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OF THE EVENTS OF THE TIMES.**

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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☞ We have not inserted our usual notices of domestic and foreign events this week, for want of time to prepare them. Nothing of importance, however, has occurred; but whatever is interesting shall be preserved.

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THE MISSOURI QUESTION is at last settled, so far as it depends on an act in congress. The manner of it has not pleased either party; and some express an opinion that the legislature of Missouri will obstinately refuse to accept the condition; but we cannot believe that this is probable.

CONGRESS must rise this day—and we hazard little in saying, that the people, and the members themselves, are most sincerely glad of it. Since the famous tenth congress, no one has contributed less to an advancement of the public interest or the promotion of private prosperity. They had, to be sure, a "distracting question" before them—but it ought not to have distracted the members from other subjects of legislation, no less important than any measure proposed respecting Missouri. The public credit is at stake, and most things connected with the national interest, are either not understood, or, in desperation, suffered to get along as well as they may. If any thing of moment has been done, it has been done in a hurry. The listlessness of the early part of the session, has been equalled by a bustling in the present week, not in harmony with that discretion by which our affairs ought to be managed. The proceedings are given at considerable length in the subsequent pages, and what yet remains behind shall be promptly attended to.

The editor spent a part of last week and most of the present at Washington city, to see, hear and understand, if possible, what was going on—to gather the public feeling on certain great subjects, and ascertain some facts himself for the use of the

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people. On this all parties seem agreed—that the citizens of the United States might be, and of right should be, prosperous and happy; though it is universally acknowledged that their situation is calamitous and distressing. It is also agreed on all hands, that there *must* be some great changes in the general policy of the government, as well to obtain revenue as to save expenditure; and a spirit prevails which, I believe, will forbid the passage of a law to authorize a loan at the next session (which will be certainly wanted), unless ways and means are simultaneously provided to pay it off at a short period. But what these changes are to be, causes much *botheration*. Thus, I have seen a public meeting, when in confusion, attempted to be brought into quietness by every one calling out "order" as loud as he could, instead of bringing himself into order. In addition, too many are trembling for their popularity, and apparently afraid to do what their conscience tells them should be done—what their own good sense forces them to acknowledge will come to pass: perhaps they do not know how to check the re-action which they so much fear. Others will not do this because some will not do that, and some "won't" because they won't"—which are excellent *reasons*, when better ones are not to be had! A few brave men appear quite willing to meet any degree of responsibility which their situation imposes, to throw themselves into the breach to restore their country to prosperity—to produce a system, such as Napoleon established in France, and which she is reaping the rich benefits of, in public and private abundance. Her foreign trade is small, and of little account in the great aggregate of value produced; but her *internal* commerce is active—every one that has any useful article to sell finds a ready market for it, whether it is the product of agriculture or manufactures. If this state of things exists in France, under a kingly government, why may it not be in the U. States, wherein we have a republican one? We appeal to the good sense of the nation for an answer to this question—not to the parties and fragments of parties in congress. Without the least degree of hesitation I pronounce the opinion, that the present congress has less zeal, less talents, and perhaps, less virtue, than almost any other that we have had—though it contains many really good, and some truly great men. The people have not enough attended to the polls—they have been influenced rather by private partialities than public considerations. There are many within the walls of the capitol who ought never to have left the walls of a county court-house; but they can make speeches—and what is a member of congress who cannot make a speech, even if he himself may not just exactly know what he is talking about—though he may repeat what has been said half a dozen times before? But I have not time to dilate on these matters now.

As almost public bankruptcy has succeeded private misfortune,—as it is evident that the present mode of raising a revenue will not keep us a-going; that new taxes cannot be collected unless something is done to enable the people to pay them. Hence, some of the best men at Washington flatter themselves with a hope that, on Monday next, when

Mr. Monroe is to be inaugurated president, he will offer a system of management by which the prevailing distress may be relieved—others think that he will suffer things to go on as they are. We shall soon see what measures he means to support. We are convinced, that if a change is not brought about peaceably, it will be accomplished violently—not by force of arms, but by the indignant suffrages of a neglected and injured people. A general discontent prevails—a rustling begins to be heard, and the spirit of truth will cause a “shaking of the dry bones,” and they shall live! The political quiet of the day is as the repose that precedes an earthquake. A mighty re-action is close at hand.

For ourselves, we have deliberately resolved to do all that we can to sustain this re-action: to take a firm stand against dishonest borrowings of money, as all borrowings must be when the means of re-payment are not provided, except in times of great public emergency in war: to reprehend every attempt made to disguise the facts which belong to the affairs of the nation: to speak of things as plainly as we can without denouncing individuals, and as severely as it is possible without being rude. As has been before observed, the editor pledges himself that his paper shall never be lent to electioneering purposes—but it shall be devoted more warmly than ever to the interests of the people, without regard to those who have, or seek, the “loaves and fishes”—to bring about a turning to original principles, that, again, every free American may “sit down under his own vine and under his own fig tree, with none to make him afraid.” We only wish that our ability was equal to the part we are about to assume—but the will must be taken for the deed. If it shall appear that our course is disapproved of—if the people will not support us in this matter, and things shall go on from bad to worse—we are resolved to be innocent.

PENSIONS. We have inserted an account of the case of com. Tucker, of the revolutionary navy, and the yeas and nays thereupon, in the house of representatives. Com. T. was not only one of the bravest, but also among the most fortunate of our officers who carried the newly-made “star spangled banner” over the sea; and some of the prizes taken and sent in by him were of so great importance to the young republic, that the supplies of arms and ammunition, which they furnished, were actually regarded as “providential,” by tens of thousands of patriots, at the time. On the general score of service then, he appeared as well entitled to a pension as any one; and why the family of com. Perry so easily obtained a vote in their favor, which was first denied, and then granted only by a majority of two votes, in the same house, to him, must rest on principles which we do not understand.

When we seized the opportunity the other day (see February 3), to object to pensions, except for disabilities actually incurred, we hope that we were understood as not being hostile to the special case then before us—that of the family of com. Perry: for, on the contrary, if his family is in want we would bind ourselves, as a matter of right, to pay them ten thousand times more per annum, individually, than we shall have to contribute in the character of a citizen. But there is great danger when government acts in relation to such things. Pensions, no doubt, were originally granted both in England and France, for valuable services rendered to the respective states—but we well know that they have been conferred on the most infamous wretches in creation: for instance,

on men called *right honorables* and *nobles*, perhaps as the hire of their wives to adulterous princes and other grand dignities in the government. Certain preferences too, in our country, have been notoriously conferred unworthily, or without a just discrimination, though the authority or confer them was designed for the noblest of purposes. Seeing then, the abuses of the system and knowing the fallibility of rulers, we act the most safely when we leave the least possible power to their discretion, except as to things of a general nature; and we should should set our face against specialities, particularly such as tend to raise up a distinct class among the people, with interests opposed to those of the community. If cases arise in which the public service demands an act of public liberality, let us give, at once, an amount which will meet the case, if we are able—by which we shall know what we are doing. But payments, in the shape of pensions, at so much per annum, are deceptive—like *moths* that consume without being noticed until the garment is found to be full of holes. When an individual or nation gives any thing, the matter is perfectly understood whether it can be afforded or not, whether the case requires it: but when we promise to do something hereafter,—we should always do it like a prudent man endorses a note for his neighbor, and more so in our public character, because a nation cannot be relieved of its liability to fulfill its engagements with the benefit of accommodating insolvent laws! With what we have, let us deal liberally; but of that which we have not, let us be careful how we promise ourselves to have it. There is many “a slip even between the cup and the lip” —there are eleven points against the *non possessor*. We ought to derive wisdom from experience. No one will pretend to believe that the revolutionary pension law would have been enacted, if its operation had been anticipated—though that law came from the best motives of the human heart, and was emphatically called an act of gratitude: but the real design of the law was overturned by individual ingenuity, and the disposition, at present, perhaps, exists to repeal it altogether, from the double motive, that its provisions were abused and from the poverty of the treasury. The amendments have, in many instances, had a cruel operation in respect to some who were placed on the pension list, though even improperly placed there. Let us avoid hereafter, the public injury and private suffering which such things may cause. Free governments are subject to frequent re-actions, depending on the current of events—to-day liberal, to-morrow embarrassed, and the next day penurious. The present then, is all that can be depended upon; and the people will not agree to borrow money to pay pensions, except to maimed and disabled persons, if they can help it. We should therefore, be very careful how we adopt the system.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE U. STATES. Feb. 26. Mr. Justice Johnson delivered the opinion of the court in the case of the *Bello Corruces*, Mahagamba (consul of his Catholic majesty for Rhode Island district) claimant, (argued by Mr. Winder for the captors, by Mr. Webster for the claimants, and by Mr. Wheaton for the salvors.)

The court determined, in this case—

1st. That a foreign consul, recognized by our government, has a right to libel or claim in the admiralty courts the property of his fellow subjects, without specifying their particular interests.

2dly. That the original Spanish owners, in the present case, were entitled to restitution, the cap-

turing vessel having been fitted out in our ports, in violation of the neutrality of the United States in the present war between Spain and the South American provinces; and the capture was made by our citizens, in breach of the laws and the treaty with Spain.

3dly. The libel for salvage, and that of the United States for an alleged forfeiture, were dismissed.

Public Buildings.

Report of the committee on the public buildings, with a bill making appropriations for the public buildings, January 30, 1821.

The committee on the public buildings

REPORT:—That they have carefully examined the different branches of labor and expenditure connected with the progress of the public buildings, during the last year; and have reviewed the estimates presented by the commissioner and public architects of the work contemplated to be performed the present year.

The alterations and improvements in the senate chamber, and in the hall of the house of representatives, that were authorized by law at the last session of congress, to render those rooms more convenient for the transaction of the public business, have been effected within the amount of the estimated expense, and within the appropriations made for those purposes.

The work on the centre building has been continued, and, with the exception of a small portion, omitted in consequence of the sickness of the workmen and the intemperance of the season, as much has been done as was contemplated by the estimate. Some alteration has been made in the order of the execution of the work; but the committee are perfectly satisfied that the change was judicious and proper.

It appears, from a statement furnished by the commissioner, that the labor and materials have been procured on better terms than they were the preceding year; the work appears to be well done, and the expenditure on this part of the public buildings has, also, been kept within the estimates and appropriations.

The committee would have been gratified if they could, with propriety, have recommended a diminution of the annual appropriation to this object, diminishing the annual amount of work to be done upon the centre building; but prudence and economy obviously require that the walls should be erected, and the whole building covered, before any considerable reduction in the annual appropriation for the centre building would be consistent with the public interest.

The committee have been furnished by the public architect with the subjoined estimate of the cost of the labor and materials necessary in the prosecution of the work the present year, including materials for the ensuing season; and, also, a provision for the improvement of the ground around the capitol, amounting to \$120,643 29.

The estimate for the centre building is calculated with a view to complete the enclosure of the west front; to carry up the stone and brick work of the east front, and the walls of the rotundo, to the springing of the dome.

From the letter of the commissioner of the public buildings, accompanying this report, it appears that there remains unexpended of former appropriations to the different public buildings the sum of \$26,473 56.

The committee have studied to subject this source of expense to some retrenchment, correspondent to what is contemplated in other branches of public expenditure, in the only way in which it is susceptible of retrenchment. From the increasing value of money, and the consequent diminution in the price of almost every article used in building, it is presumed that the work may be accomplished within the estimated expense: that the progress of the building will not be retarded or embarrassed by a small reduction of the estimate: and, the committee are of opinion, that an appropriation of 80,000 dollars, together with the unexpended balances of former appropriations, will be adequate to the completion of the estimated improvements on the centre building, the present year.

It is believed that the security of the public property renders it advisable to have the roof of the president's house covered with copper the ensuing summer, and an estimate of the labor and materials, exclusive of such materials as have been already procured, amounting to the sum of \$7,845.84, is also subjoined.

There are, also, some small improvements deemed necessary in the hall of the house of representatives, and in the library, the whole of which are not estimated to exceed the sum of six hundred dollars.

The committee have prepared a bill making the above mentioned appropriations which they directed to be reported to the house.

[Here follow the statements of the superintendent and architect: a brief summary may suffice.]

For the last year—

There was expended on the centre building \$95,607 63; On the wings of the capitol, painting, &c. 2,840 90. On alterations and improvements in the senate chamber 1,217 84. On improving the capitol square 2,937 46. On the repairs of the president's house 615 99. But these disbursements are only so far as the regular vouchers were received on the 31st Dec. last. The expenditures are less than the appropriations.

Duplicate Offices, &c.

Report of the committee on military affairs, upon the subject of the employment of officers of the army as clerks in the departments, and the extra pay allowed to them for such service.

