referred.

*Monday, Feb. 16.* After the presentation of numerous petitions—

Mr. Tucker, from the committee to whom was referred the petition of the heirs of Beaumarchais, made a report thereupon, concluding with the following resolution:

*Resolved,* That the claim of the petitioner, Eugenie Emelie Beaumarchais de la Rue, be referred to the executive of the United States, to be adjusted in the pending negotiations between the United States and France, on such terms as they may think just and equitable.

The report was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Storrs, of New York, presented the following, which lies one day of course.

*Resolved,* That the secretary of the department of the treasury be directed to transmit to this house the statement of the affairs of the bank of the United States, on the 30th day of Dec. of the years 1822 and 1823.

Mr. Wright, of Ohio, presented the following, which lies one day:

*Resolved,* That the president of the United States be requested to inform this house, (if such information can be given without injury to the public), whether the title of the United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the heathen, to certain sections of land in Ohio, authorized to be purchased by the act making further appropriations for the support of government, for the year 1823, and for other purposes, passed the 3d of March, 1823, has been purchased for the United States; and if so, to cause to be laid before this house a copy of the contract of purchase, and such other papers in his possession, (proper to be communicated), relating to the survey and disposition of said lands.

On motion of Mr. Hemphill, a was

*Resolved,* That the committee of ways and means be directed to enquire into the expediency of allowing the benefit of drawback on all goods, wares and merchandise, imported into either of the ports of New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore, and transported from any one of the said ports to either of the others, partly by land conveyance and partly by water, in the like manner as if the same were transported coastwise.

After a good deal of other business—

The house again went into committee of the whole, Mr. Condict in the chair, on the bill to amend the several acts respecting duties on imports.

The question, pending from the last day of sitting, being, on the motion of Mr. Brent, to strike out the clause imposing a duty of six cents per square yard on cotton bagging imported:

A long debate followed—which we cannot insert, though it is intended that some of the principal speeches shall be registered hereafter. The discussion was an able one. Messrs. Hamilton, of S. C. Brent, McKim, Cobb, Gurley, Sanford, Rankin and Owen against the proposed duty—and Messrs. Trimble, Tod and Clay in favor of it. The committee rose without a decision and had leave to sit again, &c.

*Tuesday, Feb. 17.* After other business—the resolutions offered yesterday by Mr. Storrs and by Mr. Whittlesey, were taken up and agreed to.

The house again went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill, and the motion to strike out the proposed duty of six cents per square yard on cotton bagging was further discussed, with great ability and at much length. The speakers this day

were Messrs. *McDuffie, Marvin, Mercer, Abbot, Brent, Clay, Cambreleng, Buchanan and Cuthbert*. The committee rose without coming to any decision.

*Wednesday, Feb. 18* The speaker laid before the house a communication from the navy department, transmitting the annual statement of the appropriations and expenditures for the naval service, for the year 1823, and the unexpended balances of appropriations on the 1st February, 1824.

The house again went into committee of the whole, Mr. *Condict* in the chair, on the bill to amend the several acts respecting duties on imports.

The question pending from the last day of sitting, being, on the motion of Mr. *Brent*, to strike out the clause imposing a duty of six cents per square yard on cotton bagging imported—

Messrs. *Cambreleng and Moore*, (of Alabama), spoke in opposition to the bill, and in favor of the question pending; and Mr. *Storrs* replied to them. The committee rose without a decision.

#### THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

In the senate—no matter of importance was transacted or attended to this day, except as to executive business.

In the house of representatives—Mr. *Owen* offered the following:

*Resolved*, That the committee of ways and means be directed to examine and report to this house, what will be the effect of the revenue upon the government of the United States if the bill now before this house, entitled "A bill to amend the several acts imposing duties upon imports," should pass into a law—and, if its operation would, in their opinion, diminish the revenue to an extent greater than the expenditures of government will admit of, what course it will be expedient to pursue to supply that deficiency."

Debate followed—but the progress of it was arrested by the speaker, who proclaimed the order of the day. The previous orders of the day were suspended that the bill, making appropriations for the military service of the year 1824, might be taken up. Various blanks were filled, without much difference of opinion; but the item appropriating 10,000 dollars for the purchase of a farm adjoining the military academy at West Point caused a spirited debate, which occupied the house until 4 o'clock. The object of purchasing the farm appears to be chiefly for the removal of a tavern, and to obtain the possession of premises needful for a hospital and other out buildings. If the farm was obtained, there was no other spot adjacent, on which a tavern could be established. The appropriation was agreed to.

In answer to a query of Mr. *Trimble*, the chairman of the committee of ways and means, (Mr. *McLane*), replied that, in the purchases for the clothing of the troops, a preference was always given to American manufactures, (unless where the public interest would materially suffer.)

Mr. *Trimble* thought this rule ought universally to prevail. As we were soon to be called on to attend the funeral of our little army, he wished to know whether its shroud was to be made of American manufacture or foreign.

Mr. *McLane* said, that many of our woollen manufactories were sustained almost entirely by purchases from the war department.

#### CHRONICLE.

Mr. *Rodney* arrived at Buenos Ayres on the 14th of November, and, on the 23rd of that month, was taken dangerously ill. This is the latest account from him.

*Died*, at Washington City, on the 14th inst. in the 73rd year of his age, Richard O'Brien, esq. formerly

consul general of the United States to the Barbary powers. He was a brave partizan in the revolutionary conflict, and universally regarded as a sound patriot and an honest man.

*Capa Mesurado*. The American colony of free blacks at this place are in an improving condition. It appears that they are beginning to feel themselves more at home; though, as yet, they are unable to raise the supplies needful to their subsistence, and their trade with the interior is interrupted by a war between two native tribes or nations.

*Massachusetts*. Samuel Lathrop, a member of the house of representatives of the United States, has been nominated as the "federal" candidate for the office of governor of this state. It is supposed that the "republican" candidate will be Mr. Eustis, the present governor.

*Savannah*. The entry of vessels from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore is forbidden at this port, on account of the prevalence of the small pox in the places named.

*Perkins*. A letter, dated Liverpool, December 15, says—"Our countryman, Perkins, tells me that he has invented a steam engine to go in the long boat of an Indianman, and to take up but little room, that it will tow her three miles an hour in a calm, and which will be in operation next summer; also, that he has completed the most difficult part of the so much talked of steam machinery, that of returning the steam, and that it will require so little fuel to keep the steam up, that he is, at present, afraid to mention the minimum."

A RIVER ON FIRE. *Sparta, (Penn.) January 24*. On Saturday evening last, we witnessed a very novel and interesting spectacle, at the salt wells, belonging to Mr. Denton, on the Calf Killer river, about three miles above this village. Rumor, with her hundred tongues, had been so very active on the occasion, as to prepare us for the exhibition of something very curious from hearing it proclaimed on all sides "The river is on fire!" Determined to see for ourselves, we mounted our nag at 8, P. M. and rode to this scene of wonder.

As we approached within two miles of the wells, our attention was suddenly arrested, by seeing coruscations of light quivering on the edge of the horizon, which was illumined with an unsteady, flickering glare. Arrived at the spot, a scene presented itself, that almost beggars description. A column of fire, nearly forty feet in height, ascended from near the middle of the river, here about fifty yards wide, illuminating surrounding objects within the distance of two hundred yards.

We were informed by Mr. Denton, that, in boring for salt water the preceding day, they had suddenly struck upon a vein of sulphureous gas, which, in ascending, found another vent than the tube, through a rock in the bed of the river, forcing a passage through the surrounding waters, which boiled with considerable violence round the place of its escape. A torch was then cautiously applied, which quickly communicated to the gas, and a blaze, inconceivably grand, burst upwards to the height mentioned, apparently from the very bed of the river. The cloud above the blaze exhibited a mixture of colors beautiful beyond description, and a ruddy dismal light, gave to various objects the hues of green and red, yellow and blue. For two elements, so adverse in their nature, thus to associate and commingle as it were, presented such an anomaly, as, for the moment, annihilated all idea, that fire and water delighted in separation.



# NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES. No 26 VOL. I.] BALTIMORE, FEBRUARY 28, 1824. [VOL. XXV. WHOLE NO. 650.

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞ The present number completes Vol. XXV. of the WEEKLY REGISTER. The title page and table of contents shall be forwarded as soon as possible.

☞ Mr. Clay's powerful speech in favor of internal improvements, which was designed to have followed Mr. P. P. Barbour's, inserted in our last, shall soon have a place, being now deferred on account of its length.

THE TARIFF BILL is still the great subject of debate before the house of representatives, the item about *cotton bagging* being only just now settled. If all the items are thus opposed, we may expect that congress will hardly rise before the fourth of March, 1825, when the representatives' period of service constitutionally expires—for we understand that the majority are resolved not to be a FIFTH time defeated by long speaking. The general question, surely, is one of mighty interest—of much greater importance than the *protective* laws which were enacted, many years ago, for the support of American commerce and navigation, and which were opposed, by the representatives from the southern states, on the very same principles that they now object to a tariff for the protection of domestic manufactures—and it is a question about which we shall hereafter as much wonder that we differed, as we now do that any one doubted the propriety of building up the commerce and navigation of the country. The champion of the tariff bill, Mr. Clay, is placed in a very delicate situation, and so, also, may gen. Jackson be conditioned, if the bill should get into the senate; but I have no idea that either of these gentlemen will hesitate to do what they believe to be "right in itself," to gain the favor or affection of any set of men whatever—and if, on account of his long and zealous support of domestic industry, the former should suffer from a local opposition, a reaction may be produced that will do more than balance it, on some future occasion.

I am not prepared to say that the bill, as reported, is, in all its parts, exactly what I would wish it to be—but that a bill, on its leading principles, is required, as well by the *necessities* of the country as the wishes of two thirds of the free inhabitants thereof, I have no sort of doubt; and am satisfied also, that a liberal protection of the domestic industry will increase the public revenue and add to the commerce and navigation of the United States. Neither time or room is allowed for further remarks on this subject just now.

☞ THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, at the commencement of the present session of congress, has excited much attention in England, France and Italy, already heard from—and it will, no doubt, attract equal notice in Russia, Austria, Spain, &c. In the subsequent pages we give some extracts from the papers received, that our readers may see the manner in which that state paper is spoken of in foreign countries. The general approbation of it in England, shews that the feelings of the people of that kingdom fully accord with Mr. Monroe's view of the condition of the new states of South America; and it is apparent, also, that France has been induced to refrain from granting aid to Ferdinand,

for the recovery of the late transatlantic dominions of Spain. But how the "legitimates" can reconcile it to themselves, that any people have the right to establish a government for their own use, without the aid of a "holy" caucus, is difficult to determine; and we must yet think that the "alliance" will make some efforts to resist every operation of the principle which recognizes "the sovereignty of the people."

THE CAUCUS OF SIXTY-SIX\* Having spent the *caucus week* at the seat of the national government, I have believed that it would be acceptable to my readers to have "a report on the case," from an eye and ear witness, with such reflections on the subject as passed through my mind at the time, and since, when reviewing the matter. It was the *last of the caucusses*, and its history deserves to be written. But, that the matter generally may be the better understood by those who have forgotten, and others that were too young to be acquainted with certain things belonging to meetings of this sort, some preliminary observations must be offered.

The caucus system grew out of the contentions between the late great political parties which divided the people of the United States into two almost equally powerful sects; and, therefore, it appeared necessary, if either would carry its measures into effect, that a perfect accordance, as to persons, should be brought about: hence individuals, of the same party, met and consulted together, and, giving up private preferences for the support of principles, they agreed that such and such citizens were as well most pleasing to the people as best fitted to support their own measures, in case they should be elected. Mr. Adams, at his second election, had not the private good will of the leaders of the federal party—yet they zealously sustained him, that Mr. Jefferson might be defeated; and it is pretty certain also, that Mr. Madison was, a second time, supported by the republicans, not more because he was the best man that could be found to carry on the business of the war, as for the reason that, the war being a just one, not even the shadow of an evidence should be shewn of a disposition to end it, unless on honorable terms. And, on those occasions, Mr. Adams was the "federal" and Mr. Madison the "republican" candidate, and, as such, were supported or opposed by a vast majority, respectively, of those who were regarded as being true to their own principles and party.