The committee on military affairs, to whom was referred the resolution of the house of representatives, instructing them to enquire whether any officers of the army of the United States are employed as clerks, or in any other capacity, in any of the departments, or in the office of the surgeon general or apothecary general; and whether such officers, if any, have received any other compensation than their pay as officers; if so, what are their names, and what extra compensation have they received; submit the following report:—

The committee directed a letter to the secretary of war requiring information on the several subjects of the resolution, and received sundry statements which are annexed, and to which they invite the attention of the house. It appears from the statements furnished by the second and third auditors of the treasury department, that captain George Bender was detailed to perform duty in the war department; that, in addition to his pay and other emoluments he has received \$623 50 for acting as clerk, first in the office of the adjutant

and inspector general, and then in the office of the quartermaster general, from the 1st of January, 1818, to the 31st of March, 1819. That lieutenant Thomas Johnson has been employed in the office of the quartermaster general, from the 18th of June, 1818, to the 31st of December, 1820, and has received extra compensation amounting to the sum of \$1,160 50. That captain John L. Gardner has been employed in the war department, from the 28th of April, to the 9th of August, 1818, and in the office of the quartermaster general, from that date to the 31st of October, 1820; during which time he has received extra compensation to the amount of 1,160 dollars 50 cents. That major Truman Cross has been employed in the quartermaster general's office from the 5th of October, 1818, till the 30th of September, 1820; and has received extra compensation to the amount of \$908 23. That captain John Morton has been employed in the ordnance office, from the 1st of January, 1818, to the 30th of September, 1820, and has received extra compensation to the amount of \$1,210 25. That lieutenant T. T. Stephenson has been employed in the ordnance office, from the 10th to the 31st August, 1818, and received an extra compensation of 27 dollars 50 cents. Lieutenant George Blaney has been employed in the office of the engineer department, from the 17th of April, 1818, to the 6th of May, 1819, and has received 735 dollars 75 cents extra compensation. Captain John L. Smith has been employed in the same department, from the 1st of April, 1819, to the 30th of September, 1820, and has received 566 dollars and 25 cents extra compensation. Major Isaac Roberdeau was permitted, on the 1st of January, 1820, to take charge of the mathematical instruments, maps, &c. belonging to the United States, and for his services, in this respect, he has been paid 418 dollars and 75 cents, up to the 30th of November, 1820. Lieutenant W. T. W. Tone has been employed in the engineer department, from the 12th of July to the 10th of September, 1820, and has been allowed 300 dollars extra compensation. Lieutenant Samuel Cooper has been employed in the adjutant and inspector general's office from the 1st of August, 1818, to the 30th of November, 1820, and has received 1000 dollars and 55 cents extra compensation. Captain James H. Hook has been employed in the office of the commissary general of subsistence, and has received 889 dollars and 75 cents extra compensation; and, however strange it may appear, captain Hook, in addition to his pay and emoluments, and extra compensation, is employed as superintendent of the recruiting service near Baltimore, but the particular amount paid for this service does not appear. In the same department, Lieutenant W. P. Yonge, from the 12th July to the 31st of August, 1820, and received 63 dollars and 75 cents extra compensation. In the office of the surgeon general, lieutenant George Templeman, from the 17th of April to the 30th of October, 1819, and has received 286 dollars and 25 cents extra compensation. And lieutenant James Lovell, in the same department, from the 1st of November, 1819, to the 30th of November, 1820, and has received 493 dollars extra compensation.

The committee discover that lieutenant W. S. Colquhoun is employed in some of the public offices, but are unable to state how, or where, or what extra compensation has been allowed to him.

The above are the officers of the army, that have been employed in the several departments of the government, in the city of Washington, most of

whom yet remain, as the committee are informed. The statements furnished them shew, that, in addition to the pay and emoluments, and extra compensation, each of the above named officers have received pay for clothing. The committee are unadvised of any law to justify it, especially when they see neither of them has employed a private servant, and for the clothing of whom only, is an officer permitted to receive money in lieu of clothing.

In addition to the foregoing brief extracts from the statements of the second and third auditors of the treasury department, they have received a letter from the secretary of war, dated the 6th inst. explanatory of the principles upon which these extra allowances have been made; he remarks, that it appears to have been the practice of the government, at all times, to allow, under some *shape or another*, extra compensation to officers detailed to perform such extra duties at the seat of government. The committee are constrained to observe, that however long this practice may have continued, they have no hesitation in saying it appears to them highly improper. For when an officer is detailed to perform duties in the departments, such as have been described, they cease to render any other, when they perform no duties as officers, but merely act as clerks, it seems unreasonable to pay them as officers, and at the same time compensation as clerks. When they cease to perform the functions of officers, but yet receive their pay and emoluments, the committee believe they should be content, that they have no legal or equitable claim for extra compensation, because extra payment is predicated on a supposition that additional duties are performed. In the present case the supposed additional duty is the only service required of them, and that, in reality, they perform no duty whatever as officers of the army.

Major Roberdeau, for example, took charge of the mathematical instruments in the department to which he belonged, and kept them in his office for less than one year, and for his service received from government 418 dollars 75 cents, on the supposition that he had rendered important extra duties.

The committee do think, that while this officer continued in the exercise of this trust, however important and responsible it may be thought, and he, performing no other duty that the committee are apprised of, he ought to have been satisfied with his pay and emoluments; they are at a loss to know by what rule of law or equity it is, that he has received, first, his pay and emoluments as an officer when he performed no duty as such, and then extra compensation for the only duty he did perform. The committee are fully persuaded, that either the pay and emoluments as an officer, or the extra compensation for keeping the mathematical instruments, should have been omitted, and that both ought not to have been paid.

The committee thought it incumbent on them to extend their inquiry to the compensation allowed the surgeon general in addition to his salary fixed, by law. They find, from the statement furnished by the third auditor, that doctor Joseph Lovell, the surgeon general, has been paid, in addition to his annual salary, from the 1st of October, 1818, to the 30th of September, 1820, for quarters 864 dollars, and for fuel, for the same period, 452 dollars 25 cents, making an aggregate of 1,316 dollars 25 cents. The act of congress establishing the office of surgeon general, provides that he shall be allowed a salary of 2,500 dollars, making no provision

whatever for any other or extra compensation. The committee are surprised that a construction should be given to this law by which the surgeon general should be enabled to receive compensation beyond the limits of his salary, unless they bring to their aid the practice, which appears at all times to have prevailed, "in some shape or another to allow the officers at the seat of government extra compensation."

If the word salary has an appropriate meaning, it certainly must be a stated or settled hire to the person who performs the duties of the office to which the salary is attached; no authority in this government, except the legislature, is deemed competent either to increase or diminish it. The committee are of opinion, that no precedent contrary to law ought or can have a binding influence. The case of the physician and surgeon general, adverted to by the secretary of war, was erroneous in the beginning, and not an example worthy of imitation.

It is alleged by the secretary of war, in justification of the extra allowance made the surgeon general, that it hardly admits of a doubt that he, who is liable to be ordered into active service, would be entitled to claim public quarters if there were such where he might be stationed, and that it is clear, he, in common with other officers, has a right to the allowance for them, if he should be stationed where quarters cannot be furnished by the public. It appears to the committee this argument is more specious than solid; the law provides that other officers shall receive pay and emoluments, and enumerates quarters and fuel as articles included in the provision intended to be made, but in the case of the surgeon general, the law provides a salary of 2,500 dollars, which the committee think, and which they believe, the legislature thought should be in full for all services. If the surgeon general would be entitled to quarters and fuel when ordered into actual service, it is not understood by the committee how his liability to be ordered into active service could entitle him to compensations for them before that liability had attached. If an officer is entitled to either pay or emoluments upon the contingency of being ordered into active service, it seems an arbitrary construction to grant him either before the happening of that contingency.

In no point of view can the committee perceive the propriety of this allowance, which as yet does not appear to be supported even by the authority of precedent, and therefore submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That no officer or other persons employed by the government of the United States, ought, under any circumstances or pretext whatever, be allowed and paid any other or greater compensation than is authorized by law, and that the practice which has heretofore prevailed, to make extra compensation in certain cases, without such authority, is incorrect, and ought to be abandoned.

Gold Coin.

Report of the committee on the currency, on the expediency of increasing the relative value of the gold hereafter to be coined at the mint of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEB. 2, 1821.

The committee who were directed to enquire into the expediency of increasing the relative value of gold hereafter to be coined at the mint, have at-

tended to that subject, and beg leave respectfully to report:

That they are of opinion the value of American gold, compared with silver, ought to be somewhat higher than by law at present established. On enquiry, they find that gold coins, both foreign and of the United States, have, in a great measure, disappeared, and, from the best calculation that can be made, there is reason to apprehend they will be wholly banished from circulation, and it ought not to be a matter of surprize, under our present regulations that this should be the case.

There remains no longer any doubt that the gold coins of the United States are, by our laws, rated at a value lower than in almost any other country, in comparison with that of silver. These occasions the gold to be constantly selected, when it can be obtained, in preference to silver, whenever required for remittance from this to foreign countries; and, at the same time, prevents those who have occasion to remit to the United States from doing it in gold. Hence, there is a continual and steady drain of that metal from this country, without any correspondent return, which must continue while there remains any of it among us. The importations of it will be confined to small quantities, and from countries from which nothing better can be obtained.

There have been coined at the mint of the United States, nearly six millions of dollars in gold. It is doubtful whether any considerable portion of it can, at this time, be found within the United States. It is ascertained, in one of our principal commercial cities, quite in the vicinity of the mint, that the gold coin, in an office of discount and deposite of the bank United States there located, in Nov. 1819, amounted to 165,000 dollars, and the silver coin to 118,000 dollars. That, since that time, the silver coin has increased to 700,000 dollars, while the gold coin has diminished to the sum of 1,200 dollars, one hundred only of which is American. And it is stated, that the vaults of the state banks in the same city, having a capital, in the aggregate, as is believed, of nearly eight millions, exhibit a similar result. It is scarcely to be doubted, that, on examination in the other commercial cities, similar additional proof would be furnished.

It now becomes a question of serious import, to be decided by the nation, whether a gold currency be at all desirable, or whether it should wholly give place to silver? By some, a silver currency is deemed the most eligible. They contend, that our circulating metallic currency should be ponderous, and inconvenient of transmission; that it would, in such case, remain in the country and stationary.

On the other hand, it is believed by your committee, that a more portable currency may be, on many accounts, and, in many instances, must be, much more convenient, and in some cases absolutely necessary. It cannot be denied, that the lighter and smaller the currency, in proportion to its value, the greater will be the accommodation in the negotiations between the great extremes of the union. In proportion to this facility the price of exchange will be lessened: commercial transactions would thus be carried on at an enhanced profit to all concerned. Moreover, in time of war, it will never fail to become requisite to make use of specie in payments and remittance; and these will be demanded, almost exclusively, at the extreme borders and frontiers of the union. In such cases, gold furnishes a medium which will not only be light and convenient, but which can be transmitted with secrecy, thereby avoiding the risks incident to war

and commotion. Those who carry their recollections back to the incidents of the late war, cannot fail of being forcibly impressed with this idea.

Our empire is widely extended, and becoming more so; and, at the same time, sparsely settled. The transmission of large sums, especially in time of war, if in ponderous silver, must be extremely inconvenient, and oftentimes attended with great danger. It would seem, therefore, that, as currency, the gold coin has, in this country, manifest advantages over that of silver.

But there is another particular not unworthy of consideration. We have before stated that the gold coins are worth, in foreign countries, more, in comparison with silver, than in our own. The average of this increased value is believed to exceed six tenths of a dollar in every fifteen dollars. In Spain and Portugal, three half eagles are worth sixteen dollars; in Cuba, seventeen; in the West Indies, generally, sixteen; in England, fifteen and one fifth; in Holland, fifteen; and in France, fifteen and a half. These calculations may not be precisely as stated, but are believed to be nearly accurate.

In the United States, before the establishment of the present government, it has heretofore been ascertained by a committee of congress, that, by custom, the value of gold had been considered as equivalent to about fifteen and six tenths of its weight in silver. This, without doubt, arose from finding this to be the average of the different values affixed to the gold in different foreign countries.

Why it was thought proper, on establishing the mint of the United States, to reduce this value to fifteen for one, it is not now material to enquire. It is sufficient to know, from unhappy experience, that its tendency is to rid us of a gold currency, and leave us nothing but silver.

The merchants, if they have occasion to import specie, and cannot obtain silver, are compelled to import gold, at a loss of from two to ten per cent. If they have a remittance to make, they will, if possible, exchange silver for gold, as, thereby, they will gain from two to ten per cent. according to the value of gold in the country to which the remittance is to be made.

An occurrence, strikingly illustrative upon this point, is stated in an elaborate report of a former committee, on the subject of the currency, to which your committee would beg leave to refer, as affording much useful information on this subject generally. The bank of the United States entered into a contract with Messrs. Baring & Co. of London, for the supply of two millions of dollars in specie, in equal parts, as near as might be practicable, of gold and silver, at the American standard. The amount was accordingly furnished: but not a dollar of it in gold; although gold is the currency of Great Britain, and silver is admissible there, as a tender, in but very small sums.

It will, of course, be objected, that if we should now render gold four per cent. better, we shall thereby put into the hands of its present holders a clear nett gain to that amount, provided they hold it with an intent to use it in this country. But it is not perceived how this will injure the public or individuals. And it will not be regretted by the benevolent, that individuals should be benefitted, if no one be injured. If, however, individual wealth be a public blessing, all will be benefitted. At any rate, this is an incident utterly unavoidable, to a certain extent, in this case. It must be submitted to; as, otherwise, a positive national evil, of great magnitude, as your committee deem it, must be encountered.

It will, moreover, be objected, that speculators will take advantage of the unwary, and, ere they will have been apprised of the increased value of their gold, will have purchased it of them at the former rate. This, however, your committee believe, will, in a great measure, be counteracted by a provision in the bill accompanying this report, that the coin, at its increased value, shall not be a legal tender until the 1st of July next. In this way, those who would buy it, with a view to speculation, would sustain a loss of interest amounting to nearly or quite as much as would otherwise be gained by the purchase.

If it be expedient to adopt the measure in contemplation, the present is the moment when it can and ought to be done. The longer we continue under the present regulation the worse will be our condition and the greater the injury we shall have sustained.

Your committee, therefore, in conformity to the foregoing sentiments, ask leave to report a bill.

District Lotteries.

Report of the committee for the district of Columbia, upon the subject of the lotteries which have been instituted within the district, by virtue of the act of congress of the 15th May, 1820, to incorporate the inhabitants of the city of Washington.

House of Representatives, January 26, 1821.

The committee on the district of Columbia, to whom was referred a resolution of the house of representatives, instructing them to enquire into, and report to the house the number of lotteries which have been instituted in the district, by virtue of an act, which passed the 15th of May, 1820, "to incorporate the inhabitants of the city of Washington, and to repeal all acts heretofore passed for that purpose;" the objects for which the monies are to be raised; the amount of each scheme, and the total nominal value of the tickets offered for sale; the rate of reduction proposed to be made from the prizes; and the gross amount of the proceeds of the said lotteries, which will come into the hands of the managers; and, also, whether the condition of the said act of incorporation has been complied with, so far as it respects the authority to raise money by lotteries;" have accordingly, had the said resolution under consideration, and respectfully report:

That, under the act of incorporation referred to in the said resolution, one lottery only has been authorized by the corporation of the city of Washington; but the committee presuming it to have been the purpose of the resolution of the house of representatives to ascertain how the power to raise money by lottery has been hitherto exerted by the corporation, have extended their enquiry to the lotteries authorized by an amendment of the former charter of the corporation.

The terms of that amendment which, as far back as the 6th of May, 1812, vested in the city corporation the power of raising money by lottery, are, in substantial import, the same with those of the renewed charter, except that in the latter the duration of this power is limited to ten years. In both it is subjected to the control of the president of the United States; and every resolution adopted by the corporation, in pursuance of this power, has been subsequently approved by the president.

The first resolution of the boards of aldermen and common council of the city, in which its legislative power is vested by its charter, authorised

the raising of ten thousand dollars by lottery, "for building, establishing, and endowing two public school-houses, on the Lancasterian system," and received the approbation of Mr. Madison on the 23d of November, 1812.

Seven other resolutions, each giving power to raise by lottery a like amount, have emanated from the same authority since the above period: one of these resolutions having been approved in every subsequent year, except the year 1813; and the last, on the 31st of Oct. 1820.

The three resolutions next following the first, add to the objects of public utility, sought to be provided for by that resolution, a penitentiary and a city hall.

In pursuance of these resolutions, the managers, in whom the corporation vested the power of carrying their purpose into effect, have contracted, at different periods, for the drawing of five lotteries, or classes of a lottery. The first of these authorized the sale of tickets to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and, for this, the corporation was, by the contract of the managers, with the lottery agent, to receive ten thousand dollars: but the managers have stated to the committee that, owing to a misunderstanding between themselves, and the agent for that class, they have, as yet, received no part of that sum.

From the second and third classes, authorizing the sale of a number of tickets of the value of \$300,000, the managers have realized 20,000; being 10,000 for each class.

From the fourth class, which is now drawing, and the tickets of which amount in gross value to \$210,000, the managers will have received in the course of the ensuing month, 6,666 67; and from the fifth class, the tickets of which are computed at \$400,000, they expect to realize the farther sum of 13,333 33, being in all \$80,000 from the authority granted by the resolutions of eight years.

Copies of the schemes of these lotteries have been submitted to the committee by the mayor of the city of Washington, through whom the preceding facts have been collected. In all of them the rate of reduction from the prizes is fifteen per centum.

The committee having reported all the facts called for by the resolution of the house of representatives; are required to pronounce an opinion on the question, "whether the condition of act of incorporation of the city of Washington has been complied with, so far as it respects the authority to raise money by lotteries."

As this question is likely to be involved in a judicial inquiry, now pending in one or more of the courts of the United States, the committee hope to be excused by the house for forbearing to express any opinion upon it. They have annexed to this report the original correspondence through which the preceding facts have been collected; together with a copy of one of the contracts between the managers, appointed by the city corporation, and the contractor for drawing one of the lotteries authorized by a resolution of the corporation; and such extracts from the old and new charters of the city of Washington as may serve to illustrate the nature and extent of the authority vested in the corporation to raise money by lottery; in relation to all which they respectfully submit the following resolution to the house of representatives:—

Resolved, That it is inexpedient for the house of representatives to express any opinion on the question, whether the condition of the act of incorpo-

ration of the city of Washington has been complied with by the corporation, so far as regards the authority to raise money by lottery.

Legislature of New York.

Memorial of the representatives of the religious society of Friends in New-York.

To the legislature of the state of New-York, in senate and assembly convened.

The memorial of the representatives of the religious society of friends in the state of New-York and parts adjacent, RESPECTFULLY SHewETH,

That, having observed that a proposition has been submitted to the legislature to repeal the act of last year, entitled an act to exempt certain persons therein mentioned from the performance of military duty, and to revive and enforce the 42d and 43d sections of the act, entitled an act, to organize the militia, passed in 1818; and having perceived in the course of the discussion thereon, that a difference of opinion exists relative to the principles of the society of friends, with respect to military requisitions, your memorialists deem it their duty briefly to submit to your consideration their sentiments upon the subject.

Since they became united as a distinct body, they have uniformly espoused and promulgated the doctrine, that war is entirely at variance with the precepts and examples of Jesus Christ, and therefore that they consider it unlawful for his followers to promote its prosecution in any respect: and, conscientiously entertaining this belief, they cannot bear arms or engage in warlike preparations; and if they are brought into suffering on their accounts, they passively submit to the imprisonment of their persons or the seizure of their property.

In consonance with these principles, they believe it also to be their indispensable duty not to pay any fine, tax or penalty, in lieu of personal service, or for an exemption from military requisitions, as they consider that such payment would be a commutation for an act of which their religious principles forbid the performance, and, therefore, that it would be entirely inconsistent with their religious professions.

And they believe that a refusal to comply with such pecuniary commutation is equally incumbent upon them, whether the money may be applied to warlike or to benevolent or useful purposes, as it cannot be supposed that a change in the appropriation of a tax can alter the principle upon which it is levied.

Having thus briefly adverted to the sentiments of Friends on this important subject, your memorialists are desirous of making a few remarks on the act now in force, in respect to its application to the society of which they are members, some of whom are now suffering imprisonment under its provisions.

They consider that when the authorities with whom such duties are intrusted, are satisfied that a person is one of the people called Quakers, no demand ought to be made that he should declare by affirmation that he is conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms, in as much as the constitution of the state has already recognized the principles of the society in that respect. Such a requisition appears therefore not to comport with the spirit of that instrument.

An objection is also felt to the term "good standing" in the act, as being vague and indefinite; and it is thought that, agreeably to the constitution,

membership in the society is the ground upon which exemption is founded.

The clause in the present act, limiting the exemption of Friends from military duty to the time of peace only, is also deeply affecting to them, as, in accordance with their sentiments, they could not deviate in any respect from their principles on this great subject in time either of peace or war.

Your memorialists therefore respectfully express their hope that, amidst the light which has been, within a few years, generally diffused on the subject of war, the legislature will not take a retrograde step, but that they will so modify the present law as to give that relief which it was intended to afford.

Signed on behalf and by direction of the representatives of the society of Friends, convened at a meeting for sufferings, held in New-York, on the 6th of second-month, 1831.

JEREMIAH THOMPSON, Clerk.

The foregoing is a simple narrative of religious predispositions which is entitled to consideration. Pennsylvania has lately exempted Quakers, not only from serving in the militia, but from paying fines. While it is admitted that the rights of conscience should be considered as sacred, there is still something due to considerations of safety, which demand the services of every citizen in time of war; and if all were to plead conscience in favor of non-resistance, the liberties of the country would be sacrificed. "As there is no fear however that such principles will generally prevail, and as there is no pressing occasion to repeal the section in question, in order to subject Quakers to the payment of fines, we trust the question will not be pressed.—*Editor Nat. Adv.*

Colombia Republic.

Translated for the Washington Gazette, from the "Correo de Qronico."

MANIFESTO TO THE PEOPLE OF COLOMBIA;

Drawn up by order of the sovereign congress, by its president, the hon. Ferdinand de Penabaz.

From the moment that the regency and cortes of Cadix, (regardless of the mediation offered them by England), denounced war against the people of Colombia, blockaded their ports, and sent Mr. Cortabarría to Porto Rico, that, under the false disguise of negociator, he might thenceforward kindle civil feuds among our provinces; ever since, all political and brotherly relations between these countries and Spain were broken off. Then a declaration of independence became indispensably necessary to the freedom and safety of men who had learned their strength and their rights. It was proclaimed by the congresses of New Granada and Venezuela, and subsequently ratified by the supreme chief and council of state of the republic, on the 20th November, 1818.

War being proclaimed, and the domineering spirit of the cortes thus apparent, their disposition was farther displayed in the sham-constitution which they have so often tendered to us as the most generous act of the cortes, but in reality the most unjust, as the approbation they gave to breach of faith, to depredations and atrocity on the part of their agents, was dishonorable and cruel.

Nor has Ferdinand VII been a whit more humane or just than the cortes. He sends an army, and general Morillo at its head, with discretionary power, that he might continue without hindrance the devastation begun by Boves and Morales; whose cruelties this general imitates and even surpasses,

drenching New Grenada and Venezuela in blood, more particularly the cities of Carthagena and Santa Fe, where he caused a vast number of the most illustrious citizens to be led to the scaffold, who had awaited his arrival with preparations of festivity, confiding in the capitulation they had concluded with Calzada and general La Torre, and in the amnesty published by the latter. The letter written by this ferocious man to Ferdinand VII, from Mompoz, was equally horrible; in which he asserts that in order to hold these dominions in obedience to his majesty, it was necessary to revive the policy of the earliest times of the conquest; which was telling him in plain terms: "It is necessary to destroy the population of those regions with fire and sword, by famine, and by all the toils and calamities which inhuman fury suggests, as was done by the cortes, the Pizarros, and all the Spanish conquerors, to several millions of hapless Indians."

These were not the principles of general Morillo alone, but of the cortes likewise, of Ferdinand VII, and of every Spaniard who has warred upon Colombia. Witness the following facts, too notorious to admit of a doubt:

General Miranda capitulates with Monteverde, who, availing himself of the consternation produced by the dreadful ravages of the earthquakes, penetrates as far as the vallies of Aragua, the capitulation is instantly violated, general Miranda himself sacrificed, and above fifteen hundred citizens, the most conspicuous in Venezuela, condemned to die in dismal dungeons, suffocated by heat, want of air, and wretchedness.

Zuazola invites the people of Aragua to return to their dwellings, because they had not taken part in the war of Maturin, and the wretched inhabitants are inhumanly butchered; this monster sends a load [carga] of ears to Cumana, as a fit present for Antonanza, who receives them with salutes of artillery and ringing of bells.

Boves, Morales, Yanes, Calzada and Puy, appear, and their savageries fill the world with horror: they slay and destroy whomsoever they meet, and finally Valencia capitulates with Boves and Morales, who swear at the altar, in the presence of God himself, to observe the stipulation: and, two days afterwards, put more than two hundred persons to the sword; they follow up the slaughter for a length of time, but how? By enticing with banquets the very persons who were to rise from table in order to die by the spear, after toasting reconciliation and friendship! Deeds so atrocious were approbated by Ferdinand and the cortes, and the perpetrators rewarded with the rank of generals, or colonels at least.

After so many proofs furnished by Spain, with and without the cortes, that it is not happiness, nor freedom, nor equality of rights which she offers to America, but new thraldom, a new yoke masked by a constitution and cortes, in which thirty American deputies should sanction by their presence, the monopoly, the tyranny, and injustice of a hundred and forty-nine Spanish delegates, whose interests will forever be contrary to those of America. After so much perfidy, after such horrors and crimes, approved by Ferdinand and its cortes, can we place reliance on the promises and words of the Spanish government and of Spaniards? Can there be amity, can there be union, or a renewal of the family relations which existed previously to occurrences that have engendered so many resentments and hatreds, which nought but independence can make us forget? And, in fine, can any Colom-

been without indignation to proposals of dependency on and union with Spain, be they proposed under any forms and conditions whatsoever?

All people possess the right of consulting their own welfare; and, if it be necessary to separate themselves from the political body with which they were united, in order to obtain it, they ought to do so where they have an opportunity of greater freedom and happiness, in spurning by force the yoke of the oppressor, and may revolt against tyrants and tyranny together. And what people on earth could so justly sever themselves from the body politic to which they were joined, as the people of Colombia? For three hundred years the Colombians have been slaves, not brothers of the Spaniards; Colombia has existed three hundred years, a patrimony of Spain, who made her sons brook a monopoly of commerce, of employments and exclusion of every sort; keeping them at the same time debarred from instructing themselves in the arts and sciences, navigation and commerce, and isolated from the rest of mankind.