To catch the unthinking, and work upon the feelings of others reverencing the name of Jefferson, we are oftentimes told that we were indebted to the caucus system for his election, and the political revolution that took place in 1800. There is no right or reason in this assertion. Mr. Jefferson was the 'man of the people,' and, I have sometimes thought, almost the idol of his political party. His own talents and character directed the public attention to him in 1796, and he was nearly successful—but if ever then, or in 1800, he was regularly nominated,† I never heard of it.† No other person was thought

\*Not "seventy-six!"

†Since the preceding was written, I have seen an extract, from the "Democratic Press," published in the "National Intelligencer," saying that Messrs,

of for the *presidency* by the democratic interest, and a public recommendation of him, by a caucus, was just as necessary as to place a farthing candle on the top of a steeple to give light to a city, at meridian day. Yet there was a partial meeting and some sort of an understanding about the vice-presidency in 1800; but the matter was managed with a degree of delicacy and forbearance unknown to the leading politicians of the present day: there was nothing like the assumption of a *right* to recommend, which almost presumes a right to appoint, and will grow into it, if the practice be not checked. The meeting of 1804 had also regard to the vice-presidency—to agree on some one in the place of Aaron Burr. To be sure, Mr. Jefferson was named *pro forma*—but the nomination of the caucus had no manner of influence over his election. Indeed, not to have supported him, would have caused an almost universal dismissal of the representatives and senators who should have refused to follow the really majestic voice of the people.

The *first* regular caucus then, as to the *presidency*, was held at Washington on the 19th day of January, 1808; and elicited for the purpose of deciding between the claims of the friends of Messrs. Madison and Monroe. Many republicans refused to attend this meeting, for the reason that they were opposed to the system, and others kept themselves aloof because they did not approve of either of the gentlemen named: they thought it time that "the sceptre should depart from" Virginia; and only one gentleman from New York sanctioned the proceeding with his presence. However, when the nomination was made, Mr. Madison received the common support of the republican interest.\* This was, perhaps, the *only* meeting of its kind that ever concentrated the opinions of the *people*, and prevented a schism in the ranks of the dominant party. On every other occasion, from 1796 to 1824, the minds of the people had been made up, and the caucusers simply expressed the public will, without daring to *dictate* to it, unless as shall be alluded to below. At this time, the whole number of the members of congress was 176, [not 213, as I see it stated in some of the papers], of whom at least 46 were federalists, leaving 130 republicans, and of these last 94 attended the meeting, being nearly three fourths of all the members of the party in congress, as well as a majority of the whole number of the members of both houses.

The *second* caucus, of the character just above stated, was held on the 18th May, 1812. The whole number of the members of congress was, as before, 176, [the census of 1810 not yet being applied to

representation in the house], of which forty-three were federalists, leaving 133 republicans, of whom eighty-two attended the meeting, and the last was the number of votes that Mr. Madison received, being *fifteen* more than a majority of the members of the party in congress, and only wanting six of being a majority of *all* the members of the senate and house of representatives. Of the fifty-one republicans absent, from ten to fifteen, friendly to Mr. Madison, were so because they disapproved of the practice; such as Mr. Macon, Gaillard, Kent, Little and McKim,\* (the three last from Maryland)—and others refused to attend on account of their opposition to the then president, such as general Smith, a senator from Maryland, and a large majority of the republicans from New York and Massachusetts, who preferred Mr. De Witt Clinton. And these last, generally, opposed the nomination after it was made. In Baltimore, for example, a "Clintonian ticket" for an elector, was got up and supported by general Smith's friends and the federalists. Mr. Lemuel Taylor, who had been regarded as one of the most "thorough going democrats" until this time, was their candidate, opposed by Mr. Johnson, the present mayor of the city, as the "Madisonian elector." The latter received 2,632 votes and the former 845, being only *twenty nine* more than the decided federal vote in 1808, when the question was about the embargo laws.

The *third* caucus was held on the 16th March, 1816. The whole number of the members of congress at this time was 215, of whom 77 were federalists, leaving 138 republicans, of whom 119 attended the meeting. Of the 19 absentees, the greater part were so for principle's sake—as Messrs. Gaillard, Macon, &c. Herein nearly seven-eighths of the party was present, and also a majority of the whole number of the members of congress, though the federal party was in such great force. At this meeting, 65 votes were given for Mr. Monroe and 54 for Mr. Crawford; so there was no doubt that a *majority* of the republicans was in favor of the former. Mr. Crawford's strength was in the members from New York, New Jersey, North Carolina and Georgia—33, out of the 41 members that attended from these states, voted for him; he also had a majority of the members from Kentucky, and 5 out of the 18 from Pennsylvania—but only one of the 17 from Virginia supported him. Every body was astonished at the vote he obtained, who breathed not the atmosphere of *Washington city*. Out of the "ten miles square" no one had seemingly thought of him, and, even in the district, if Messrs. Gales and Seaton are to be relied on, the vote given for him produced the most wonderful wonder, and they impeached those who supported him of meanness and intrigue the most base. Indeed, this was the *first attempt* that had ever been made to dictate to the people, instead of following their lead, and it was truly a bold one. Twelve more votes, and Mr. Crawford would have been selected! But it is just as reasonable to believe that the British will sail up the cataract of Niagara, "in brigs of a peculiar construction," as to suppose that he would have been elected, had he been nominated. The people will not give up their rights to a "cabal" or "combination," as Messrs. Gales and Seaton declared the supporters of Mr. Crawford to be: they will not be dictated to by "King Caucus," or King Nick. The OMNIPOTENT hath given them a right to think and act for themselves, and, in despite of management and the devil him-

J. Filson and Burr were selected by a caucus, held in Philadelphia, which was attended by thirty-seven representatives and nine senators, so that Messrs. Crawford and Gallatin have been nominated by a *greater* number of the representatives and senators than assembled to recommend Messrs. Jefferson and Burr!!! I should be glad to see the paper which contains an account of the caucus of 1800—just as a political curiosity. And, if such paper is shewn, it would be well for Mr. Binns to tell us what *proportion* the forty-six republican members, who caucused in 1800, bore to the whole amount of such members at that time in congress, that we may compare it with sixty-six and the republican members of the present congress. The number present, if as above stated, was a *decided majority of all the republican members in congress, in the year 1800.*

\*Mr. Madison received nearly every vote in the caucus.

\*Uncle of the present member.



self, they will do so. They would soon have informed the gentlemen caucussers, that members of congress were not sent to Washington to perform, in their "individual capacities," what it would be as semi treason for them to do in their public characters, and have given them to understand that the *manufacture* of presidents and vice presidents was not the business for which they were made members of the national councils.

The *fourth* caucus has just been held—to wit, on the 14th of February, 1824—but it cannot be called a *regular* one. It was a weak *minority* of the members of congress, and, with the exception of *four* persons, only represented Mr. Crawford's friends.

The whole number of the members of the present congress is 261—deduct 45 for the federal gentlemen which Messrs. Gales and Seaton say there are in it, (though I doubt the fact, and would like to know whether some who attended the caucus, are not nearly as much of federalists as any others who did not), and there remains 216 republicans. Of these, let us say, sixty-six attended the meeting, who represented a *majority* of *nothing* but of the partizans of one of the candidates for the presidency.

The following summary statement presents a distinct view of the four caucusses noticed above, and shews the portion of respect that should be paid to them, respectively, by those favorable to the system.

Years.	Whole No. members of congress.	Whole No. republican members.	Present in caucus.	Absent on every account.
1808	176	130	94	36
1812	176	133	82	51
1816	215	138	119	19
1824	261	216	66	150

In the caucusses of 1808, 1812 and 1816, taken together, the members present at the meetings were considerably more than a majority of all the members of congress, including the federalists, though the latter amounted to 166 in the three congresses; and the republicans, present in caucus, stood, in relation to the whole amount of republicans in the senate and house of representatives, as 295 is to 401—that is, *three fourths* of the republican members attended at these caucusses, notwithstanding the conscientious scruples of many. The meeting lately held was attended by only *one fourth* of the members of congress, and, perhaps, if things were properly sifted, by little more than one fourth of the *republican* members; regard being had to an observance of landmarks in the times past.

Further—of the sixty six present, the extra number of 14 were senators, being *one-third* of the whole present amount of that body, save two, whether republicans or federalists; but the fifty two representatives were less than a *fourth* part of the house!

Again, Messrs. Chandler, Holmes, Lanman, Dickerson, Lowrie, Smith, Lloyd, Ruggles, Noble and Thomas, 10 out of the said 14, notoriously voted against the wishes of the people and the states which sent them to Washington, unless some three of them may have given the votes which Mr. Adams or general Jackson received; and I shall be much mistaken, indeed, if the result does not prove that Mr. Van Buren also opposed the desire of the people of New York. This view of the subject is not a pleasant one, and will do much to encourage the jealousy, already sufficiently entertained perhaps, that the senate is too far removed from public opinion, whether expressed directly by the people, for themselves, or through their representatives in their respective legislatures. Messrs. Smith and

Lloyd, of Maryland, acted in direct opposition to the wishes of those who made senators of them. It will be observed, that only *one* representative from Maryland attended—he may be excused, because he was sent from the only district in the state that was supposed friendly to the election of Mr. Crawford; but in which it is now believed an *anti-caucus* ticket will certainly prevail.

At the three first caucusses described above, the persons recommended were put forth as the republican candidates for president and vice president, each of them having received the support of a large majority of the republican members of congress—but the present caucus candidates, Messrs. Crawford and Gallatin, are not so recommended, for the very good reason that only about one fourth of the party was in their favor. The nomination, therefore, has no "legitimate" force even on the most humble followers and abject dependents on King Caucus—for these all say that the *majority* should rule.

It would be a curious exhibit, though the task of making it out might not be a very agreeable one, to count up and ascertain how many of the members of congress, from the states north of the Potomac, who attended the late caucus, were the opponents of Mr. Madison and the caucus of 1812, when, if ever a caucus nomination should have been respected, it was then the point of time to rally round it.—How many are they who denounced *that* caucus as an "usurpation," and called it and its friends all the hard names that they could think of? Surely *these* gentlemen will permit me and others to doubt the expediency of the late meeting, and to believe that, if a decided *majority* of the republican members of congress, in 1812, and at a period when the country was involved in war, were not worthy of respect—a lean *minority*, in 1824, when the nation is at peace, cannot claim it.

But it seems this *minority* is almost, if not entirely, a *majority* of the members of congress!!! One paper in New York has proclaimed that the friends of Mr. Crawford amounted to 140—another at Philadelphia has made the number a little less; but even the "Richmond Enquirer" puts it down at ninety-three. And the able editors of "National Intelligencer" have made so many and such curious calculations about it, that we may assume his force at almost any number between those who voted for him in caucus, 64, and the whole amount of the members, 261! But the "Washington Republican" well says—"It is worthy of remark, that in the partial caucus of Saturday last, from 20 states out of the 24, only eight representatives attended, belonging to the popular branch. So that only one sixth of the number of states could be said to be represented. A fact of this character requires no comment."

I shall now proceed to give some account of the meeting itself, with a few of the reflections that grew out of the things which I saw and heard.

Having been among the first who protested against the holding of a *congressional caucus*, for the purpose of *dictating* a president and vice president to the people of the United States, or of *combining* certain interests together to produce an effect at variance with both the principle and the letter of the constitution, I resolved to attend at Washington, to behold the caucus, if one should be held, that I might bid an everlasting *adieu* to attempts of this sort; assured that the people would not support the proceeding at this time, or permit a recurrence of a partial and *personal* caucus hereafter.

For several months past, every possible preparation was made to give respectability and power to this meeting, and the editors of several partizan papers, who were supposed able to lead public opinion, labored in the cause as though their livings depended on the crumbs that should fall from *king Caucus's* table. They whipped-up the lagging dispositions of their immediate friends or dependents, and *booed* to and begged others to *soften* their hearts and be loyal to *majesty*. By traversing the high ways and by ways, and working in all sorts of ways, (some of them "humble" enough, as Mr. Gales said of the means resorted to in 1816, by those who then supported the now successful candidate in caucus), they expected to accomplish mighty things, aided by *state-managers* and *illustrious expectants*, in *sundry* places—men who "buy and sell doves in the temple," and "roll legs" out-of-doors. These men made a great noise, and deceived one another by their own clamor. In turn, they reiterated what each other said, until, at last, they seemingly believed their own voices to be the voice of the people; and they undertook to say, that 140 or 150 members of congress, would lay aside the character of senators and representatives of the states and citizens of the United States, to build up a power that might prevent an operation of one of the great conciliatory principles of the confederation! In the fulness of their hearts, some of them now began to denounce me and others, because we exerted our rights as freemen, and dared to believe in the inexpediency of a congressional caucus—and some of us were as if threatened with the fire and faggot of a "holy inquisition," so soon as King Caucus should be seated on his throne, and restored to his "legitimate rights," as king *Ferdinand* has been. The high priest of the grand political *auto da fe* was to have been my friend *Gales*—but I hoped that he would *roast* me very tenderly, and cause my skin to crisp, "in the most beautiful style," before the flame, because I had agreed so perfectly with him in deprecating the caucus of 1816, *though I did not abuse the minority who attended it in the manner he did*; and I expected to have an intercessor in my friend *Ritchie*, who believes that other people have, very nearly, if not absolutely, the same right to think for themselves that he himself possesses; a doctrine not altogether current at the court of the king, but adopted by one whose want of adhesion might have jeopardized the sovereignty. The assistant priests of the sacrifice were to have been from among those whose indignation had been provoked by certain things done in 1793, 1800, 1808 and 1812, *et cetera*; in all which I had had a concern. These were to "draw the lines," and the caucus *sheep*, dear innocent, "regular" republican souls! were to be separated from what they were pleased to regard as restive democratic goats. But the people, the "swinish multitude," whom it was designed to divest of a discretion as to whom should preside over their affairs, began to "bristle up" and grow uneasy, and those who esteemed themselves as *leaders of states* and of party, have made a wonderful discovery—that the presidency of the United States is not an office to be bought and sold; and, by this interference, so hateful to office-hunters and holders, we, anti-caucussites, have escaped the deep condemnation of offended majesty, because majesty itself has been shorn of its honors by the superior power of PUBLIC OPINION.

During the week that ended on the fourteenth of February, in the one thousand eight hundred and twenty fourth year of the Christian era, the whole world—of Washington City, was *alive* to the

business proposed to be transacted on Saturday night; but the hopes of the friends of the caucus every day declined. They chiefly associated together and it was difficult, indeed, to discover what they meant to do. Some persons, however, said that an hundred members would attend the meeting, and others reduced them down to fifty; but it seemed the general belief that sixty-five, and no more, would be present. The next matter of inquiry was, whether so small a minority would venture to make a nomination—some said they would and others said they would not. Then, it was asked whether the galleries would be opened for the admission of spectators, and no one could tell; but, at last, it was said that they would, and the hackney-coachmen began to offer up their constant prayer, that the "avenue might be knee deep with mud;" but their prayers did not avail on this occasion—and, at the appointed hour of seven o'clock, more than a thousand persons were in the gallery, myself making one of the crowd. The great hall of the house of representatives was brilliantly lighted up, (at the public expense I suppose, though a *private* matter was to be attended to by gentlemen in their "individual capacities"), and, here and there, a *member* was seated, and, every now and then, we saw another in the vast distance, as if seeking the sheltering shadow of a friendly column. The lookers-on, as if they expected some wonderful event, or, perhaps, out of respect to the house in which they were, conducted themselves in a very orderly manner; though some thought they were in a theatre, and began thumping with their sticks, as oftentimes happens when the time, between the play and the farce, is longer than the spectators think that it should be; and, I am told, that this displeased some of the gentlemen present, especially my friend *Gales*, who, with ready nibbed pen, occupied a place in the back-ground, to take down, with stenographic skill, the momentous things about to be transacted. At about half past seven o'clock, Mr. Barbour, a senator from Virginia, the strongest man present, on account of his well established political character, called the persons attending to order, and they "came straggling, one by one," to public view. Mr. B. having named Mr. Ruggles, from the state of Ohio, for chairman, while I was musing for a moment why that estimable gentleman appeared in the meeting at all, some one behind me observed that his *name* was an unfortunate one, as connected with the business of caucussing. The chairman having taken his seat, (the seat of the speaker of the house of representatives of the people of the United States!) Mr. Collins, of New York, was appointed secretary—and so the *west* and the *east* had the honor of furnishing the two officers in caucus, though only three persons from the former, and a small number from the latter, were in attendance. The chairman now stated the great purpose of the meeting—which was to recommend to the people suitable persons to be supported as president and vice-president of the United States, seeing that the said people wanted some *direction* on the subject. A short pause ensued—I looked at the "beggary account of empty" chairs, and queried whether the little band present would venture to make a nomination. "Adjourn, adjourn," said several of the crowd in the gallery, perhaps loud enough to be heard in the caucus *below*—but others said "go on," and one added, "let us see them commit political suicide, and destroy their friend." Some wondered at the thinness of the meeting, and one man seemed quite distressed about it—for, indeed, it was "a sorry sight;" and all



the respect that majesty might have hoped for, was lost in his lean and lank and ghostly appearance. Mr. Markley, from Pennsylvania, then rose, and made a short speech, and offered a preamble, saying something about Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, to which was attached a resolution proposing that the meeting should adjourn until the 20th of March. This was opposed by Mr. Van Buren, of N. Y. who thought that the number attending was not important as to any effect to be produced on the people—but he did not say that the whole matter might as well be regulated by half a dozen persons as by ten millions; however, he had "no doubt" that a large majority of the republicans of the United States was in favor of the caucus system, and so forth; he hoped that the nomination would proceed, and so Mr. Markley's speech and preamble and resolution passed for nothing, Mr. Van Buren's wishes being accorded in. Now, I expected to hear "a long talk" about the merits of the candidates, and a giving of reasons why some of them should be preferred to others, with a narrative of their services in 1793 and subsequent times of party peril; but every tongue was as mute as that of "a fish frozen up in a pond," and a ballot, at once, was called for and agreed to. The chairman did not even proclaim the names of the "republican candidates" that were before the people for their suffrages, for the consideration of *this* meeting! and so, without any consideration at all, the members of congress and caucus were summoned by states, to give in their votes, tellers being appointed to count them. When the "republican members from Maine" were invited, the two senators, Messrs. Chandler and Holmes, marched up to the clerk's table, and, with gravity profound, deposited their ballots, as though the "fate of Cæsar and of Rome" depended on the issue. "I can call up spirits from the vasty deep," said Owen Glendower. "And so can I, so can any man," said Hotspur, "but will they come when you do call them?" and so, when Mr. Ruggles called the republicans of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, &c. they would not come; and, indeed, he himself only obeyed the call which he himself made on the "republican members from the state of Ohio." All the states being thus conjured, the tellers proceeded to perform their solemn office; they opened the box with ample form, and counted the votes, the votes of the caucus! and some [in the gallery] are said to have held their breath in fearful expectation of the result, though I myself did not observe any one otherwise disposed than to smile at it, the long-faced gentleman already alluded to, having left the capitol and gone home to bed, on account of the slowness of the meeting. The votes being all told, it appeared that William H. Crawford, having 64 votes, (including one given by a gentleman 5 or 600 miles off), was elected to be president of the U. States, there being only four votes against him. Greater unanimity was expected, but it is the lot of humanity to be disappointed, and "grieving's a folly." When the proclamation was made, some "Buckingham" in the gallery induced two or three persons to clap their hands, as much as to say, "long live King Caucus"—but a pretty general hiss came out at nearly the same moment. Now, whether the hiss was on account of the clapping, or of the ballot which caused the clapping, must, in my opinion, forever remain unknown, however important it may be that posterity shall have a true history of all that happened in the hall of the house of representatives, at Washington, on the memorable 14th day of February, 1824. When the hiss was made, I saw a gentleman, who was on the floor, rise up and apparently

make a short speech to persons in the gallery—but I could not hear what was said, if he said any thing; it was reported, however, that he had expressed his surprise that *members of congress* should be so treated, and that one replied to him saying "you are *not* members of congress, but ———," using a word that nearly rhymes with the name of the chairman. But the excitement soon ceased, and the people waited for the second act of the piece.

Mr. Collins, the clerk of the caucus, and Mr. Gales the recorder, having made a due entry of the election of Mr. Crawford to the presidency, by the votes of *sixty-two private persons*, the meeting proceeded to ballot for a vice-president, without remark, except by Mr. Van Buren, who stated that Mr. Tompkins did not desire to be considered a candidate. Here I expected a much divided vote—but the result shewed that there had been a caucus *ante caucus*, and Albert Gallatin was chosen, with all the ceremony and form used on the other solemn and august occasion. That vote, said I to myself, explains why certain gentlemen have made up their differences, and accounts for the coming together of a certain ex-secretary of state, who "made a book" to "kill Mr. Madison," in 1811, and the vice-president selected to be elected; for until just now they were regarded as political antipodenarians. But let this pass. I am no friend to quarrelling, and it is always pleasant to see persons dwelling together in love and unity.

After this, certain resolutions were passed, and a committee raised to publish an address to the people, in favor of the candidates caucussed, and the caucus adjourned *sine die*, which, in the English tongue, meaneth *forever*; and I sought my lodgings, ruminating on the things which I had seen and heard, and filled with strange notions about certain individuals who had attended the meeting, questioning myself how they would reconcile their present proceedings with their past conduct; and I thought that my friend Gales would have a hard job, on account of some of them; he being bound to maintain the sanctity of the caucus and the political infallibility of every member of it. When I reached Brown's hotel, there were, perhaps, an hundred persons collected to hear and communicate the news; and, desirous of judging what would be thought of the caucus by the people at large, I endeavored to ascertain the opinion of those thus accidentally collected, which unanimously seemed to be—that the mountain had labored and produced a mouse, or that the caucus gentlemen had "burst their boiler," or wrecked their friend on a "snag."

"What was king Caucus like?" said an old gentleman, raising his spectacles. "Like?" said another, "why, like 'a cat in a strange garret,' frightened at every step that it took, and alarmed at every thing

\*But the "book" was like a certain kind of blunder-busses, which

— "so contrive it  
"As to miss the things they drive at;  
"Which, if aim'd at duck or plover,  
"Bear wide and kick their owners over."

All this, however, would have been borne very patiently by the people—but, "great events from little causes spring." I believe it was the spilling of a cup of tea on some queen's petticoat, that once produced a general war in Europe; and, perhaps, it was that book which caused the nearly poised republican party in one of the states "to kick the beam," which, possibly, led to the capture of Washington and the conflagration of the capitol, because the war was not popular with those who held the reins of the local government.

that it saw" "I thought they would get into a *quandary*" returned the old gentleman, replacing his spectacles on his nose and walking away."