Colombia is separated from Spain by mighty distance, and, on this account alone, a state of dependency incompatible with the happiness to which the Colombians aspire. The cortes have exhibited instances of tyranny, by depriving the Americans, in their constitution, of the just representation that belongs to America, which, by her superior population and incomparable extent of territory ought to be greater than that of Spain herself,—by assigning to the former thirty deputies, and to the latter one hundred and forty-nine, for the purpose of leaving the fortune of America entirely dependent on the will of Spaniards.

Frightful are the sufferings of Colombia since 1810, from the iniquitous war declared by the regency and supported by Ferdinand and the cortes, in which Spanish fury has been displayed over America exactly as it was exhibited at the end of the 15th, and during the greater part of the 16th century. The same horrors, the same cruelties, the same crimes, and the same devastations have been seen and suffered by the Spanish Americans, as the Indians felt and witnessed during the conquest, and they have beheld the same rewards bestowed on the instruments of such desolations, as were conferred on the first devastators of America. For so many causes of separation which reason and nature exact, there remains no other resort but force; and, with its application, will Spain be capable of re-establishing her domination in Colombia? Things have arrived at a crisis which renders it impossible.

In ten years of a wasteful war, supported at the expense of every sacrifice which men can make for liberty, all the obstacles have been vanquished, that ignorance and prejudice opposed to the invaluable felicity which independence is preparing for these regions. At the outset of the glorious struggle, the less enlightened portion of the people were afraid of offending heaven if they fought for their liberty. The degenerate conduct of the Spaniards compelled them to reflect on their rights and those of Spain, and the very men whom ignorance then made traitors to their country, are now from conviction its firmest supporters. Diversity of opinion on the form of government which was to be adopted, exposed the state to dangerous discussions; now an energetic and central government is established by the unanimous wish of more than three millions of inhabitants, determined to perish or be independent. Division has vanished already, and the republic is become invincible.

On commencing hostilities, Colombia neither had great armies, nor the materials to form them; today she has skilful generals, expert officers, veteran soldiers inured to war, and plenty of arms and munitions.

Many citizens were then afraid to be soldiers; now they are all in arms, and delight in being so. Colombians are no longer what they were; and the population of Colombia are a new people, regenerated by a ten years' contest, in which have disappeared those physical and moral disqualifications that rendered her independence doubtful, and are become worthy and fit to govern themselves, instead of obeying another's will, or any sovereignty but their own.

When affairs are come to this pass, and the Spanish army brought over by general Morillo, with its numerous reinforcements, is destroyed; when the troops whom the king assembled at Cadiz for the purpose of aiding it, persuaded that they were doomed to perish, as others had, without glory, without honor or pay, in a fratricidal war, leaving their country drowned in sorrow, and covered with mourning, by the horrors of despotism and the inquisition, they rose to save it, and to preserve themselves from the cruel destiny that awaited them; when a considerable body in the nation has learned the righteousness of our resistance, and the impossibility of conquering our steadfast resolution of perishing; one and all, or being independent; when nearly all the Colombians have cast off the errors which impelled them into enmity with their own freedom and that of their brothers; and, in fine, when hatred to the Spanish government has been spread through all ranks of citizens, by their conviction of its treachery and that of its agents, who have never complied with their overtures or their treaties, committing treason against honor and good faith, despising the laws of nations, with all laws human and divine—the constitutional king solicits us to acknowledge him as master, offering for the guarantee of our future happiness, the cortes and constitution which he has sworn to observe; we cannot decline manifesting to Ferdinand VII, to Spain, and to the world, that, being convinced of the justice with which we have defended our rights, and of our ability to maintain them as long as Spain chooses to continue the barbarous she has waged against us, we are resolved neither to enter into any relation of peace nor of amity with the Spanish government, whilst the recognition of the sovereignty and independence of the republic of Colombia is not made a preliminary basis, which is required by the sacrifices made by the people of Colombia for ten years—spilling the most precious blood of their citizens for the liberty and happiness of elevating her by independence to occupy the place destined to her by nature.

People of Colombia! The sovereign congress, as the organ for expressing your will, has returned such answer to the propositions of the Spanish government, as you in mass would have done. Ye have marched over the most rugged part of the road of independence; ye are united, and ye are invincible. Ye have nothing to fear from Spain, even if she do not recognize ye as enfranchised sons. Whatever new exertions she may make to subjugate you, will be but adding sacrifices new and fruitless to those which she has made; but, if convinced that it is high time to close a war that ought never to have been begun, she desires to be reconciled to you as equal, and not as tyrant, extend your arms and say—*Spaniards, let us forget all that's past; we are friends and brothers.* But, in the

mean while, let not her false promises, her delusive cajolery, mislead ye; distrust whatever is told ye; always remember the past, lest the treachery of the enemy triumph, who wishes to trepan you into slavery.

FERDINAND DE PENALVER.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

February 23. The president laid before the senate a letter from the secretary of state, transmitting a report on weights and measures, made in conformity with a resolution of the senate of the 3d of March, 1817; and the communication was read.

Agreeably to notice given yesterday, Mr. Talbot, having obtained leave, introduced a bill to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States in the state of Missouri; and the bill was read.

Mr. Barbour submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the senate, at their next session, whatever information he may possess in relation to the execution or violation of the laws entitled "An act concerning navigation," passed April 18, 1818, and an act entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled an act concerning navigation," passed May 15, 1820, and whether any, and, if any, what additional measures be necessary to give full effect to the laws aforesaid.

The senate resumed the consideration of the bill to reduce the military peace establishment, and the substitute proposed therefor by the military committee of the senate.

After considerable debate, and some small amendments to the bill, it was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. After which the senate spent some time in executive business, and then adjourned.

February 24. Mr. Eaton laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to communicate to the senate, if any, what proceedings have been had in relation to any person holding an office under the authority of the government, charged with being concerned in the introduction of any slave or slaves into the United States contrary to the existing laws upon the subject; and that he report such evidences and opinions connected therewith, not confidently communicated to him, as may be in his possession.

The resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Barbour was taken up and agreed to.

The bill to continue the charters of certain banks in the District of Columbia was taken up, and having been amended so as to provide for the consolidation of the bank of Alexandria and the bank of Potomac into one bank (according to their own request) the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill to reduce the military peace establishment was read the third time, as amended, passed, and returned to the other house for concurrence in the amendments.

On the motion of Mr. Holmes, of Maine, the senate proceeded to consider the message from the house of representatives, announcing their appointment of a committee to meet such committee as may be appointed by the senate, on the subject of the admission of Missouri into the union; and the question was on concurring with the other house in the course proposed.

Mr. Smith of S. C. saw no good reason for such a proceeding on the part of the senate—there was no difficulty therein about the subject of Missouri, &c. He moved that the message should lie on the table. Mr. Barbour observed that a little delay might defeat the object—it was a matter of great importance and he hoped that the senate would act immediately. The course pursued by the other house was not a novelty; and he proceeded briefly to advocate the measure. Mr. Smith replied, and still asked a little delay, even half an hour, to think of the proposition. Mr. Holmes urged the senate to act directly on the message. Mr. Smith's motion was negatived, and the senate concurred in the proposition 29 to 7; and a committee was then appointed to meet the committee of the house, consisting of Messrs. Holmes, of Maine, Roberts, Morrill, Barbour, Southard, Johnson, of Ky. and King, of N. Y.

The senate resumed the consideration of the bill further to continue in force, (until June, 1822,) the act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes.

Mr. Trimble, of Ohio, opposed the bill and the present system of the trade, and proposed to add an important section [which was lost, 23 to 12.] Messrs. Holmes, of Miss. and Johnson, of Ky. supported the bill. It was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill for the better regulation of Indian trade was next taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Trimble, it was, without objection, postponed indefinitely.

The bill to confirm the claim of the marquis de Maison Rouge to a tract of land in Arkansas, was taken up; and after a short time spent in its consideration, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, by yeas and nays—yeas 22, nays 9.

Mr. Barbour, from the committee on foreign relations, reported a bill providing for the adjudication and payment of claims arising under the treaty just ratified between the United States and his Catholic majesty; and the bill was twice read by general consent.

The senate then again went into the consideration of executive business, after which, they

Adjourned

February 26. Mr. Holmes, of Maine, from the joint committee of the two houses of congress, appointed on the subject, reported a resolution for the admission of Missouri into the union; which was read, and, on the motion of Mr. H. ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Barbour, from the committee on foreign relations, reported a bill authorizing the president of the United States to take possession of East and West Florida, and establish a temporary government therein, and the bill was twice read, by general consent.

The senate spent some time in committee of the whole on the bill to authorize the appointment of certain Indian agents; and the bill having been amended, it was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

The engrossed bill to confirm the title of the marquis de Maison Rouge, on the application of Daniel W. Coxe, to a tract of land, (held by him under a Spanish grant, recommended by the American commissioners to confirmation, and covering a tract of about thirty leagues square,) in Louisiana, west of the Mississippi, was read a third time.

Which, after some opposition, was passed by yeas and nays—23 to 8.

The engrossed bill further to extend the act establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes,

and the engrossed bill to extend the charters of certain banks in the district of Columbia were severally read the third time, passed, and, with the preceding bill, sent to the other house for concurrence.

The senate then went into committee of the whole, Mr. *Horacy* in the chair, on the bill providing for the adjudication and payment of claims arising under the treaty with Spain; and proceeded to fill the blanks therein.

The compensation of the commissioners was fixed at 3000 dollars per annum, and that of their secretary, who is to be skilled in the French and Spanish languages, at 2000.

The bill being reported to the senate was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. *Pinkney* communicated to the senate, a report adopted by the legislature of Maryland, in favor of allowing to those states which have had no appropriations of public land, for the purposes of education, such appropriations as will correspond, in a just proportion, with those heretofore made in favor of the other states, with resolutions requesting the senators and representatives of Maryland, in congress, to endeavor to procure the passage of an act to carry the views of the report into effect; and the said document was laid on the table.

The bill to authorize the president of the United States to have certain boundaries designated and marked, (between the states and territories north west of the Ohio,) was taken up in committee of the whole, where it underwent some amendment, and was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill for the relief of Matthew M'Nair, was considered and discussed in committee of the whole, and was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; as was also the bill to establish a port of entry at Blakely.

The senate then again went into the consideration of executive business.

And then adjourned.

February 27. After other business—Several committees were discharged from various subjects on which it was not their intention to make any favorable report.

The following engrossed bills were severally read the third time, passed, and sent to the other house for concurrence, viz:

The bill to authorize the president to cause to be surveyed and designated certain boundaries;

The bill providing for the settlement and payment of certain claims arising under the treaty with Spain;

The bill to establish the district of Blakely; and the bill authorizing the appointment of certain Indian agents.

A number of private bills were passed through a committee of the whole, and ordered to be read a third time.

The resolution from the other house, to suspend the recruiting service, was considered and ordered to be read a third time.

The resolution which passed the other house last evening, to admit the state of Missouri into the union, was received, and read twice by general consent.

The senate then proceeded to consider the said resolution.

After an unsuccessful attempt by Mr. *Macon* to strike out the condition and proviso, which was negatived by a large majority, and a few remarks by Mr. *Barbour*, in support of the expediency of

harmony and concession on this momentous subject,—

The question was taken on ordering the resolution to be read a third time, and was decided in the affirmative, by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Barbour, Chandler, Eaton, Elliott, Gaillard, Holmes, of Maine, Holmes, of Miss. Horcy, Hunter, Johnson, of Ken. Johnson, of Lou. King, of Alab. Lowrie, Morris, Parrott, Pleasants, Roberts, Southard Stokes, Talbot, Taylor, Thomas, Van Dyke, Walker, of Alab. Williams, of Miss. Williams, of Ten.—25.

NAYS.—Messrs. Dana, Dickerson, King, of N. York, Knight, Lanman, Mason, Mills, Noble, Otis, Palmer, Ruggles, Sanford, Smith, Tichenor, Trimble.—15.

A motion was made to read the resolution a third time forthwith, but it was objected to, and, under the rule of the senate, of course, it could not be done.

The senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The case of commodore Tucker.

The bill for granting a pension to com. Samuel Tucker gave rise to much debate. The gentlemen who spoke on the subject, in the house of representatives, were erroneously arranged, by accident, in the National Intelligencer. They ought to have been arranged thus:

For the bill—Messrs. Montgomery, Fuller, Pinckney.

Against the bill—Messrs. Metcalf, Cobb, Hardin, Little, Tucker, of Va.

The bill was supported on the ground of the great merit of commodore Tucker as a warrior of the revolution, and his present reduced circumstances. The objections were two-fold: 1st, on the score of hostility to pensions in general, on any other principle than that of wounds or disability incurred in service; and, 2dly, to paying out of a fund, (the navy pension fund), created since the adoption of the constitution, a pension for revolutionary services. To the first objection, it was replied, that this case was very similar in principle to that of gen. Stark, and to other cases in which pensions had been granted for services, and not for disability; and to the second, that the act creating the navy pension fund contained a provision that the surplus thereof should be applied to objects of this description, and that there was no reason for discriminating between our naval heroes, whether they served before or after the passage of that act; being in the one case or the other entitled to stand on the same footing.