One word more. The personal respect that I myself and others entertain for such men as gov. Barbour, Mr. Ruggles and a few more who attended the caucus, should not make us blind to its principle in practice. Their good reputation is not sufficient to relieve the Sodom and Gomorrah like political iniquity of the system which they have attempted to force on the party against the opinion of *three-fourths* of their fellow-members of congress, and it is not so small a minority that should direct in a matter of this sort. Every caucus heretofore held contained a large majority of the republican members, at least—and, for having such majority, it was that they ventured on recommendations and that these recommendations were respected. The condition of a caucus is, that the majority shall rule—but here a *minority* attempts it, so far as nominations can go. This will not be submitted to, and the gentlemen ought to have known it. Virginia, it is true, has already sanctioned the proceeding, and seems content to follow the minority, because, perhaps, *that minority acted on her own motion*; but that Virginia will retrace her steps and give her vote to some other than the gentleman named for the presidency, is completely within the range of probabilities. It is apparently impossible, even if the people of New York should be juggled out of their suffrages, that the caucus-candidates can be elected, and Virginia will not finally go with the minority, unless upon a *miscalculation*. She has too long been at the top of the political wheel to bear the idea of a descent to the bottom of it.

**IMPRESSMENT!** A British merchant vessel, on her way from the Ionian Islands to Malta, with 80 Greeks on board, as passengers, was lately overhauled by a Tunisian frigate, the commander of which claimed the Greeks as subjects of the Porte, and, by force, seized upon them and carried them to Tunis. The British, indignant at this outrage on their flag, sent a messenger or agent to Tunis to demand the restoration of the Greeks, but could not obtain their liberation; and the British consul, for having interfered in their behalf, was maltreated, and, indeed, the report is that he was put to death by the Tunisians. A squadron was fitting at Malta to demand satisfaction for this and other similar outrages.

Now apply this case to hundreds of instances that have occurred between British ships of war and American merchant vessels! Irish emigrants and others were not only impressed without ceremony and as a right, but persons notoriously known not to be British subjects were feloniously seized and taken out of American vessels.

**SENATE OF THE U. S.** Regulations announced by the vice president, and adopted by the senate, Jan. 26, 1823.

All persons, except members of congress, and the secretary of the senate, and clerk of the house of representatives, and their officers and assistants, are excluded from the secretary's office.

The picture room, adjacent to the office of the secretary of the senate, to be closed, while the senate are sitting.

All persons offering fruit and refreshments, are excluded from the passages leading to the senate,

\*This is almost a literal narrative of what really happened.

and from the rooms set, or to be set, apart, for their use.

No persons, except members of the senate, of the house of representatives, and the heads of the departments, be allowed a place under the gallery, and, with the exception of the members of the house, the heads of departments, officers of the senate, and stenographers, that no person be allowed a place upon the floor of the senate, unless introduced by a senator.

Visitors cannot be admitted on the floor of the house of representatives, on any terms. Ladies are excluded, though freely received in the senate chamber. If other than persons privileged by office, &c. were admitted on the floor of the house, the number attending would be so great as seriously to obstruct the progress of business; an evil which is sometimes felt in the senate, when important matters are under discussion.

**ALBANY, N. Y.** is in a curious state. The mayor's period of service expired with the last year; but a new mayor has not yet been chosen, though *somewhat* less than a thousand trials have been made to effect an election. The common council stand 11 opposed to 11, of whom the mayor, whose term ended on the 31st Dec. and the recorder, are members, *ex officio*, until a new mayor, &c. be chosen. The mayor and recorder, and nine gentlemen elected by the people, oppose the other 11, all chosen by the people; and when thus divided, the mayor has sometimes attempted to give a *double vote*. The candidate of the mayor and his party is Mr. John N. Quackenbush—and of the other side Mr. Ambrose Spencer. Twenty or thirty meetings have been held to decide this matter, without effect—the vote was always 11 to 11, except when an adjournment was agreed to. Some people say that the *presidential election* has some concern in this matter! Several of the sittings have lasted many hours, one of them nearly all night. Both parties deserve great credit for their perseverance. Twenty-three ballots were taken in one night—always 11 and 11, and the council adjourned at 5 o'clock in the morning.

**GOLD.** It appears that a considerable number of persons are engaged in hunting for gold in Cabarrus county, North Carolina. On a plantation owned by Mr. Reed, it is stated, (in the Raleigh Star, of the 16th ult.) that 100,000 dollars worth of this precious metal has been found, one piece of which weighed 28 lbs.—"its shape was not unlike that of a plough share." The first discovery of the gold was made by some children who were fishing by torch light, in a small creek that runs through Mr. Reed's farm—they observed something shining very bright at the bottom of the creek and took it up and brought it home. It was found to be pure gold, and a zealous search after more commenced. It is added that considerable quantities have been obtained in the neighboring counties of Anson and Montgomery.

**THE MEXICAN MINES.** Several of the most valuable mines of Mexico are now owned in England, especially the great mine of Valencia, which has yielded more silver than any other in the world; and the profits, in some years, have amounted to a million and a half sterling. Great contracts were making for working these mines.

**THE PUBLIC LANDS.** A gentleman of Indiana has called my attention to the state of the public lands and the condition of those indebted therefor. His



views of the subject are best explained by the following extract from his letter, though rather meant for my own use than for publication.

"The scarcity of money is a subject of complaint in every part of the union, but in no place is the want of it more severely felt than in this state. Independent of those debts daily created for articles of necessity, (without mentioning those imprudently incurred), we are overwhelmed in debt for the lands on which we live, and that debt daily accumulating. The act of congress, passed in 1821, for the relief of purchasers of land, will, I fear, be productive of other effects than those contemplated at that time. So far from the debt being paid at the end of eight years, it will nearly all remain unpaid, with the addition of interest. The act of congress became a contract, by the purchasers of land accepting the terms proposed in it; hence, it cannot be changed, as to those persons, unless another act is passed, offering terms that might, in like manner, be agreed to. Permit me to propose, for your consideration, a change, which, I think, would be advantageous to government and the purchasers: Suppose government would invest the purchaser with the fee-simple in the land, and require him, annually, to pay into the land office, ten dollars for each quarter section of land—the government retaining the right to sell the land every year, on the first day of February, if the ten dollars were not paid. February is preferred, as the farmer has, by that time, sold his produce. There is no man who could not pay this amount annually, and I venture to say that there is no man who would not become a free-holder, if land could be entered as formerly, with this difference, by paying \$25, in advance, instead of \$80, as heretofore, and pay \$10 annually thereafter, until the whole amount was paid. I think it would be better to invest the purchaser with the fee-simple at first, as it would subject it to the payment of his private debts; consequently, he would be more industrious and economical, would sooner become independent, and a more valuable member of society. In this way government would receive a revenue to a very considerable amount, as no indulgence would be asked. Land cannot be purchased now, unless \$1.25 per acre be paid in advance. This may appear a very small sum per acre for land; but, let it be recollected, that all new countries are settled by the poorer class of people, and that two hundred dollars is more than one in ten of the emigrants can pay in advance for a quarter section of land; indeed, hundreds of them are unable to raise half the sum to enter a half-quarter, which is the smallest quantity that can be purchased. In consequence of such a sum being required in advance, emigration is nearly stopped, and a fertile country, that would otherwise soon be in cultivation, remains a wilderness. If the law were altered, and persons permitted to enter land and pay for it as proposed, it would be in the power of all men to purchase and pay for a home. This would give an impulse to industry, and cause every one to feel as though he was of some importance in society. Under the present arrangement, the land, heretofore entered, will not be paid for when contemplated, and a still longer indulgence will be requested from all the new states—purchasers being no better prepared to pay at the expiration of the eight years than when the indulgence was given; as many, I am well assured, are indulging the hope that payment will not be enforced. And there are many persons, with large families, who have not the least expectation of being able to pay the balance due. This causes them to despond; they cease to improve,

and, instead of endeavoring to become independent, they remain poor and rear families, ignorant and miserable in the extreme. It may be thought that the payments required by the present law could be made by any person; but the scarcity of money in this country is such, and the people generally so poor, that it cannot be done. The country is so new that it cannot export produce enough that will bring, in return, any thing like what has to be paid for land; and, emigration being checked, deprives us of the small amount that would be received in that way. It also appears to me that this plan of indulgence will, in time, have a bad effect on legislation; as it will be seen, in a few years, that no man in the new states can be elected to congress, no matter how well qualified, unless he will declare that he is in favor of, and will do all in his power, if elected, to get a further indulgence. Consequently, he is trammelled, and cannot pursue that honest, independent course so very desirable in a representative. May it not produce, in time, what is called, in the Kentucky legislature, *log-rolling*? Help me to accomplish my purpose, and I will aid you in turn, leaving principle and the general good out of the question."

PRESIDENTIAL. The following must be regarded as highly interesting, inasmuch as it shews, undoubtedly, the course that will be pursued by Pennsylvania, in regard to the presidential election.

At a town meeting held at Philadelphia on the 18th inst. Thomas Leiper, esq. in the chair, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the convention which is to be held at Harrisburg, to nominate persons to be supported as electors of president and vice president—

George M. Dallas, esq. submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted—

Whereas, the attitude assumed by the government of this nation, friendly to the general liberty and independence of mankind, conforms with the best feelings and wisest policy of the American people, and deserves their most cordial co-operation and support: And, whereas, to maintain the principles of our republic against the insidious machinations and violent efforts of kingly combinations, we should, individually and collectively, sacrifice every personal predilection, and strive to place the chief magistracy of the country in the hands of our most enlightened, virtuous and faithful citizens: And whereas, in the attainment of this object, an harmonious and simultaneous movement of the great democratic party of the United States, to which, under providence, the happiness and glory of this nation must be ascribed, would be alike the safest and most effectual measure: And, whereas, the united voice of the democracy of Pennsylvania, so long and so justly esteemed for its energy and disinterestedness, may reasonably be expected to produce upon the other states of this union, a salutary and decisive effect: And whereas, it best becomes the democratic party of Pennsylvania, under whose auspices especially, the pure principles of popular rights have been established and enforced, to be foremost in vindicating them from outrage and usurpation: And whereas, a small minority of the republican members of congress, in open contempt of the ascertained will of a large majority, have

\*Though the term "log rolling" may be peculiar to Kentucky, the *practice* to which it refers, I apprehend, is quite as common in any other of the states—[Ed. Reg.]

assembled in *caucus*, and there, prostituting the forms of party proceeding, have nominated a candidate for the office of president: And whereas, it is expedient, in order signally to defeat a project so subversive of fundamental principles, to concentrate the energy of all sound democrats in favor of a single illustrious individual: Therefore

*Resolved*, That this meeting earnestly recommend to their republican fellow citizens throughout the nation, actively and cordially to join in electing ANDREW JACKSON to the office of president of the United States.

*Resolved*, That we earnestly recommend to the delegates about to meet in convention at Harrisburg, on the fourth of March next, unanimously to nominate ANDREW JACKSON as the presidential candidate of the democracy of Pennsylvania.

Mr Earle offered the following resolution, which, on motion, and after considerable discussion, was adopted:

*Resolved*, That our delegates be requested to use their best exertions for having a fair convention at Harrisburg, and to solemnly protest against the admission of members of the legislature without express appointment by the people, as well as against the admission of delegates chosen under calls embracing only a section of the democratic party.

Mr. Dallas prefaced his resolutions by a short speech—he was about tendering, to what he believed the good of the country and the preservation of the republican party, his individual predilection [for Mr. Calhoun]—he adverted to the caucus held at Washington and said—“Look at it! but fourteen out of the twenty four states enjoyed even the semblance of a representation; five states, of immense population, and known to be averse to the proceeding, were represented by five persons, one gentleman from each state; ten states gave but eighteen votes; and the other four, New York, Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia, gave fifty! Georgia alone voted as strongly as Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Ohio and Maryland, put together; and one entire half of the vote given to the nominated candidate—could it be credited! came from two states only, New York and Virginia. Such a farce upon the representative principle never was exhibited before. The gentlemen who played it cannot but be conscious that they have gone too far. Call it, if you will, a meeting of the friends of a particular candidate; but to describe it as fairly representing the democracy of the union, as obligatory upon the great republican party, was a perversion of principles and an abuse of forms too monstrous for acquiescence.”

But, he added, the caucus was formidable—“it concentrated for its favorite candidate the force of a desperate and heedless faction; and it could only be encountered effectually by a similar concentration of its opponents. We must cease to contend for persons; principles which lie at the root of our politics were involved; and we were bound to make common cause against the caucus, in the mode most likely to achieve a signal triumph.”

It is understood that Mr. Dallas, in thus coming out for the support of general Jackson, expressed the sentiments of the friends of Mr. Calhoun in Pennsylvania, generally.

A new county is to be formed out of parts of Dauphin, Schuylkill and Northumberland, in Pennsylvania, and to be called *Jackson*.

Virginia. The members of the legislature of Virginia held a caucus on Saturday evening last, the 21st inst. Present fifteen members of the se-

nate, and 148 members of the house of delegates, including 9 proxies. Their names were called over and it was ascertained that the votes stood thus:—

For president—William H. Crawford 139; John Q. Adams 7; Andrew Jackson 6; Henry Clay 5; Nathaniel Macon 4.

For vice president—Albert Gallatin 131; Langdon Cheves 30; Nathaniel Macon 10.

The whole number of members in both houses of the legislature of Virginia is 234—of whom 163 attended, or were represented at the meeting above noticed. The “*Enquirer*” says that 175 of the members are favorable to the election of Mr. Crawford. Another meeting is to be held to nominate an electoral ticket.

PENNSYLVANIA—*public schools*. The annual report from the controllers of the public schools of the first school district of the state of Pennsylvania, shews that, since the organization of the system, (which is on the New England plan), in 1819, ten thousand eight hundred and nine children have been admitted—and the present number attending is two thousand seven hundred and six.

COMMERCE OF CANADA. The value of goods imported into the port of Quebec, Lower Canada, for the year 1823, amounted to £1,025,865 and the exports to £982,061.

The exports from the lake ports of the United States into the Canadas, in the year 1822, amounted to \$1,228,963, exclusive of produce, to a great amount in value, transported from Vermont and New York, by sleighs, to Montreal. The exports of the United States into the Canadas, in the year 1816, exceeded the imports from the latter to this country, by £213,444, and, it is presumed at the present time, although no accurate information can be obtained on the subject, that the balance of trade is in favor of the United States.

CURIOS CASE IN FLORIDA. A case of an unlawful detainer having been brought for trial in the month of December last, by the corporation of the city of St. Augustine, before a court of justices, formed by Mr. Gould and Mr. Gibson, the latter, (E. P. Gibson), demanded of the United States' marshal for that district, (Waters Smith), the use of the public building belonging to the United States in St. Augustine, called the government house, in which to hold a court for the trial of this case. A large room in the building was immediately opened by the marshal, which was considered every way convenient for the justices court. Justice Gibson, however, refusing to occupy this room, demanded of the marshal, through the medium of the sheriff, the use of another room in which the superior court was accustomed to hold its sittings. To this demand the marshal declined giving his consent, and withheld the key of the room. Justice Gibson then ordered the sheriff to make forcible entry; but on his refusing to obey, the justice himself took a pick axe, broke open the door of the room, took immediate possession, and constituted his court for the trial of the above case. At this time the marshal entered the room, protested against the occupation, and ordered the justice and all other persons to leave that apartment. Justice Gibson, instead of obeying, committed the marshal to the county jail for twenty four hours, for a contempt of his court. The marshal immediately petitioned for a writ of habeas corpus, and had, in consequence, his case brought for trial before the hon. Joseph L. Smith, judge of



the superior court for east Florida; who on a full consideration of the matter, decided that the marshal had acted in conformity with his official duty, and, therefore, directed that he should be set at liberty from the custody of the sheriff attending on the justices' court.

It further appears, that, subsequent to this decision, the grand jury of St. John's county, for the January term, among their presentments, included that of the above justice Gibson, for breaking open the door of the court house, and also for abusive language to Mr. Smith, the marshal of the district, while in custody of the sheriff under a warrant of commitment from the said Gibson.

**FALLS OF THE OHIO.** David S. Bates, esq. the engineer employed to investigate the project of a canal around the falls of Ohio, at Louisville, has reported the result of the surveys and examinations of the proposed route, and Alfred Kelly, esq. has reported on the necessity, utility, and advantages of the undertaking. Governor Morrow, in his message to the Ohio legislature, speaks as follows:

"As I view the proposed improvement to be an object of primary importance to the interests of a large portion of the citizens of this state, as well as of the adjoining states, and as one, which is certainly practicable, and within the competency of the means which can be employed, by those who are interested in carrying it into effect; I consider it as a subject having strong claims to the favorable attention of the general assembly. The contemplated canals, from the Ohio river to Lake Erie, and from the Ohio to the Chesapeake, for opening new avenues to commerce, at markets in affavorable climate, are projects of improvement which promise advantages almost incalculable to the western country. They do not, however, supersede the necessity, or render less beneficial the improvements of the Ohio river. There will still remain, after these improvements shall be executed, an extensive commercial intercourse on the Ohio and Mississippi. The extent of territory not surpassed for fertility—the variety of climate, and the diversity of productions throughout their course, will ensure, on this great natural thorough fare, an extensive trade not to be diverted by any means to other channels.

It has been ascertained, that about 5000 flat boats, keels and barges, annually pass the falls, and that about one hundred steam boats navigate the western waters, averaging about 120 tons each, of which number, it is calculated, 25 would pass through the canal, six times in each year.

Two routes are proposed for the work in contemplation—that on the Louisville side of the river seems to be preferred, as presenting less difficulties to be encountered, and offering more advantages in the end. The expense of the canal on this side is estimated at \$306,014, and of that on the Jeffersonville side at \$533,048. The highest point to which the water was ever known to rise at the head of the falls is 36 feet, and at the foot 60 feet, and all plans to remove the obstacles to the navigation of the river, presented by the falls, have, in consequence, been abandoned in favor of a canal navigation around them. The canal adopted as the basis of the calculations and estimates submitted by Mr. Bates, will be at least 20 feet deep, 44 feet wide at the bottom, with four feet of water at its lowest stage, and 56 feet wide at the surface of that depth of water. The locks are calculated to be 42 feet wide, 200 in length between the gates, and 190 feet from gate to breast, clear chamber.

This great work, while it will afford immense ad-

vantages to our western friends located near it, cannot injure the interests of more distant portions of the union, and it is to be hoped, that perseverance and industry will finish, what talents and genius have designed."

**FOREIGN NEWS.** The emperor of Russia is resolved most rigidly to enforce his edicts, which prohibit the admission of all foreign manufactured goods, of which his subjects can produce similar articles. He is determined that his people shall be independent of foreigners.

Iturbide, ex emperor of Mexico, was on his way from Italy to England. An idea is thrown out that his visit has some connection with the designs of the British government, in respect to the country over which he lately reigned.

The Cambridge, of 80 guns, has left England with the consuls for South America.

The total funded debt of Great Britain is 796,530,144*l.* and the annual charges 44,990,304*l.*

The 8th of January was celebrated by the Americans at Paris; among other toasts the following was given:

Louisiana! united with our brethren of Kentucky and Tennessee—Jackson, on the glorious 8th of January, 1815; let us ever cherish the remembrance of that day as the last legacy for our posterity.

A letter is published in the Paris papers, from the treasurer general of Spain to Mr. Geubhard, which declares, that the new ministry are resolved not to acknowledge the revolutionary loans, because it would be to encourage rebellion; but that dispositions are about to be adopted by the government to establish its credit, and that, "in fifteen days, the veil will be removed from this mysterious business."

The Spanish generals who betrayed their country, have not met with their hoped for rewards, Count d'Abisbal, the first of the traitors, is in obscurity in France, being refused permission to return to Spain. Ballasteros is in retirement in Andalusia, and intends to reside in France. Morillo has demanded his passports to quit Spain. None of them have the proud consolation of the deserted, but still faithful, Mina.

The gallant San Miguel, badly wounded in one of the battles in Catalonia, was saved by the French from the tender mercies of Ferdinand, and is at Bayonne.

A gentleman, arrived in London from Gibraltar, states, that during the last month, the ruinor was afloat, in that fortress, that the peasant, who was the cause of the arrest of Riego, had been killed. This news has been confirmed, with the addition, that the other members of his family had also been put to death, and that the dead bodies were found nailed to the doors of their houses; each had the throat cut from ear to ear.

The marquis Casa Yrujo has been removed from the chief ministry of Spain. An amnesty is about to be published, and said to include the following articles—

"Are excluded from the amnesty, 1st, All those who have effected the revolution, whether by taking up arms, or by proclaiming the constitution before the oath which the king was forced to make; 2d, The members of the minority of the cortes, who, at Cadiz, voted against the liberty of his majesty.

The pope, but lately elected, was so ill with the dropsy, that his life was despaired of.

By letters from Salonica, of the 15th November, it appears, that the pacha of that place, Abollabat,

who massacred, in the course of the last year, *five thousand Christian families* in the environs of Niansta, and who publicly declared that he himself put to death, in one day, five hundred women and children, was strangled by the order of the sultan, who took possession of his immense treasures. The Divan strove in vain to draw him from Salonica, where he was surrounded by a numerous guard. At length, however, the expedition, usually had recourse to by the Turkish government in such cases, succeeded, and he was put to death. The great wealth he had amassed, by the plunder of the Christians, came into the possession of the sultan. It is thus one of the greatest criminals of the east has ended his days. It is observed, that the present revolution has given occasion to the downfall and death of all the persecutors of the unhappy Greeks.

The Turkish divan is said to be seriously engaged in discussing the question—"shall we hazard a new campaign, or shall we instantly treat with the Greeks?"

The Turks have been obliged to raise the siege of Missolunghi.

The Greeks have taken an entire train of artillery, with an immense quantity of the munitions of war, which were on their way to be used against them.

The late report of another Greek naval victory is confirmed—eleven of the Turkish ships were destroyed, and a vessel, carrying 24 guns, captured. The remainder fled to the Dardanelles, in great confusion and terror.

A great body of Africans, called Mantatees, had made an irruption upon the settlements at New Lattakoo, and had a severe fight with the natives, but were repulsed with great loss. The following is a description of this singular tribe.

This barbarous people are extremely numerous, both sexes amounting to, at least, 40,000. The men are tall and robust, perfectly black, being smeared with charcoal and grease. Their dress consists of prepared hides, hanging double over their shoulders. During their engagement they were naked, except a small skin about their middles, and a cockade of black ostrich feathers on their heads. Their ornaments are large copper rings, sometimes eight in number, round their necks; with numerous arm, leg and ear rings, of the same material. They have porcelain and copper beads, and some of the men large ear plates. Their weapons are spears, axes and clubs. In many of these knob sticks are irons, fastened like a sickle, but more circular and sharp on the outside. Their language appears to be only another dialect of the Boschuanua. Most of them appeared to be suffering from want; so much so, that, in the heat of the battle, the poorer classes seized pieces of meat, and, with the utmost avidity, devoured them raw.

## The President's Message.

Mr. Monroe's message to congress, at the opening of the present session, as must needs have been anticipated, has excited much attention in England and France. The following notices of it will be read with interest, and they are worth preservation.

*From the London Courier, of December 27.*

The speech of the president of the United States is, in all its bearings, a document of more than usual importance. The latter part, which arrived so late yesterday, that we were forced to omit it in a small part of our impression, will be found in our last page to-day; and, waiving every other

topic in the speech, we direct our whole attention to that part the most important of all to every European power.

The question of the independence and recognition of the South American states, *may now be considered as at rest*. Great Britain has, as we have repeatedly shewn, acknowledged their independence *de facto*; and the United States, their nearest neighbors, have not only acknowledged it, but have given a bold and manly notice to the continental powers, that they shall treat, "any interposition with the view of oppressing or controlling them in any manner, as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards themselves—and as dangerous to their peace and safety;" in other words, they shall view it as affording them just ground for war.