These were the general grounds of argument, pro and con. The yeas and nays on the final passage of the bill were as follow:

YEAS.—Messrs. Adams, Allen, of Mass. Allen, of N. Y. Baldwin, Bateman, Bayly, Beecher, Bloomfield, Brush, Butler, of Lou. Campbell, Case, Clark, Clay, Crawford, Crowell, Custiman, Dane, Darlington, Dennison, Dickinson, Edwards, of Pen. Ewitt, Fay, Folger, Ford, Forrest, Fuller, Gorham, Gross, N. Y. Hackley, Hemphill, Hendricks, Herriek, Hill, Hobart, Jones, of Ten. Kinsey, Kinsley, Lathrop, Lincoln, Masley, McCreary, McCullough, Mallory, Meach, Meigs, Mercer, Mowell, Montgomery, S. Moore, Norton, Moseley, Murray, Neale, Nelson, of Va. Newton, Parker, of Mass. Pinckney, Picher, Reed, Ringgold, Rogers, Russ, Stevens, Sibley, Siskinck, Sloan, Smith, of Md. Street, Strong, of Vt. Strong, of N. Y. Udree, Van Rensselaer, Walker, Wallace, Whittman.—77.

NAYS.—Messrs. Abbot, Alexander, Allen, of Ten. Anderson, Archer, of Md. Archer, of Va. Baker, Ball, Barbour, Blackledge, Boden, Brewster, Brown, Bryan, Buffum, Cannon, Claggett, Cobb, Cooke, Crafts, Cuthbert, Davidson, Dewitt, Earle, Eddy, Edwards, of N. C. Floyd, Foot, Garnett, Gray, Gross, of Pen. Hall, of N. Y. Hardin, Hildbman, Hosks, Hostetter, Jackson, Johnson, Jones, of Va. Kent, Little, Livermore, McCoy, McLean, of Ken. Marchand, Metcalf, M. Moore, T. L. Moore, Parker, of Va. Patterson, Plumer, Randolph, Rhea, Rich, Richards, Robertson, Russ, Shaw, A. Smyth, of Va. Smith, of N. C. Southard, Stevens, Sweetinger, Terrell, Tomlinson, Tracy, Trimble, Tucker, of Va. Tucker of S. C. Tyler, Upham, Wendover, Williams, of Va. Williams, of N. C. Wood.—76.

Friday, Feb. 23. The engrossed bill making appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States for the year 1821, and the engrossed

bill to authorize the building of light houses on Cross and Pond Islands, in the harbor of Booth bay, and at the mouth of Oswego river, and placing buoys off the Shoals of Nantucket and Vine-Yard Sound, near the harbor of Wickford, and on the Altamaha river, and for other purposes, were read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the treasurer of the United States, transmitting the annual statements of his accounts; which were ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Southard, the committee of the whole was discharged from the further consideration of the bill to continue in force the act for regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes; and, a motion of Mr. Tracy to lay the bill on the table having been negatived, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The house then, on motion of Mr. Crowell, again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Allen, of New-York, in the chair, on the bill for the relief of purchasers of the public lands prior to the 1st July, 1820.

Mr. M^c Coy had moved to strike out so much of the bill as permits a conditional surrender to the United States of the land purchased; so much as dispenses with interest on the money due for lands; and so much as makes a deduction, in certain cases, of twenty-five and thirty-seven and a half per cent. from the amount of the debt.

This motion gave rise to a wide debate on the merits of the bill, in the course of which the principle of the bill was supported and opposed by the following gentlemen:

For the bill—Messrs. Anderson, Brush, Hendricks, Jones, Clay.

Against the bill—Messrs. Hardin, Culpepper, Allen, of Ten. McCoy.

The question being taken on Mr. M^c Coy's motion, it was negatived by a large majority.

Mr. Anderson moved to strike out that clause of the bill which proposes to allow an absolute reduction of thirty-three per cent. on the amount due by the debtors, and so to amend the bill as to confine the discount to those who should make prompt payment of the whole sum due.

This proposition brought on a long debate, in which Messrs. Beecher, Jones, Cook, Hardin, Sergeant, Anderson, and Clay, joined.

The amendment was finally negatived—ayes 55, noes 62.

Several proposed amendments being rejected, the committee rose and reported the bill without amendment.

An unsuccessful motion was made to lay the bill on the table, with the view, (it being late), of receiving the report of the tellers relative to the appointment of the committee on the subject of Missouri, (in examining the ballots for which the tellers had been employed nearly four hours.)

Mr. Hardin then renewed the motion he made in committee to amend the bill; when, a motion to that effect prevailing—

The bill and proposed amendment were laid on the table.

Mr. Archer, of Va. then reported that the tellers appointed to examine the ballots given for a committee of 23 members on the Missouri subject, according to the resolution of yesterday, had performed that duty—the result of which ballot he delivered in.

It appeared that 157 members had been voted for—but that the following seventeen gentlemen

only had a majority of the ballots given and were elected, viz:

Messrs. Clay, of Ky. Cobb, of Geo. Hill, of Maine, Barbour, of Va. Storrs, of N. Y. Cocke, of Tenn. Rankin, of Miss. Archer, of Va. Brown, of Ky. Eddy, of R. I. Ford, of N. Y. Culbreth, of Md. Hackley, of N. Y. S. Moore, of Pa. Stevens, of Con. Rogers, of Pa. Southard, of N. J.

Seventeen only being elected, there remained six members yet to be appointed.

Mr. Clay moved, as the operation of balloting again to-morrow would be tedious and create delay, that the house agree, by general consent, to select the remaining six members from those having received the next highest number of votes.

It was also suggested that the speaker appoint the remaining six—and the speaker having intimated to the house that if the duty devolved on him, he should, from a sense of propriety, make the appointment from the names standing next highest to those elected, on the list—the latter course was concurred in by the house, Mr. Clay having withdrawn his motion, in favor of that course.

It appeared then that the five following gentlemen are also elected on the committee, being the next highest on the list:

Messrs. Darlington, of Pa. Pitcher, of N. Y. Slean, of Ohio, Gross, of N. Y. Livermore, of N. H.

After these Messrs. Randolph and Baldwin were next highest on the list, and having an equal number of votes, it remains for the speaker to designate the gentleman who shall make the 23d member of the committee.

The house then adjourned.

Saturday, Feb. 24. Mr. Randolph, Mr. Baldwin, and Mr. Smith, of N. C. were appointed, in addition to those already named, to be of the joint committee on the Missouri subject; the first of these to fill up the number of the committee, and the two last to supply the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Livermore and Mr. Gross, of New-York, who were excused from serving on the committee.

Mr. Sergeant presented a memorial of Richard W. Meade, a citizen of the United States, and formerly a merchant residing in Cadiz, in Spain, setting forth the nature and extent of his demands against the government of that country, and praying that, in such act or acts as may be passed for carrying into effect the stipulations contained in the treaty concluded and signed between the United States and Spain, on the 22d of February, 1819, and ratified, and the ratifications exchanged on the 22d instant, provision may be made for paying, without deduction, his claims, which have been liquidated and acknowledged by the government of that country, amounting to \$401,153 33, according to the obligation of good faith contracted by the United States to Spain, under the express stipulations of the treaty aforesaid; and the petition was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

Mr. Smith, of Md. from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill making appropriations for the support of the military establishment for the current year; which was read twice and committed.

Mr. Nelson, of Va. from the committee on the subject of abolishing imprisonment for debt on process issued from the courts of the United States, reported a bill to provide for that object; which bill was twice read and committed.

The engrossed bill to continue in force the bill to establish trading houses with the Indian tribes, was read a third time.

A motion was made by Mr. Rankin, to recommit the bill to the committee on Indian affairs, with instructions to report a bill for winding up the present establishments on the 1st day of September next.

After debate, the motion to recommit prevailed by a large majority.

The engrossed bill authorizing the secretary of state to issue a patent to Thomas Oxley, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Baldwin, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, to take into consideration the bill laying a duty on sales of merchandise at auction.

Out of this bill grew a debate which lasted the whole day. Mr. Smith, of Md. moved to strike out the proposed duty of two per cent. in order to insert a duty of one per cent.

This motion was supported by Mr. Smith, of Md. Mr. Silbee, and Mr. Gorham, and opposed by Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Sergeant, Mr. Meigs, and Mr. Foot.

Mr. Nelson, of Va. being hostile to the whole bill, moved to strike out the first section; and then the committee rose, and the house adjourned.

Munday, Feb. 26. Mr. Newton, from the committee on commerce, to which was referred the bill from the senate further to establish the compensation of officers employed in the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, and for other purposes, reported the same with sundry amendments, which were read and concurred in.

Mr. Smith, of Md. from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill to authorize the president of the United States to borrow a sum not exceeding 4,500,000 dollars; which was twice read and committed.

A message was received from the president of the United States, transmitting an annual return of the militia of the United States, prepared by the adjutant and inspector general, conformably to the militia laws on that subject; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Clay, from the joint committee appointed on the Missouri subject, reported the following resolution:

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That Missouri shall be admitted into this union on an equal footing with the original states in all respects whatever, upon the fundamental condition, that the fourth clause of the twenty-sixth section of the third article of the constitution submitted on the part of said state to congress shall never be construed to authorize the passage of any law, and that no law shall be passed in conformity thereto, by which any citizen of either of the states in this union shall be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizen is entitled under the constitution of the United States: *Provided,* that the legislature of the said state, by a solemn public act, shall declare the assent of the said state to the said fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the president of the United States, on or before the fourth Monday in November next, an authentic copy of the said act; upon the receipt whereof the president, by proclamation, shall announce the fact: whereupon, and without any further proceeding on the part of congress, the admission of the said state into this union shall be considered as complete.

The said resolution was twice read, and ordered to lie on the table, on motion of Mr. Clay, with the

avowed intention of calling for its consideration in the course of this day.

The house then proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the relief of certain purchasers of public lands.

[After many proposed amendments had been rejected, the house manifesting a determination to pass the bill as it came from the senate]—

Mr. Cannon moved to amend the bill so as to allow to those who purchased lands at a rate less than three dollars per acre the same discount as is allowed to purchasers above that rate, and to reduce that discount from thirty-three and a third per cent. to twenty-five per cent.

This amendment was supported by Mr. Cannon, and spoken upon by Mr. Hendricks and Mr. Hardin, and was agreed to, 69 to 53.

Mr. Anderson then moved to amend the bill, (since the system of the senate had been broken in upon) so as to strike out all that proposes an absolute reduction of twenty-five per cent. on the amount due by each purchaser of public land, his object being to substitute for it an allowance of discount for prompt payment.

This motion was opposed by Mr. Clay, and supported by Mr. Anderson, Mr. Fuller, and Mr. Cobb. The vote thereon was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbot, Alexander, Allen, of Mass. Allen of Tenn. Anderson, Archer, of Md. Ball, Barbour, Bateman, Bloomfield, Bryan, Bufum, Case, Cobb, Cooke, Culbreth, Culpepper, Cuthbert, Davidson, Dennison, Dewitt, Dickinson, Eddy, Edwards, of N. C. Fisher, Floyd, Folger, Foot, Gray, Guyon, Hall, of N. Y. Hardin, Hibshman, Hill, Hooks, Hostetter, Little, Livermore, Maelay, McCoy, McCreary, McLellan, of Ky. Mercer, Metcalf, Monell, Montgomery, S. Moore, T. L. Moore, Morton, Murray Neale, Nelson, of Mass. Parker, of Mass. Parker, of Va. Phelps, Philson, Pinekney, Plumer, Rankin, Reed, Richards, Robertson, Rogers, Russ, Settle, Silbee, Simkins, Southard, Stevens, Storrs, Terrill, Tomlinson, Tracy, Trimble, Tucker, of Va. Tucker, of S. C. Udree, Walker, Warfield, Wendover, Williams, of Va. Williams, of N. C. Wood.—83.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Allen, of N. Y. Baker, Baldwin, Bayly, Beecher, Blackledge, Boden, Brush, Butler, of Lou. Campbell, Cannon, Clark, Clay, Cook, Crowell, Cushman, Dane, Darlington, Edwards, of Con. Edwards, of Penn. Eustis, Fay, Ford, Fuller, Gorham, Gross, of N. Y. Gross, of Pen. Hackley, Hemphill, Hendricks, Herriek, Hobart, Jackson, Johnson, Jones, of Va. Jones, of Ten. Kendall, Kinsey, Lathrop, Lincoln, McCullough, Mallory, Marchand, Meach, R. Moore, Mosley, Nelson, of Va. Newton, Patterson, Pitcher, Rhea, Rich, Richmond, Ringgold, Ross, Sergeant, Shaw, Sloan, Smith, of N. J. Smith, of Md. A. Smyth, of Va. Smith, of N. C. Street, Strong, of Vt. Strong, of N. Y. Swearingen, Tru, Tyler, Van Rensselaer.—70.

Some further proceedings being had—it was agreed to postpone the further consideration of the subject, to take up the resolution concerning the admission of Missouri: when—

Mr. Clay briefly explained the views of the committee and the considerations which induced them to report the resolution. He considered this resolution as being the same in effect as that which had been previously reported by the former committee of thirteen members; and stated that the committee on the part of the senate was unanimous, and that on the part of this house nearly so, in favor of this resolution.

Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts, delivered his objections to the resolution, on the ground of the defect of power in the congress of the United States to authorize or require the legislature of a state, once admitted into the union, to do the act proposed by this resolution to be demanded of the legislature of Missouri.

Mr. Brown, of Ky. replied to the arguments of Mr. Adams, and defended the resolution from the objections set up against it. He earnestly invited the house to support the resolution, and thus to end the distracting and painful controversy respecting Missouri.

Mr. Adams spoke in explanation.

Mr. Allen, of Massachusetts, next obtained the floor, and delivered his sentiments with much ear-

ness, and pretty much at large, in opposition to the resolution, on the ground as well of its terms, as of hostility to the toleration of slavery in any shape, or under any pretence, by the legislation of congress.

[During the progress of this speech, Mr. Allen was called to order by Mr. Trimble, because discussing not the question before the house, but a question decided at the last session. The speaker, however, overruled this objection.]

Mr. Allen concluded by moving to amend the resolution by striking out the word *citizen*, wherever it occurs in the resolution, as above printed, and to insert in lieu thereof "free negro or mulatto."

Mr. R. Moore, of Penn. then required the *previous question*, believing that this subject had been so long debated, as to require that it be decided, in one way or another, without further consumption of the time of the house.

Ninety-five members having risen to second this motion, and the yeas and nays having been required thereon by Mr. Randolph—

The question was stated in the following form: "Shall the main question be now put?" and was decided as follows:

For the previous question	109
Against	50

The main question was then accordingly put, viz. "Shall the resolution be engrossed and read a third time?" and decided as follows:

For the third reading	86
Against it	83

The resolution was then ordered to be read a third time *this day*, but not without considerable opposition.

The resolution was accordingly read a third time, and put on its passage.

Mr. Randolph, in a speech of some twenty minutes, delivered the reasons why he should not vote for the resolution:

The final question was then taken on the resolution, and decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Abbot, Alexander, Allen, Tenn. Anderson, Archer, Md. Archer, Va. Baldwin, Ball, Barbour, Bateman, Bayly, Blackledge, Bloomfield, Brevard, Brown, Bryan, Butler, Low, Cannon, Clark, Jay, Cobb, Cooke, Crawford, Crowell, Culbreth, Culpepper, Cuthbert, Davidson, Eddy, Edwards, N. C. Fisher, Floyd, Ford, Gray, Guyon, Hackley, Hall, N. C. Hardin, Hill, Hooks, Jackson, Johnson, Jones, Va. Jones, Ten. Little, McCoy, McCrary, McLean, Ky. Meigs, Mercer, Metcalf, Montgomery, S. Moore, T. L. Moore, Neale, Nelson, Va. Newton, Overstreet, Pinekney, Rankin, Reid, Rhea, Ringgold, Robertson, Rogers, Sawyer, Settle, Shaw, Simkins, Smith, N. J. Smith, Md. A. Smyth, Va. Smyth, N. C. Southard, Stevens, Storrs, Swearingen, Trimble, Terrel, Tucker, Va. Tucker, S. C. Tyler, Udree, Walker, Warfield, Williams, Va. Williams, N. C.—87.

NAYS.—Messrs. Adams, Allen, of Mass. Allen, of N. Y. Baker, Beecher, Boden, Brush, Buffum, Butler, N. H. Campbell, Case, Clagett, Cook, Cushman, Dane, Darlington, Donnison, Dewitt, Dickinson, Edwards, Con. Edwards, Pa. Eustis, Fay, Folger, Foot, Forrest, Fuller, Gorham, Gross, N. Y. Gross, Pa. Hall, N. Y. Hemphill, Hendricks, Herrick, Hilsbman, Hobart, Hostetter, Kendall, Kinsey, Kinsley, Lathrop, Lincoln, Livermore, Maclay, McCullough, Mallary, Marchand, Mesch, Monell, R. Moore, Morton, Moseley, Murray, Nelson, Mass. Parker, Mass. Patterson, Phelps, Philson, Pritchard, Plumer, Randolph, Rich, Richards, Richmond, Ross, Russ, Sergeant, Silsbee, Sloan, Street, Strong, Vt. Strong, N. Y. Tarr, Tomlinson, Tracy, Upham, Van Rensselaer, Wallace, Weadover, Whitman, Wood.—81.

So the resolution was passed, and ordered to be sent to the senate for concurrence.

And the house adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 27. Mr. A. Smyth, from the committee on military affairs, to which had been referred the amendments of the senate to the bill to reduce the military peace establishment, reported the same with sundry amendments thereto—one of which was a section adopting for the government of the army and militia, when in service, the system of regulations for the army, compiled by major Gen. Scott—the other amendments were of a minor character.

The amendments reported by the military committee were severally agreed to.

Mr. Cooke moved to strike out of the senate's amendments the provision for "one major-general, with two aids-de-camp;" which motion was supported by Messrs. Cooke, Foot, Cobb, Hardin, Little, Mallary and R. Moore, on principle and expediency; and it was opposed by Messrs. Barbour, Storrs, Clay and Nelson, of Va. on the ground that, as the senate had made the amendment, they would probably adhere to it; that if disagreed to by this house, it might put the whole bill in jeopardy; that much would still have been done in the way of retrenchment, even if this provision passed, and it would be better not to endanger the bill by rejecting this provision. Mr. Kinsey opposed the motion on principle, deeming a major general necessary to make the proposed system perfect and fully efficient. After an ineffectual call, by Mr. Nelson, of Va. for the previous question—the debate having continued some time—

The question was taken on striking out the provision for the major-general, and was negatived, by yeas and nays as follows:

For striking out	73
Against it	79

Mr. Smith, of Md. moved to strike out the provision "for one judge advocate, with a salary of 2000 dollars;" and the motion was agreed to without a division.

Mr. Cannon then moved so to amend the amendments of the senate, as, instead of *four* regiments of artillery and *seven* regiments of infantry, to reduce the number of regiments to *two* of artillery and *four* of infantry, and to make the companies consist of 84, instead of 42 men. After some remarks by Mr. C. in support of his amendment,

The motion was negatived without a division.

The amendments of the senate, as amended by this house, were then agreed to, and ordered to be returned to the senate for concurrence in the amendments of this house thereto.

The house then resumed the consideration of the bill for the relief of the purchasers of the public lands the merits of which, and of certain amendments, were discussed at considerable length. Finally, the bill, with its amendments, was ordered to be read the third time to morrow.

Several bills from the senate were read and referred.

Mr. Storrs, from the joint committee appointed on the subject, made a report of the business which it was deemed proper for congress to act on at the present session.

Mr. Nelson, of Va. from the committee on foreign relations, reported a bill for carrying into execution the recent treaty between the United States and Spain; which was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Newton, the house proceeded to the consideration of the bill to exempt French ships from certain duties.

Mr. Newton explained the object of the bill. By the original act, time enough had not been allowed to give notice to French vessels of the passage of the act; in consequence of which, a few vessels had found their way into our ports, and the extraordinary duty had thus been levied in cases not intended by the act. This bill was to provide for a remission of the amount of extra duty in such cases.

After some remarks from several members, the bill was ultimately passed, without a division.

Mr. Baldwin then moved that the house do resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to take

into consideration the bill laying a duty on sales at auction. This motion was negatived, 59 to 43.

The house then, on motion of Mr. *Barbour*, of Va. resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill to amend the act for the gradual increase of the navy, so as to reduce the annual appropriation therefor from one million to half a million of dollars per annum, and extend the term of appropriation from three to six years, Mr. *Allen*, of Mass. in the chair—

After some remarks from Mr. *Barbour* and Mr. *Fuller*, the bill was ordered to lie on the table till to-morrow.

Mr. *Williams*, of N. C. with a view to acting on the great mass of private bills before the house, moved that the house now have a recess of two hours, with a view to acting on business of that description on meeting again. This motion was negatived, 49 to 46.

On motion of Mr. *Smith*, of Md. the bill further to amend the several acts relative to the treasury, war, and navy departments, was taken up and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. *Cannon*, the bill for the relief of Robert Purdy was passed through a committee of the whole; when

Mr. *Cobb* moved to postpone the bill indefinitely. This motion gave rise to debate, in which Messrs. *Cobb*, *Moore*, *Cannon*, *Ross*, *McCoy*, *Rhea*, *Cocke*, *Metcalf*, *Culpepper*, *Baldwin*, and *Williams*, of N. C. took part. [From the debate, it appears that this bill proposes to indemnify col. Purdy from a judgment obtained against him by an individual, who was the keeper of a disorderly house on the skirts of an encampment of the army, which house, in order to preserve the discipline of the army, col. P. had caused to be destroyed.]

The vote being taken on the question of indefinite postponement, was decided in the affirmative, 57 to 47. So the bill was rejected.

And the house adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 28. Various reports, &c. were received, which shall be noticed in their progress.

Mr. *Keat*, from the committee on the District of Columbia, reported, without amendment, the bill from the senate for continuing the charters of certain banks in the District of Columbia.

[This bill provides for the continuation of the charters of the Bank of the Metropolis, the Bank of Washington, the Patriotic Bank in the city of Washington, the Union Bank, the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, the Bank of Columbia, in Georgetown; the Bank of Alexandria, and the Farmers' Bank, in Alexandria, until the year 1836:—It authorizes the consolidation of the Union Bank of Alexandria with the Bank of Potomac, and extends the charter of the said united bank to the same term as the others. The Central Bank is allowed to proceed forthwith to liquidate and close all the concerns of the corporation, and for that purpose its corporate authority is continued for five years.]

This bill, after opposition, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. *Southard* reported an amendment to the Indian trade bill, to the following effect—

"That the secretary of war shall cause to be disposed of at public sale, all the property, now belonging to the United States, employed in the Indian trade, and the proceeds thereof to be paid into the public treasury; and that, from the first day of November next, the offices of superintendant of Indian trade and of factors, &c. shall cease and determine."

Which was agreed to—and, after debate, the bill was laid on the table. In the course of the remarks upon it, Mr. *Floyd* said, that the Choctaws had fairly *restored* on the United States *their own policy*, and got possession, by treaty, of about one third of the whole of the population of the territory of Arkansas.

Mr. *Phelps*, from the select committee on the general post office, made a long report—which shall be inserted hereafter.

The bills which yesterday and to-day passed the senate, originating in that house, were received, severally twice read, and committed.

The bill from the senate to extend the charters of certain banks in the district of Columbia, was read the third time and passed—ayes 74, noes 34.

The engrossed bill further to amend the several acts relative to the treasury, war and navy departments was read the third time, passed and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The bill from the senate, for the relief of the purchasers of public lands, was read the third time, as amended by this house, and passed, by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs.		
Adams	Ford	Moorey
Abbot	Fuller	Murray
Alexander	Gorham	Neale
Allen, of Mass.	Gross, of N. Y.	Nelson, of Mass.
Allen, of N. Y.	Hackley	Nelson, of Va.
Anderson	Hardin	Patterson
Baker	Hemphill	Pinekey
Baldwin	Hendricks	Plumer
Ball	Herrick	Rankin
Beecher	Hill	Rben
Bloomfield	Hooks	Rich
Brown	Jackson	Ringgold
Brush	Johnson	Robertson
Butler, of Lou.	Jones, of Va.	Ross
Campbell	Kendall	Sergeant
Cannon	Kant	Settle
Clark	Kinsey	Sibbes
Clay	Kinsley	Simkins
Cobb	Lathrop	Sloan
Cook	McClay	Smith, of N. J.
Crawford	McCulough	Smith, of Md.
Crowell	McLean, of Ken.	Street
Culbreth	Mallery	Strong, of N. Y.
Cushman	Marchand	Swarungen
Cuthbert	Meigs	Tarr
Darlington	Mercer	Tucker, of Va.
Dewitt	Metcalf	Tyler
Dickinson	Mosell	Udree
Edwards, of Con.	Montgomery	Van Rensselaer
Edwards, of Penn.	R. Moore	Walker
Eustis	S. Moore	Wood—67.
Fay	T. L. Moore	
Folger		
NAYS.—Messrs.		
Allen, of Ten.	Edwards, of N. C.	Newton
Archer, of Md.	Floyd	Parbur, of Mass.
Archer, of Va.	Foot	Phelps
Bateman	Gray	Philson
Beekledge	Guyon	Richard
Bryant	Hall, of N. Y.	Russ
Bullfinch	Hibshman	Stevens
Burley, of N. H.	Lancola	Toumison
Case	Leche	Tucker, of S. C.
Clagett	Livermore	Upham
Coake	McCoy	Wendover
Culpepper	McCraw	Williams, of Va.
Dennison	Morton	Williams, of N. C.—46
Eddy		

The bill was ordered to be sent to the senate for concurrence in the amendments.

Mr. *Sergeant* moved that the house proceed to the consideration of the bill from the senate to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy, on which motion Mr. *Edwards*, of N. C. demanded the yeas and nays.

The question was accordingly taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative—ayes 78, noes 59; and the bill was taken up.

[Many motions,—such as to recommit the bill, to postpone it, to lay it on the table, &c. were made, which consumed much time, with calling the yeas and nays on adjournment, &c. In the course of the

debate, Messrs. Clay, Sergeant, Wood, Robertson, Little, Storrs, Warfield, &c. expressed themselves in favor of the bill, and Messrs. Edwards, of N. C. Cobb, Stevens, McLean, Rhea, Cannon, Tucker, Williams, of N. C. Meigs, Johnson, of Ky. Trimble, Nelson, of Va. Ball, &c. were either opposed to the bill, or to acting upon it then.