After so clear and explicit a warning, there is not one of the continental powers, we suppose, that will risk a war with the United States—a war, in which not only they could not expect to have either the aid or good wishes of Great Britain—but a war in which the good wishes of Great Britain, (if she did not choose to give more efficient succour), would be all on the side of the United States. Thus, then, we repeat, that the question may be considered to be set at rest; we shall hear no more of a congress to settle the fate of the South American states. Protected by the two nations that possess the institutions, and speak the language, of freedom—by Great Britain on one side, and the United States on the other, their independence is placed beyond the reach of danger; and the continental powers, unable to harm them, will do well to establish that friendly and commercial intercourse with them, which they could never have done had they remained under the yoke of Old Spain.

*From the Globe and Traveller, of Jan. 3.*

The noble and firm, yet temperate and pacific, tone of the president's message, seems to have excited universal satisfaction, and it has been circulated with strong avidity. There seems not a shade of diversity of opinion on it, in a country where the wholesome passion for discussion makes unanimity so rare even as to the noblest arts. America is united, England may be united with her; and it is evident enough that it will be the policy of no country to attack them.

*From the London Morning Chronicle.*

The American papers, received yesterday, contain the accounts of the opening of congress, and the message of the president of the United States. The communication of the chief officer-bearer of the great republic to the legislature, at this critical period, when the ambition of kings, not satisfied with the calamity which it has occasioned in Europe, threatens to rekindle the flames of war throughout the western hemisphere,—was looked forward to with the utmost anxiety. It is worthy of the occasion and of the people destined to occupy so large a space in the future history of the world.

What a contrast between the manly plainness of this state paper, and the Machiavelism and hypocrisy of the declaration of the manifestos of the governments of this part of the world!

Whatever lately were the intentions of the French ministers, respecting South America, it is now asserted, from undoubted authority, that English policy has prevailed in Paris over that of Russia, and that not only will France not assist Spain in any attempt to subjugate her former American colonies, but will view, not with indifference, any



support which Russia or any other nation may lend her for this purpose. This is certainly a wise resolution on the part of the French government, for this independence of the new American states must extend their commerce, and thereby increase the prosperity of Frenchmen. Russia blocked up nearly half the year by impenetrable ice, can never partake of southern commerce until a port be opened for her in the Dardanelles, and hence the anxiety exhibited by her to involve France in the expensive and hopeless employment of restoring America to the yoke of the Bourbons; for, without this or some other occupation for the French armies, and the British navy, he has not the most distant chance of accomplishing the long and ardently cherished designs of his empire against ancient Greece, now in possession. This union of France and England, in the great cause of American independence, is another strong ground for expecting the continuation of the blessings of peace, and, consequently, an improvement in the public credit of nations. The speech of the president of the United States, so full of wisdom and just ideas, has, however, had more effect on the opinions of the dealers in the national securities, than the abundance of money, or the changed policy of France; for in it they see a sufficient guarantee for the maintenance of the freedom of the American continent. There is no part, however, of this speech which can afford more genuine satisfaction, to every civilized nation, than the notice which it takes of the extraordinary and gallant struggle made, at present, by the Greeks, in the cause of general independence.

*From the Liverpool Advertiser, of Jan. 3.*

"By one short passage in it, is set at rest, we dare presume, whatever may have been in agitation by the continental allies, in reference to the late Spanish possessions in America. There will be no attempt made, it may be confidently affirmed, to interfere with the present condition of those countries, when it is known that such interference would be viewed by the United States as a just cause of war, on her part, with any power attempting such interference.

"In regard of the power, prosperity and resources of the nation herself, also, the language of the speech is very interesting; her revenue, it is affirmed, will, on the first of this year, exceed her expenditure by no less than nine millions of dollars. Her population is estimated at ten millions, and every branch of industry, every source of revenue, wealth and power is flourishing.

"On its subjects of common interests to all nations, the government of the United States is enabled to stand forward to suggest and promote what is beneficial, and to crush what is injurious. In the speech is developed a new idea in respect to maritime war, which, if adopted, on this suggestion, by other powers, will greatly tend to lessen the evils of national contention. It is proposed to do away altogether with the system of privateering in so far as it is countenanced by governments.

"It is also suggested, as a means of effectually suppressing the slave trade, that vessels, found by the ships of any nation to be engaged in this traffic, shall be treated on the same footing with vessels caught in piracy.

"While in her power and resources, as they are illustrated in this speech, the nation of the United States exhibits the vigor of ripe years, she, in those sentiments of active humanity, seems to our thought, to preserve the fresh feeling of youth, and not to be wholly engrossed, as older states are, in the pur-

suit or support of purely selfish interests. And we have thus a pleasure from contemplating her less, as that metaphysical insentient thing, a state, than as an actual human and feeling being."

*From Bell's Weekly Messenger, of Dec. 17.*

The main object of any interest during the week now passed, is the arrival of the speech of the president of the United States. It is a document of the first interest and importance. It is interesting, because it is the brief, simple, and direct expose of republican government; always true, plain-dealing, and sincere. It is important, because, fearing nothing, it conceals nothing, and is totally divested of all that trick, artifice, common place jargon, which renders the diplomacy of Europe so much more than merely nugatory.

Long, very long, have we wished, that Canada might be sold or exchanged with the United States. Exchanged for what it may be demanded? Why, for such an annuity for a term of years, as would redeem what remains of the English assessed taxes, and redeem them forever.

If America would give us enough for this purpose for five or seven years, the natural progress of our revenue would do what would be required after that time. Add to this, that we should save upwards of half a million yearly in the expense of the Canada government, and nearly as much more in the reduction of the army which it would allow. This has long been our own view, and we are persuaded, that half, at least, of our best statesmen unite with us in it. As to the right of doing so, there can be no doubt, that the Canadians would agree, and for that reason—because it is their decided interest to do so, and because, (if we were Canadians), we should not hesitate one moment.

The third point in the speech is where the president asserts, that "he owes it to candor, &c. to declare, that the United States would consider any attempt on the part of European monarchies to extend their system to any portion of the western hemisphere, as dangerous to their peace and safety," that "with the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power, they have not interfered, and will not; but that any interposition for the purpose of oppressing or controlling any of the states, whose independence the republic has, after mature consideration, acknowledged, she would consider in no other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards herself;" in other words, as a just cause of war.

We have long, very long, anticipated, that the United States would thus speak, and it puts an end at once, to all apprehensions as to any attempt by the allied despots upon South America. For, how can these despots assemble any navy, which for an instant, can meet the American navy, or the South American navy, when manned and commanded by American seamen and American naval officers?

This is by far the most important point in the speech, and settles, (in our mind), the most important of all pending political questions.

*From the Paris "Etoile"—a ministerial paper.*

Mr. Monroe, who is not a sovereign, who has himself told us that he is only the first delegate of the people, has taken in his message the tone of a powerful monarch, whose armies and fleets are ready to go forth on the first signal. He does more; he prescribes to the potentates of Europe the conduct they are to pursue in certain circumstances, if they do not wish to incur his displeasure. Such is the prohibition which he issues against their ever thinking of any new colonization in the two Americas.

Mr. Monroe is the temporary president of a republic, situated on the eastern continent of North America. This republic is bounded on the south by the possessions of the king of Spain and on the north by those of the king of England. Its independence has only been acknowledged for forty years; by what title then are the *two Americas* to be under his immediate dependence, from Hudson's bay to Cape Horn? What clamors did he not raise in the United States, when the Emperor of Russia wished to trace the demarcation of the part of territory which he claims on the north-east coast, as discovered by his subjects! This monarch, however, did not presume to dictate laws to any of the states who have establishments on the same coast. It was reserved for Mr. Monroe to show us a dictator, armed with a right of superiority over the whole of the New World.

According to the political system he would establish, it would not be permitted to Spain to make the least effort to re-enter on the territory which for three centuries she has possessed. The king of Portugal as the American papers have observed themselves, could not act as a sovereign and father without exposing himself to the wrath of Mr. Monroe. England would require his previous consent, if it suited her interest to make any new military or political establishment either in Canada or Nova Scotia. And yet Mr. Monroe's message contains phrases indirectly hostile to the policy and ambition of the great powers of Europe! But what is that power which professes so proudly, maxims opposed to the rights of sovereignty and the independence of crowns? Who is that power which pretends to prescribe to subjects the limits of obedience; who is she, in short, who does not fear to compromise the existence of social order, by declaring, in the face of Heaven, that she will not recognise any difference between a government *de facto* and a government *de jure*?

By bringing under one point of view all the assertions and doctrines contained in this message, it is satisfactory to consider that it has not yet received the sanction of any of the authorities, even of the country where it appeared; and, in short, that the opinions of Mr. Monroe are as yet, merely the opinions of a private individual.

The *Journal des Debats* of the 8th, of Jan. speaking of the message, &c, says; "We read in the American papers, that England has proposed to the United States to join her to repulse all the attempts which the continental powers are expected to make, against the independence of the American colonies.

We are not in the secrets of cabinets, and cannot tell whether this is true or false; but we know that two belligerent parties are necessary to make a war; and, therefore, since we see the continent perfectly tranquil and nobody dreaming of war, the United States may, if they please, enjoy the little pleasure there is in paying their fleets, and sailing in triumph over the seas where they will meet none but friends.

The *London Times* of the 16th January, has some very severe and spirited remarks on the extract above given from the *Etoile*. The following paragraph may serve as a specimen:

"A direct attempt is made by the *Etoile*, to sever the chief magistrate of a powerful and enlightened nation, from the body of a state which he represents. 'Not a sovereign!' No, but he is the acknowledged—the elected head and organ of a great sovereign people—one whose elevation cost his country neither a drop of blood not a widow's tear, nor the beggary or banishment, the persecution or corruption of a single human being among ten mil-

lions of men. An eminence thus achieved, may well appear, at first sight, of questionable origin to an ultra; but let him consider his words. He calls Mr. Monroe a "temporary president," but is the power which he exercises a temporary power? It is, on the contrary, a prerogative which never dies, let who will be its trustee for the moment; and which, as Mr. Monroe has, on this occasion, employed it, has its sanction in the heart of every citizen among those millions who confided it to his hands. Will the *Etoile* venture to match the durability of any despotic throne in Europe with that of the president's chair in North America? If so we tell him, that, he is likely to lose his wager. Or will his patron risk the fate of an expedition, on the chance of the policy announced by this "private individual?" Mr. Monroe, being disclaimed by "the other authorities" of the republics? We believe they are not so rash. The entire commentary of the unfortunate *Etoile*, is an insult on the first article of his own creed, viz: that a government and the nation for which it speaks must be identified."

Let us now see what is said of this message in another quarter. A Haytian paper, *Le Propagateur*, after saying that the bond of friendship had been extended to the rising nations of South America, and applauding the procedure the editor demands—

But why has not the name of Hayti been mentioned in this message? Does our cause differ from that of the southern nations. Have we shewn less courage, less idolatry, in the cause of liberty? Are we less advanced in civilization—or is our government weaker and less stable. To all these we answer in the negative. If we morally compare our population with that of Mexico or Peru, the result will be entirely to our advantage. We have proved our strength by prolonged and terrible conflicts, and the troops that we have vanquished were neither small in number nor of ordinary bravery. They were the victors of the pyramids, of Abouker and Marengo, whose remains now sleep on our plains.

We clearly possess the sanction which time creates, and which civilians admit to establish the title of nations, as well as individuals; and this advantage is yet denied to the Spaniards. Nineteen years have passed since a hostile bayonet glittered on our shores. What can we, or ought we to wish at this period? That America should pursue, with regard to us, the same course that she has adopted towards other nations, whose cause is perfectly analogous to ours. We desire that she should assure herself with her own eyes, of the spirit of our population, of its means of resistance, of the sentiments that they entertain towards strangers. We desire that America should estimate for her own interest, the value of the commerce which is growing for her use, if the state of war, in which we are placed, should terminate, and agriculture become the only object of our cause. We desire that she should recognize our independence, in fact, by continuing to remain a stranger to the pretensions of France, and to the efforts of that power to support them by the force of her arms.