Mr. Baldwin moved that the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the bill concerning sales at auction; but the motion was negatived, ayes 53, noes 62.

The first motion for adjournment was rejected 77 to 59—the second ditto, 71 to 48; the third ditto 73 to 55.

The motion to lay the bill on the table was rejected 73 to 55; another to the same effect 70 to 51.

Mr. Culpepper protested against precipitation, &c.

The following were the yeas and nays on the motion to postpone the bankrupt bill indefinitely—

YEAS.—Messrs.

Abbott
Alexander
Allen, Penn.
Archer, of Va.
Baldwin
Ball
Blackledge
Bryan
Buffum
Campbell
Cannon
Claggett
Cobb
Coeke
Crawford
Culbreth
Culpepper
Davidson
Edwards, of N. C.
Floyd

Garnet
Gray
Hardin
Hibshman
Hooks
Hostetter
Jackson
Jones, of Va.
Jones, of Tenn.
Kinsey
Lincoln
McCoy
McCreary
Metraif
R. Moore
T. L. Moore
Morton
Murray
Neal

Nelson, of Va.
Newton
Parker, of Mass
Patterson
Phelps
Philson
Plumer
Rankin
Reed
Rhea
Richards
Ringgold
Ross
Stevens
Swearingen
Tucker, of Va.
Tucker, of S. C.
Williams, of Va.
Williams, of N. C.—58.

NAYS.—Messrs.

Adams
Allen, of Mass.
Allen, of N. Y.
Archer, of Md.
Beecher
Bloomfield
Brevard
Brush
Case
Clark
Cly
Cook
Crowell
Cushman
Cuthbert
Dana
Darlington
Dennison
Eddy
Edwards, of Con.
Edwards, of Penn.
Eustis
Fay
Folger
Foot

Forrest
Fuller
Gorham
Gross, of N. Y.
Guyon
Hackley
Hall, of N. Y.
Hemphill
Herrick
Hill
Hobart
Johnson
Kendall
Kent
Kinsley
Lathrop
Little
Livermore
Masley
McCullough
Mallery
Marchand
Meigs
Mercer

Monell
Montgomery
S. Moore
Mosely
Nelson, of Mass.
Fitcher
Rich
Robertson
Rogers
Russ
Sergeant
Silbee
Simpkins
Sloan
Smith, of Md.
Storrs
Street
Strong, of N. Y.
Tomlinson
Upham
Van Rensselaer
Warfield
Whitman
Wood—73.

And the house immediately adjourned, leaving this bill the unfinished business for to-morrow.

[It was about half past 7 o'clock when the house rose after an unpleasant session.]

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS.

IN THE SENATE—February 28. The amendments of the house to the army bill were received and agreed to. Many private bills were passed, and much other business transacted, as will appear in the sequel.

The resolution from the house of representatives, declaring the admission of the state of Missouri into the union, was read a third time; and the question on its final passage was decided as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Barbour, Chandler, Easton, Edwards, Gaillard, Holmes of Maine, Holmes of Miss. Horsey, Hunter, Johnson of Ky. Johnson of Lou. King, of Alb. Lowrie, Morrill, Parrott, Pinkney, Pleasants, Roberts, Southard, Stokes, Talbot, Taylor, Thomas,

Van Dyke, Walker, of Alb. Walker, of Geo. Williams of Miss Williams of Tenn.—28.

NAYS.—Messrs. Dana, Dickerson, King of N. Y. Knight, Lanman, Macon, Mills, Nobis, Otis, Ruggles, Sanford, Smith, Tichenor, Trimble—14.

The senate resumed the consideration of the bill from the house of representatives, "to continue in force an act to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds received in the revolutionary war, and for other purposes," and, on motion, the same was indefinitely postponed.

The bill, from the house of representatives, for the relief of the family of O. H. Perry, was resumed; and, after debate, the bill was ordered to a third reading by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Dana, Dickerson, Edwards, Elliot, Gaillard, Holmes of Maine, Holmes of Miss. Horsey, Hunter, Johnson of Ken. King of N. Y. Knight, Lanman, Lowrie, Mills, Morrill, Otis, Parrott, Pleasants, Sanford, Smith, Southard, Stokes, Talbot, Thomas, Tichenor, Trimble, Van Dyke, Walker of Geo. Williams of Tenn.—31.

NAYS.—Messrs. Eaton, King, of Alb. Macon, Roberts, Ruggles, Taylor, Walker of Alb. Williams of Miss.—3.

And the bill was immediately read a third time and passed.

The amendments of the house of representatives to the bill for the relief of purchasers of public land prior to the 1st day of January, 1820, were taken up and agreed to.

And, having transacted some executive business, the senate adjourned.

March 1. Many bills were variously disposed of—as will appear hereafter. That to provide for the "execution of the laws in the state of Missouri," was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The act from the house about duties on French vessels, with an amendment, was taken up and agreed to and passed, and sent to the other house for concurrence in the amendment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 1. Mr. Hendricks offered a resolution, which had for its purpose the grant of a liberty to certain states to tax the lands of the United States. The house refused to have it read a second time, and would not order it to be printed.

Several bills were passed, or advanced, &c. all which shall be noticed in our next. The great subject, the bankrupt bill, came up—it was debated and ordered to lie on the table, 64 to 58. The appropriation bill was considered, and, after three hours spent thereon, the committee of the whole rose, when the speaker counted the house and found that a quorum was not present: so the house adjourned, after a session of ten hours.

Wholesale. Two hundred and seventy writs have been issued for the branch of the United States bank at Cincinnati, for debts amounting to 1,600,000 dollars.

A load of wood! The citizens of Templeton, Mass. lately presented their pastor, the rev. Mr. Wellington, with a sled load of wood—it measured thirty-nine and 53-128th parts of a cord, and was drawn by eighty-two yoke of oxen. The sled was made for the purpose.

Recommendation! At the commencement of the late war, (says the Washington City Gazette), a very worthy member of congress, was said to have asked the appointment of captain of artillery for one of his friends; and gave, as evidence of fitness for that service—"he is so strong, he can carry the big end of a small cannon himself, alone."

Skating. Three young men lately travelled on skates from Woburn to Boston, a distance of nine miles, in twenty-seven minutes.

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☞ The title page and index for the last volume, accompanies the present number.

For several weeks to come, our pages must be appropriated to the publication and record of interesting papers, domestic and foreign—of which we have a very valuable stock on hand. We shall publish some of the laws passed at the late session of congress.

FLORIDA. Although we have published the Florida treaty, we shall re-insert it, together with its explanations, &c. about the grants of lands, as lately ratified by the president and senate of the United States.

An interesting account of this country has just appeared in the Charleston Courier, which we have laid off for publication. It appears capable of furnishing most of the products of the West Indies, and, no doubt, will soon receive a great augmentation of inhabitants: but we value its possession more as relieving us of bad neighbors, and on account of its harbors, for the defence of our southern frontier.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH. We have the pleasure to publish Mr. Monroe's speech on his second inauguration, as president of the United States. It is a very interesting article; and, though it does not go so far as some wished, or others believe that the state of the country requires, there is evidence in it of a disposition to rest upon our own resources, which, we hope, will be favorably received.

FOREIGN NEWS. It appears that the allied kings are taking a very high ground. Their intentions are clearly developed—the object of an alliance, impiously called "holy," is to keep the people in chains. They summoned the old king of Naples to appear before them to give an account of himself, and be obeyed, as perhaps it was most prudent that he should do so, though the act was derogatory to him. They have also ordered the king of Spain to appear—but we are glad to understand that the cortes have declared that he shall not leave the kingdom. England and France, though really parties to this conspiracy of kings, appear to act with considerable caution. Neither of these powers manifest a disposition to meddle directly with the affairs of Spain or Naples, though each of them has refused to receive the new ministers from the latter. The Portuguese have lately published a spirited manifesto to the sovereigns and nations of Europe.

CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS. It will be seen by a reference to the proceedings of the supreme court, inserted below, that the great question to which the state of Virginia was a party, has been decided unfavorably to the opinion entertained by the legislature of that state, as to the jurisdiction of the court; but in the matter as to the right to dispose of "National lottery tickets," within the states which have laws to regulate lotteries and which gave rise to the controversy, the dignity of the state laws has been maintained.

SUPREME COURT. An interesting question, of general importance, was decided by court, in *Young vs. Bryan*. The plaintiffs below were citizens of

Pennsylvania, the defendant a citizen of Tennessee. The action was brought upon a promissory note indorsed by the defendant. The note was drawn by a citizen of Tennessee, in favor of the defendant: and the question was, whether the drawer and endorser, being citizens of the same state, the holder could sue the endorser in a court of the United States.

The question turned upon the 6th section of the judiciary act.

The court decided in favor of the jurisdiction.

March 2. Mr. justice Johnson delivered the opinion of the court in the case of *Anderson vs. Dunn*, (argued by Mr. Hall for the plaintiff, and by the attorney general and Mr. Jones for the defendant,) in which the judgment of the court below was affirmed; and this court decided, that the warrant issued by the speaker of the house of representatives was a lawful authority, which justified the defendant in arresting and imprisoning the plaintiff.

March 3. Mr. chief justice Marshall delivered the opinion of the court in the case of *Cohens vs. The State of Virginia*, upon the motion made by Mr. Barbour to dismiss the writ of error, argued by that gentleman and Mr. Smyth for the defendant in error, and by Mr. Ogden and Mr. Pinckney for the plaintiff in error. The court sustained its jurisdiction, upon the ground that this court possesses an appellate jurisdiction from the final judgment of the highest court of law or equity of a state having jurisdiction of the particular cause, although such state may be a party to the cause as defendant in error, where is drawn in question the validity of an authority, &c. exercised under the constitution, laws, and treaties of the United States, and the decision of the state court is against the validity of the authority, &c. claimed under the constitution, &c.

March 5. Mr. chief justice Marshall delivered the opinion of the court in the case of *Cohens vs. The State of Virginia*, that the corporation of the city of Washington had no right, under the act of congress authorizing lotteries in that city, to sell the tickets in any state of the union, by the laws of which the sale of tickets, not authorized by an act of the state legislature, are prohibited. The court deemed it unnecessary, in the present case, to express any opinion whether congress could or could not legalize the sale of tickets throughout the union, of a lottery established in the district of Columbia, if the legislative will had been expressed to that effect. The judgment of the state court was therefore affirmed.

Inaugural Speech.

On Monday last, the 5th of March, in the great hall of the house of representatives, which was completely filled with people, chief justice Marshall, administered the bath of office to Mr. Monroe, previous to his entering upon the duties of his second term of service as president of the U. States: After which he delivered the following speech:

Fellow citizens—I shall not attempt to describe the grateful emotions which the new and very distinguished proof of the confidence of my fellow

citizens, evinced by my re-election to this high trust, has excited in my bosom. The approbation which it announces of my conduct, in the preceding term, affords me a consolation which I shall profoundly feel through life. The general accord with which it has been expressed, adds to the great and never-ceasing obligations which it imposes. To merit the continuance of this good opinion, and to carry it with me into my retirement, as the solace of advancing years, will be the object of my most zealous and unceasing efforts.

Having no pretension to the high and commanding claims of my predecessors, whose names are so much more conspicuously identified with our revolution, and who contributed so pre-eminently to promote its success, I consider myself rather as the instrument than the cause of the union which has prevailed in the late election. Insurmounting, in favor of my humble pretensions, the difficulties which so often produce division in like occurrences, it is obvious that other powerful causes, indicating the great strength and stability of our union, have essentially contributed to draw you together. That these powerful causes exist, and that they are permanent, is my fixed opinion: that they may produce a like accord in all questions, touching, however remotely, the liberty, prosperity, and happiness, of our country, will always be the object of my most fervent prayers to the Supreme Author of all good.

In a government which is founded by the people, who possess exclusively the sovereignty, it seems proper that the person who may be placed by their suffrages in this high trust, should declare, on commencing its duties, the principles on which he intends to conduct the administration. If the person, thus elected, has served the preceding term, an opportunity is afforded him to review its principal occurrences, and to give such further explanation respecting them as, in his judgment, may be useful to his constituents. The events of one year have influence on those of another; and, in like manner, of a preceding on the succeeding administration. The movements of a great nation are connected in all their parts. If errors have been committed, they ought to be corrected; if the policy is sound, it ought to be supported. It is by a thorough knowledge of the whole subject that our fellow-citizens are enabled to judge correctly of the past, and to give a proper direction to the future.

Just before the commencement of the last term, the United States had concluded a war with a very powerful nation, on conditions equal and honorable to both parties. The events of that war are too recent, and too deeply impressed on the memory of all, to require a development from me. Our commerce had been, in a great measure, driven from the sea; our Atlantic and inland frontiers were invaded in almost every part; the waste of life along our coast, and on some parts of our inland frontiers, to the defence of which our gallant and patriotic citizens were called, was immense; in addition to which, not less than one hundred and twenty millions of dollars were added at its end to the public debt.