Shall it be said that the bravery of the Americans, exists only in the weakness of their adversaries. That the fear of France, rich and powerful as she may be, shall arrest them in a career into which the weakness of Spain has urged them—we cannot believe it. Besides we do not require them to arm in our favor. Let them recognize our government as it exists. Nothing less, nothing more. In all things example is contagious, and here America can



give it with advantage to us, without inconvenience to herself.

We know that among the Americans, the colonial system has spread its roots in the states of the south. But we also know that the north deploras the fatality of that wound, which the feudal regime gave to Europe, and which has passed from Europe to America. We are not ignorant of the labors of the quakers and philanthropists, and are gratified in acknowledging, that if there be a people on the earth, who have been guilty of gross outrages upon the Africans, the same people have furnished the most brilliant reparations to justice and humanity.

The Americans, especially those of the north, are our natural friends and the most extensive commercial relations exist between us. They purchase two thirds of our produce, and supply us with two thirds of the articles of our consumption. America can furnish us with the articles that we receive from Europe, but Europe cannot supply the place of America. Can we expect to receive from France, or from England, our flour, our lumber and our salt provisions? Time will confirm our relations with the Americans. The future presents no difficulty of a nature to interrupt them.

Our marine will never rival theirs—let them possess the commerce of both the Indies, to the exclusion of all Europe, (and it is within the boundaries of possibility), and we will not envy them the enjoyment of it. Our citizens place their happiness in living on the soil where Providence has placed them. They will emigrate neither towards the seas nor the countries which surround them. The productions of the American continent and of our island are mutually necessary to the inhabitants of each; we are the natural friends of the Americans. Are we not then justifiable in desiring their good offices in a circumstance in which justice and reason recommend our cause to their consideration.

Some have intimated, that the difference of our color embarrassed the cabinet at Washington. If these pitiful considerations exist, they should every day lose their force.

We know however, that overtures respecting our independence, addressed by the cabinet of Port au Prince, to that of Washington, have remained unanswered. We cannot explain this part of their policy—whatever may be its origin—perhaps it results from circumstances which may not again exist—at all events we sincerely hope that the bad success of a first effort will not discourage our government. It does not depend on ourselves to compel foreigners to recognize our independence. Let us confine ourselves to neglecting nothing which may obtain for us this great result:

The red children of the American forests are admitted into the halls of Washington, why has that favor been denied to the citizens of Hayti? Let us not despair of obtaining it. The lessons of the past do not deprive us of that hope. The present era is new to America, and that era is so splendid, so magnificent in promises, that it forcibly recalls to our minds the remarkable prediction attributed to a monarch of the last century. "*L'Europe finit, l'Amerique commence.*"

## Eighteenth Congress—first session.

SENATE.

February 20. Several bills and reports on private claims were received and disposed of. That for the relief of *James Johnson*, of Kentucky, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

The bill from the other house, to authorise the

laying out of a road in the territory of Florida, was taken up in committee of the whole. The bill proposes an appropriation of \$20,000 for the purpose of making a road from Pensacola to St. Augustine, and \$3,000 for the purpose of surveying routes for two other roads, intersecting said territory at different points.

Mr. *Brown* supported the bill, and Mr. *Jackson* said this road was of great importance, from two considerations—the first, as it related to the defence, and the second, in regard to the population of that part of the country. If gentlemen would recur to the map of that part of the territory, they would perceive that it would be absolutely impossible to reach St. Augustine, except by water. The road could be made at a small expense, and would furnish the means of immediate defence. He thought the United States ought to keep an eye on that part of the country—it is now very weak and defenceless. Without this road, people could not be induced so speedily to emigrate to that territory, and its settlement would be retarded.

Considerable discussion took place, and various objections were made to the bill—however, it was passed to a third reading, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Barton, Branch, Brown, Eaton, Edwards, Elliott, Findlay, Gaillard, Hayne, Holmes, of Me. Holmes, of Miss. Jackson, Johnson, of La. King, of Ala. Lanman, Lowrie, McIlvaine, Mills, Parrott, Ruggles, Seymour, Smith, Tabbot, Taylor, of Ind. Thomas, Van Buren, Ware, and Williams—28.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bell, Chandler, Clayton, D'Wolf, Knight, Macon, Taylor of Va. and Van Dyke—8.

So the bill passed to a third reading.

February 23. A communication from the secretary of war, transmitting accounts of the expenditures in the Indian department, was read, and referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

A communication was received from the navy department, in compliance with a resolution of the senate, requiring information as to the quantity of domestic hemp, used in cordage manufactured for the navy. It was read and referred to the committee on naval affairs.

Mr. *Johnson*, of Kentucky, presented the memorial of a number of inhabitants of the state of Kentucky, in relation to the opening of a road from the steam navigation of the river Missouri, to the waters of the river Columbia. Referred to the committee on roads and canals.

The bills to lay out certain roads in Florida, and for the relief of *James Johnson*, were passed.

The report of the committee on the judiciary, unfavorable to the petition of *Ebenezer Oliver* and others, of Boston, was taken up for consideration, Mr. *Van Dyke* in the chair. These petitioners, as directors of the New England Mississippi land company, claim indemnity for a tract of land belonging to them; which indemnity, to the amount of about \$130,000, was awarded to another company, by an error of the commissioners appointed under the act of 3d March, 1814, to adjust and determine upon the Georgia land claims, (commonly called the *Yazoo* claims): a considerable part of this money having since come into the hands of the United States to whom a proportion of the claim of the latter company belonged.

This error, on the part of the commissioners, is now acknowledged one; they having decided that, as the endorsed notes of land, which were given in payment for said tract of land, had not been paid, the holders of those notes retained a lien upon the land as security. The petitioners also claim that, if it should not appear proper to the government to give them the indemnity, which they lost by an error on the part of the commissioners, their releases may be given up, and they be reinstated in

the title which they held previous to the appointment of the commissioners; as the act of congress expressly provides that the release, which the petitioners gave to the government, was not to take effect until indemnity was made.

Mr. *Mills* moved to reverse the report of the committee. He spoke, at considerable length, in support of the justice and equity of this claim.

Mr. *Van Buren*, chairman of the committee on the judiciary, supported the report. He did not consider that the government was bound, in justice or equity, to allow the claim now under consideration. He believed it would be highly inexpedient and impolitic to allow it; and went into a history of the origin of the claim, to support his opinion. As the commissioners were appointed to decide finally upon all the conflicting claims of this kind, according to the best of the light and knowledge which they possessed; and, as this was an error in judgment upon law merely, he thought their proceedings could not be opened by congress for the correction of errors. He resisted the claim of the petitioners to be reinstated in their former title to the land, on the ground that the very spirit of the law, for the appointment of the commissioners forbade it, as the grand object for which that law was passed, was to quiet all these conflicting claims, and relieve the government from them.

Messrs. *Holmes*, of Maine, and *Kelly*, advocated the report of the committee; and, without deciding upon the question,

The senate adjourned till to-morrow.

**February 24.** Much business, chiefly of a private or local nature, was to be decided upon—but nothing decidedly acted upon.

**February 25.** The bill supplementary to "an act to perfect certain locations and sales of public lands in Missouri," passed April 26, 1823; the bill to repeal, in part, an act, entitled "an act to lessen the compensation for marshals, clerks, and attorneys, in the cases therein mentioned;" and the bill authorizing letters patent to be issued to Samuel Brown, were severally read the third time, and passed.

The bill for the relief of Francis Henderson, jun. (claiming as the grandson of the late col. Laurens), was further considered; and, finally, postponed in definitely, without opposition.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

**Friday, February 20.** The *Speaker* laid before the house a communication from the secretary of the treasury, accompanied by the statements of the affairs of the bank of the United States, called for by a resolution of the house, on the 17th.

The *Speaker* also laid before the house a communication from the secretary of the treasury, accompanied by a statement of contracts and purchases made by collectors for the revenue service during the year 1822. A statement of the expenditures on account of sick and disabled seamen, during the year 1822; and a statement of contracts made relative to oil, light-houses, beacons, buoys, stakeages, &c. A statement of the payments made according to law at the treasury of the United States, during the year 1823, for the discharge of miscellaneous claims not otherwise provided for.

The *Speaker* also laid before the house a letter from the postmaster general, transmitting a list of unproductive post routes for the year 1823; the above were severally laid on the table.

Mr. *Sloane*, from the committee of elections, to which was referred the memorial of sundry citizens of the congressional district of Norfolk, in the state

of Massachusetts, complaining of the election and return of John Bailey, as a member of this house from said district, presented a report, concluding with a resolution "that Mr. Bailey is not entitled to a seat in this house;" which report was laid on the table.

The resolution, yesterday offered by Mr. *Owen*, proposing certain inquiries by the committee of ways and means, respecting the operation of the proposed tariff, &c. was taken up.

Another debate followed, which occupied the time, until the *Speaker* announced the orders of the day, and the military appropriation bill was taken up.

Several blanks being filled up—

Mr. *Randolph* moved to insert, after the word purchase, (viz. Gridley's farm at West Point), a clause requiring the consent of the state of New York—but the motion was lost, ayes 85, noes 84. The *Speaker* giving his vote in the negative, produced a tie. The yeas and nays were called for by Mr. *Randolph*, and are as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Alexander, of Va. Alexander, of Tenn. Allen, of Mass. Archer, Bukey, P. P. Barbour, Bartlett, Bassett, Blair, Brent, Brown, Buckley, Burt, Burton, Cambreling, Campbell, of O. Cary, Cacks, Connor, Crafts, Culpeper, Day, Dwinell, Edwards, of N. C. Ellis, Floyd, Foot, of Conn. Fouts, of N. Y. Frost, Fuller, Garrison, Garnett, Gazlay, Gist, Hall, Hayden, Hayward, Herrick, Hogboom, Houston, Jenkins, J. T. Johnson, Kidler, Kramer, Leftwich, Lincoln, Litchfield, Livermore, Long, McCoy, McKim, Mangum, Mallory, Marvin, Matlack, Metcalfe, Morgan, Nelson, O'Brien, Randolph, Reed, Richards, Rose, Saunders, Sandford, Sharpe, Sibley, Arthur Smith, Spaight, A. Stevenson, Taylor, Ten Eyck, Tracy, Trimble, Tucker, of Va. Tucker, of South Carolina, Tyson, Ulster, Van Rensselaer, Van Wyck, Whitman, Williams, of Va. Williams, of N. C. Wilson, of S. C. Wood—85

NAYS—Messrs. Abbot, Allison, Daylies, Bartley, Beecher, Breck, Buchanan, Cady, Cassidy, Condict, Cook, Craig, Cushman, Cuthbert, Durlee, Dwight, Edwards, of Penn. Findlay, Forsyth, Forward, Goran, Gurley, Hamilton, Harris, Henry, Herkimer, Holcombe, Ingham, Isaacs, Jennings Johnson, of Virginia, F. Johnson, Kent, Lathrop, Lawrence, Little, Livingston, Locke, McArthur, McDuffie, McKean, McLane, of Del. Markley, Martindale, Mitchell, of Penn. Moore, of Ken. Moore, of Alabama, Neale, Owen, Patterson, of Penn. Patterson, of Ohio, Plumer, of N. H. Plumer, of Penn. Poinsett, Prince, Reynolds, Rich, Rogers, Ross, Sloan, Wm. Smith, Standefer, Sterling, J. Stephenson, Suddard, Storrs, Strong, Test, Todd, Vance, of N. C. Vance, of Ohio, Vinton, Warfield, Wayne, Whipple, Whittlesy, White, Wickliffe, Williams, of N. Y. James Wilson, Henry Wilson, Wilson, of Ohio, Woods, Wright—81.

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

The house refused to go into committee on the tariff bill, ayes 68, noes 82.

Mr. *Van Rensselaer* moved that, when the house adjourns, it adjourn to Monday next.

An attempt was made to take the yeas and nays on this question, but did not succeed; and the question being put on Mr. *Van Rensselaer's* motion, was carried—ayes 99.

And then the house adjourned.

**Monday, Feb. 23.** Several reports from different committees were received.

The motion of Mr. *Owen*, of Alabama, charging the committee of ways and means with an inquiry into the effect of the tariff bill, being taken up, Mr. *Storrs* moved that it be laid on the table.

On this question the yeas and nays were taken—and stood, ayes 85, noes 97.

Mr. *Sharpe*, of N. Y. moved as an amendment to strike out the words "committee of ways and means" and insert "secretary of the treasury."

On this resolution and a amendment, a desultory debate rose, in which Messrs. *Brent*, *Mallory*, *Ingham*, *Webster*, *Owen*, *Forsyth*, *Foot*, Conn. and *Todd*, took part—it was opposed on the ground of the present state of health of the secretary of the treasury; which, although it admitted of the ordinary detail of the office going on without interruption, precluded him from any exertion of the kind that would be required by the inquiry now proposed to be referred to him. And it was advocated on the ground of



the treasury department's possessing all the requisite data in which the required report must be founded. The debate was superseded by the lapse of the time allowed for the consideration of resolutions.

The appropriation bill for the military service of the United States, for 1824, was read the third time, passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The engrossed bill to authorize the laying out and opening certain public roads in the territory of Florida, was read a third time, passed and sent to the senate.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. *Condict* in the chair, on the bill to amend the several acts for laying duties on imports.

Mr. *Martindale*, (who had moved on Friday that the committee rise), after some prefatory remarks, and for the purpose of bringing up the general principles of the bill for discussion, made a motion to strike out the enacting clause. He then commenced a speech in favor of the bill, which occupied the house till four o'clock—when Mr. M. gave way for a motion that the committee rise; and the committee rose.

The following messages were received from the president of the United States:

The first, transmitting a report from the department of war, in answer to an inquiry of the house of representatives, whether the rules and regulations, compiled by general Scott, for the government of the army, are now in force in the army, or any part thereof; and by what authority the same have been adopted and enforced?

The second, transmitting a similar report, in reply to an inquiry of the house touching the running of the line intended to constitute the western boundary of the territory of Arkansas.

The third, transmitting a similar report, containing an estimate of the expenses which would be incurred by transporting two hundred of the troops now at the Council Bluffs, to the mouth of the Columbia or Oregon river.

The fourth, transmitting certain documents relative to the claim of Massachusetts, for services rendered by the militia of that state in the late war, and for which payment was made by the state.

These messages were respectively read and laid on the table; and then the house adjourned.

*Tuesday, Feb. 24.* After receiving several reports—

The resolution of Mr. *Owen* being again called up, and the question being put on the amendment of Mr. *Sharpe*, inserting "the secretary of the treasury," in place of "the committee of ways and means," it was decided in the affirmative, ayes 80, noes 69, and the question being on adopting the resolution as amended, the yeas and nays were called for. Before taking the yeas and nays, Mr. *McLane*, of Delaware, offered a further amendment, inserting after the word *Resolved*, "That the committee of the whole be discharged from the further consideration of the bill, and that it be referred to the secretary of the treasury, with directions to report," &c.

After much debate, or conversation, the resolution, with the proposed amendment, was laid on the table—ayes 96, nays 92.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. *Condict* in the chair, on the bill to amend the several acts laying duties on imports.

Mr. *Martindale* resumed and concluded his speech, on the motion made by himself to strike out the enacting clause of the bill.

Mr. *A. Stevenson* rose, not, he said, to make any remarks in reply to the speech which had just been delivered, but to dissuade both the friends and opponents of the bill, from going into a discussion of its general principles, on the present motion. He thought the course pursued by the gentleman from New York, was without a parallel. After the house had, for two weeks, been engaged in a discussion which touched the vital interests of the country—after the two sides of the house, in relation to that discussion, had agreed, first to go into the several items of the bill; then to take up its general principles; and, if a decided majority should appear to be in its favor, then to agree to make its provisions as little exceptionable as possible—for that gentleman to get up and occupy the committee for two days, with a speech against his own motion, and on the general principles of the bill—this was offering an indignity to the house, and was a course which this house ought to spurn—he hoped that a unanimous vote would pass, without discussion, against the motion, and he called on the friends, as well as the enemies of the bill, to pass such a vote.

Mr. *Floyd* hoped that the house would vote for the gentleman's motion, and against his speech—in which it would appear that the gentleman had been peculiarly unfortunate, since scarcely any orator before ever failed of convincing, at least himself, that the measure he proposed was proper. In ordinary cases, Mr. F. said, he was against a motion of this kind; but this bill was of such an enormous character, that he should advocate the motion; it ought rather to have been entitled a bill to tear up commerce and destroy agriculture, than to amend the duties on imported articles.

Mr. *Clay* was glad that gentlemen would, with whatever views, now vote on the general question, but he saw no cause for so much excitement against the course of the honorable gentleman from New York. It was, to be sure, unusual; it was not one to which he should have advised him. But it had only been adopted to bring up, for discussion, the general principle of the bill as separated from its details. But, though the course, in its form, was unusual, it was not so very unusual to see gentlemen make a speech on one side of a question, and afterwards vote on the other. He had seen frequent instances of this in his public life. He trusted gentlemen would not vote in favor of striking out. As to the bill going to tear up commerce, and God knows what—all that belonged to the discussion of its merits. And if the honorable gentleman from Virginia thought that such was its tendency, he should shew it by argument rather than by violent expressions. He hoped to hear that gentleman, (to whom he always listened with interest), in answer to the arguments in favor of the bill.

Mr. *Martindale* rose, in reply to Mr. *Stevenson*, and observed, that he had yet to learn that a motion which had been pronounced in order by the chair could, with propriety, be considered as an indignity to the house, and if not with propriety, in what spirit had the remarks been made upon it which fell from the gentleman from Virginia? He would not say that those remarks offered an indignity to the house; but he would say that they were not according to the rules of this house. He had prefaced his motion, at the time he made it, with the explanatory remark, that the bill contained general principles equally applicable to one as to another of its items—that it was proper these principles should first be discussed, as otherwise

their discussion would come up under each separate item, and might be repeated again and again; and it was likely they would, since gentlemen had given open warning that they meant to oppose the bill, step by step, and inch by inch. Would this be economy of time? In making the motion he had submitted, Mr. M. said, he had taken his own judgment alone for his guide, and the established rules of this house, and he was not conscious of having offered to its own indignity.

Mr. *Stevenson*, in reply to the Speaker, observed, that, while complaining of excitement in others, he seemed to have shown quite as much himself. In answer to the gentleman from New York, he disclaimed all reflection on the motives of that gentleman. He spoke only of the aspect and bearing of his motion, in connection with the speech that accompanied it. He thought the course not only unusual, but disrespectful—inasmuch as, by parliamentary usage, the motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill should proceed from those who are opposed to its passage.

Mr. *Martindale* said, that when he made the motion, he was not aware of any understanding entered into as to the course of discussion, nor did he think that any such understanding could properly exist.

Other gentlemen spoke—the motion to strike out the first section had only 14 votes; and the duty on cotton bagging again came under consideration. The speakers were Messrs. *Poinsett*, *Hogeboom*, *Brent*, *Owen*, and *Trimble*, and the debate was interesting. The committee rose without a decision.

*Wednesday, Feb. 25* Many reports from different committees, chiefly on private claims, were received.

Mr. *Bailey* offered the following:

*Resolved*, That the committee of elections, to which were referred several papers respecting the right of the member returned from Norfolk district, in Massachusetts, to his seat in this house, be instructed to report whether any other members returned to this house, were not, at the time of their election, inhabitants of the states from which they were respectively returned, with the facts of the cases, and their opinion thereon; and that the committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. *Bailey* supported his resolution, and objected to the principle that mere living in a place constituted *inhabitation*, in the sense of the constitution, and showed that, if admitted, it would apply to foreign ministers, and would exclude sitting members of this house; and he quoted precedents.

Mr. *Sloan* replied to Mr. *Bailey*, and opposed the propriety of the resolution, inasmuch as the house was already in possession of sufficient information on the subject.

After some farther observations from Mr. *Bailey* and Mr. *Forsyth*, the resolution was adopted.

The resolution, formerly presented by Mr. *Wright*, was called up, and agreed to.

The bill to amend the acts laying duties on imports, [the tariff bill] was again taken up, and the matter of *cotton bagging* debated the whole of the remainder of the day. Messrs. *Livingston*, *Owen*, *Cobb* and *McKim* spoke in favor of striking out the clause, and Messrs. *Sharpe*, *Tod*, *Letcher* and *Clay* opposed it.

#### THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The senate was, the whole of this day, occupied with private claims or executive business.

In the house of representatives, several executive communications were received, to be noticed hereafter.

On motion of Mr. *Forsyth*, it was

*Resolved*, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the annual appropriation for diplomatic intercourse.

Some local and private business being attended to—

Mr. *Owen* submitted the following:

*Resolved*, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to report to this house whether the tariff bill now under consideration will, in his opinion, if it passes into a law, in its present shape, "simplify the collection of duties on imports," and whether its operation will, without being "onerous to the community, tend to augment the revenue, prove salutary to commerce, and beneficial to the manufactures of the country—and that the clerk be directed to furnish the secretary of the treasury with a copy of this bill, as reported by the committee on manufactures."

It was laid on the table without debate.

The house having again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the new tariff bill—

After a good deal of debate, the question was taken on the motion of Mr. *Brent*, to strike out the clause laying a duty on cotton bagging, and decided in the negative—ayes 94, noes 107.

Mr. *Buchanan* then renewed his motion to amend the clause, by striking out 6 cents and inserting 4½ cents; which was carried—ayes 119.

Mr. *P. P. Barbour* then moved to strike out the clause laying a duty of 25 cents a bushel on wheat—and, before any question was taken on this motion, The committee rose, on motion of Mr. *Garnett*; And the house adjourned.

An attempt was made to adjourn to 11 o'clock, instead of 12 o'clock, to-morrow, but lost—ayes 58, noes 85.

#### CHRONICLE.

*Naval.* The evidence against Lieut. Kennon, for charges preferred by com. Porter, having been given before the court martial sitting at Norfolk, the U. S. ship John Adams, (the flag ship of the squadron), sailed on the 17th instant, in company with the steam galliot Sea Gull, for Thompson's Island, and the West India station. A. J. Dallas commands the John Adams, W. B. Finch is captain of the squadron, and D. Porter commander in chief. His command embraces all of the U. S. vessels employed on the coast of Africa, in the West India seas and Gulf of Mexico; also those surveying the coast of Florida.

The ship *Alexander*, of Philadelphia, lately arrived at Liverpool. On going into graving dock, a large ledge anchor, weighing between five and six cwt. was found suspended from the bottom part of the ship. It appears that she grounded in the Delaware on the last voyage to Philadelphia, when the anchor stuck through her timbers and so remained during her passage across the Atlantic. Had it given way the consequences might have been fatal.

The bridge over the Susquehanna, at Wilkes-barre, was dashed to pieces by a terrible hurricane on the 11th inst. It was a splendid and useful structure, and cost 56,000 dollars. The piers remain uninjured.

*Appointments by the president*, by and with the advice and consent of the senate.

*James Withersell*, *Solomon Silbey* and *John Hunt*, to be judges for the territory of Michigan.

*James D. Doty*, to be additional judge for the territory of Michigan, in the counties of Michilimackinac, Brown and Crawford.

*Andrew G. Winney*, to be district attorney for the territory of Michigan.

*Abraham Edwards*, *Stephen Mack*, *William H. Puthuff*, *Wolcott Lawrence*, *Robert Irwin, jun.* *John Stockton*, *Roger Sprague*, *Zephaniah W. Bunce* and *Hubert La Croix*, to be members of the legislative council for the territory of Michigan.