As soon as the war had terminated, the nation, admonished by its events, resolved to place itself in a situation, which should be better calculated to prevent the recurrence of a like evil, and, in case it should recur, to mitigate its calamities. With this view, after reducing our land force to the basis of a peace establishment, which has been further modified since, provision was made for the construction of fortifications at proper points, through the whole extent of our coast, and such an augmen-

tation of our naval force, as should be well adapted to both purposes. The laws, making this provision, were passed in 1815 and 16, and it has been since, the constant effort of the executive, to carry them into effect.

The advantage of these fortifications, and of an augmented naval force, in the extent contemplated, in point of economy, has been fully illustrated, by a report of the board of engineers and naval commissioners, lately communicated to congress, by which it appears, that in an invasion by twenty thousand men, with a correspondent naval force, in a campaign of six months only, the whole expense of the construction of the works would be defrayed by the difference in the sum necessary to maintain the force which would be adequate to our defence with the aid of those works, and that which would be incurred without them. The reason of this difference is obvious. If fortifications are judiciously placed on our great inlets, as distant from our cities, as circumstances will permit, they will form the only points of attack, and the enemy will be detained there by a small regular force, a sufficient time to enable our militia to collect, and repair to that on which the attack is made. A force adequate to the enemy, collected at that single point, with suitable preparation for such others as might be menaced, is all that would be requisite. But, if there were no fortifications, then the enemy might go where he pleased, and, changing his position, and sailing from place to place, our force must be called out and spread in vast numbers along the whole coast, and on both sides of every bay and river, as high up in each as it might be navigable for ships of war. By these fortifications, supported by our navy, to which they would afford like support, we should present to other powers, an armed front from St. Croix to the Sabine, which would protect, in the event of war, our whole coast and interior from invasion; and even in the wars of other powers, in which we were neutral, they would be found eminently useful, as, by keeping their public ships at a distance from our cities, peace and order in them would be preserved, and the government be protected from insult.

It need scarcely be remarked, that these measures have not been resorted to in a spirit of hostility to other powers. Such a disposition does not exist towards any power. Peace and good will have been, and will hereafter be, cultivated with all, and by the most faithful regard to justice. They have been dictated by a love of peace, of economy, and an earnest desire to save the lives of our fellow-citizens from that destruction, and our country from that devastation, which are inseparable from war, when it finds us unprepared for it. It is believed, and experience has shown, that such a preparation is the best expedient that can be resorted to, to prevent war. I add, with much pleasure, that considerable progress has already been made in these measures of defence, and that they will be completed in a few years, considering the great extent and importance of the object, if the plan be zealously and steadily persevered in.

The conduct of the government, in what relates to foreign powers, is always an object of the highest importance to the nation. Its agriculture, commerce, manufactures, fisheries, revenue; in short, its peace, may all be affected by it. Attention is, therefore, due to this subject.

At the period adverted to, the powers of Europe, after having been engaged in long and destructive wars with each other, had concluded a peace, which happily still exists. Our peace with the

power with whom we had been engaged, had also been concluded. The war between Spain and the colonies in South America, which had commenced many years before, was then the only conflict that remained unsettled. This being a contest between different parts of the same community, in which other powers had not interfered, was not affected by their accommodations.

This contest was considered, at an early stage, by my predecessor, a civil war, in which the parties were entitled to equal rights in our ports. This decision, the first made by any power, being formed on great consideration of the comparative strength and resources of the parties, the length of time, and successful opposition made by the colonies, and of all other circumstances on which it ought to depend, was in strict accord with the law of nations. Congress has invariably acted on this principle, having made no change in our relations with either party. Our attitude has, therefore, been that of neutrality between them, which has been maintained by the government with the strictest impartiality. No aid has been afforded to either, nor has any privilege been enjoyed by the one, which has not been equally open to the other party; and every exertion has been made in its power, to enforce the execution of the laws prohibiting illegal equipments, with equal rigor against both.

By this equality between the parties, their public vessels have been received in our ports on the same footing; they have enjoyed an equal right to purchase and export arms, munitions of war, and every other supply—the exportation of all articles whatever, being permitted under laws which were passed long before the commencement of the contest; our citizens have traded equally with both, and their commerce with each has been alike protected by the government.

Respecting the attitude which it may be proper for the United States to maintain hereafter between the parties, I have no hesitation in stating it as my opinion, that the neutrality heretofore observed, should still be adhered to. From the change in the government of Spain, and the negotiation now depending, invited by the cortes and accepted by the colonies, it may be presumed that their differences will be settled on the terms proposed by the colonies. Should the war be continued, the United States, regarding its occurrences, will always have it in their power to adopt such measures respecting it, as their honor and interest may require.

Shortly after the general peace, a band of adventurers took advantage of this conflict, and of the facility which it afforded, to establish a system of buccaneering in the neighboring seas, to the great annoyance of the commerce of the United States, and, as was represented of that of other powers.—Of this spirit, and of its injurious bearing on the United States, strong proofs were afforded, by the establishment at Amelia Island, and the purposes to which it was made instrumental, by this band in 1817, and by the occurrences which took place in other parts of Florida, in 1818, the details of which, in both instances, are too well known to require to be now recited. I am satisfied, had a less decisive course been adopted, that the worst consequences would have resulted from it. We have seen that these checks, decisive as they were, were not sufficient to crush that piratical spirit. Many culprits, brought within our limits, have been condemned to suffer death, the punishment due to that atrocious crime. The decisions of upright and enlightened tribunals fall equally on all, whose crimes

subject them, by a fair interpretation of the law, to its censure. It belongs to the executive not to suffer the executions, under these decisions, to transcend the great purpose for which punishment is necessary. The full benefit of example being secured, policy, as well as humanity, equally forbids that they should be carried further. I have acted on this principle, pardoning those who appear to have been led astray by ignorance of the criminality of the acts they had committed, and suffering the law to take effect on those only, in whose favor, no extenuating circumstances could be urged.

Great confidence is entertained, that the late treaty with Spain, which has been ratified by both the parties, and the ratifications whereof have been exchanged, has placed the relations of the two countries on a basis of permanent friendship. The provision made by it for such of our citizens as have claims on Spain, of the character described, will, it is presumed, be very satisfactory to them; and the boundary which is established between the territories of the parties, westward of the Mississippi, heretofore in dispute, has, it is thought, been settled on conditions just and advantageous to both. But, to the acquisition of Florida, too much importance cannot be attached. It secures to the United States a territory important in itself, and whose importance is much increased by its bearing on many of the highest interests of the union. It opens to several of the neighbouring states a free passage to the ocean, through the province ceded, by several rivers, having their sources high up within their limits. It secures us against all future annoyance from powerful Indian tribes. It gives us several excellent harbors in the Gulf of Mexico for ships of war of the largest size. It covers, by its position in the Gulf, the Mississippi and other great waters within our extended limits, and thereby enables the United States to afford complete protection to the vast and very valuable productions of our whole western country, which find a market through those streams.

By a treaty with the British government, bearing date on the twentieth of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the convention regulating the commerce between the United States and Great Britain, concluded on the third of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, which was about expiring, was revived and continued for the term of ten years from the time of its expiration. By that treaty, also, the differences which had arisen under the treaty of Ghent, respecting the right claimed by the United States for their citizens, to take and cure fish on the coast of his Britannic majesty's dominions in America, with other differences on important interests, were adjusted, to the satisfaction of both parties. No agreement has yet been entered into respecting the commerce between the United States and the British dominions in the West Indies, and on this continent. The restraints imposed on that commerce by Great Britain, and reciprocated by the United States, on a principle of defence, continue still in force.

The negotiation with France for the regulation of the commercial relations between the two countries, which, in the course of the last summer, had been commenced at Paris, has since been transferred to this city, and will be pursued, on the part of the United States, in the spirit of conciliation, and with an earnest desire that it may terminate in an arrangement satisfactory to both parties.

Our relations with the Barbary powers are preserved in the same state, and by the same means,

that were employed when I came into office. As early as 1801, it was found necessary to send a squadron into the Mediterranean, for the protection of our commerce, and no period has intervened, a short term excepted, when it was thought advisable to withdraw it. The great interest which the United States have in the Pacific, in commerce and in the fisheries, have also made it necessary to maintain a naval force there. In disposing of this force, in both instances, the most effectual measures in our power have been taken, without interfering with its other duties, for the suppression of the slave trade, and of piracy, in the neighboring seas.

The situation of the United States, in regard to their resources, the extent of their revenue, and the facility with which it is raised, affords a most gratifying spectacle. The payment of nearly sixty-seven millions of dollars of the public debt, with the great progress made in measures of defence, and in other improvements of various kinds, since the late war, are conclusive proofs of this extraordinary prosperity, especially when it is recollected that these expenditures have been defrayed, without a burthen on the people, the direct tax and excise having been repealed soon after the conclusion of the late war, and the revenue applied to these great objects having been raised in a manner not to be felt. Our great resources, therefore, remain untouched, for any purpose which may affect the vital interests of the nation. For all such purposes they are inexhaustible. They are more especially to be found in the virtue, patriotism, and intelligence, of our fellow-citizens, and in the devotion with which they would yield up, by any just measure of taxation, all their property, in support of the rights and honor of their country.

Under the present depression of prices, affecting all the productions of the country, and every branch of industry proceeding from causes explained on a former occasion, the revenue has considerably diminished; the effect of which has been to compel congress either to abandon these great measures of defence or to resort to loans or internal taxes, to supply the deficiency. On the presumption that this depression, and the deficiency in the revenue arising from it, would be temporary, loans were authorised for the demands of the last and present year. Anxious to relieve my fellow-citizens in 1817, from every burthen which could be dispensed with, and the state of the treasury permitting it, I recommended the repeal of the internal taxes, knowing that such relief was then peculiarly necessary, in consequence of the great exertions made in the late war. I made that recommendation under a pledge that, should the public exigencies require a recurrence to them at any time while I remained in this trust, I would, with equal promptitude, perform the duty which would then be alike incumbent on me. By the experiment now making it will be seen, by the next session of congress, whether the revenue shall have been so augmented as to be adequate to all these necessary purposes. Should the deficiency still continue, and especially should it be probable that it would be permanent, the course to be pursued appears to me to be obvious. I am satisfied that, under certain circumstances, loans may be resorted to with great advantage. I am equally well satisfied, as a general rule, that the demands of the current year, especially in time of peace, should be provided for by the revenue of that year. I have never dreaded, nor have I ever shunned, in any situation in which I have been placed, making

appeals to the virtue and patriotism of my fellow-citizens, well knowing that they could never be made in vain, especially in times of great emergency, or for purposes of high national importance. Independently of the exigency of the case, many considerations of great weight urge a policy having in view a provision of revenue to meet, to a certain extent, the demands of the nation, without relying altogether on the precarious resource of foreign commerce. I am satisfied that internal duties and excises, with corresponding imposts on foreign articles of the same kind, would, without imposing any serious burthens on the people, enhance the price of produce, promote our manufactures, and augment the revenue, at the same time that they made it more secure and permanent.

The care of the Indian tribes within our limits, has long been an essential part of our system, but, unfortunately, it has not been executed in a manner to accomplish all the objects intended by it.— We have treated them as independent nations, without their having any substantial pretension to that rank. The distinction has flattered their pride, retarded their improvement, and, in many instances, paved the way to their destruction. The progress of our settlements westward, supported, as they are, by a dense population, has constantly driven them back, with almost the total sacrifice of the lands which they have been compelled to abandon. They have claims on the magnanimity, and, I may add, on the justice of this nation, which we must all feel. We should become their real benefactors; we should perform the office of their Great Father, the endearing title which they emphatically give to the chief magistrate of our union. Their sovereignty over vast territories should cease, in lieu of which, the right of soil should be secured to each individual, and his posterity, in competent portions, and, for the territory thus ceded by each tribe, some reasonable equivalent should be granted, to be vested in permanent funds for the support of civil government over them, and for the education of their children, for their instruction in the arts of husbandry, and to provide sustenance for them until they could provide it for themselves. My earnest hope is, that congress will digest some plan, founded on these principles, with such improvements as their wisdom may suggest, and carry it into effect as soon as it may be practicable.

Europe is again unsettled, and the prospect of war increasing. Should the flame light up, in any quarter, how far it may extend, it is impossible to foresee. It is our peculiar felicity to be altogether unconnected with the causes which produce this menacing aspect elsewhere. With every power, we are in perfect amity, and it is our interest to remain so, if it be practicable, on just conditions. I see no reasonable cause to apprehend variance with any power, unless it proceed from a violation of our maritime rights. In these contests, should they occur, and to whatever extent they may be carried, we shall be neutral; but, as a neutral power, we have rights which it is our duty to maintain. For light injuries, it will be incumbent on us to seek redress in a spirit of amity, in full confidence that, injuring none, none would, knowingly, injure us.— For more imminent dangers we should be prepared, and it should always be recollected, that such preparation, adapted to the circumstances, and sanctioned by the judgment and wishes of our constituents, cannot fail to have a good effect, in averting dangers of every kind. We should recollect, also, that the season of peace is best adapted to these preparations.

If we turn our attention, fellow-citizens, more immediately to the internal concerns of our country, and more especially to those on which its future welfare depends, we have every reason to anticipate the happiest results. It is now rather more than forty-four years since we declared our independence, and thirty-seven since it was acknowledged. The talents and virtues which were displayed in that great struggle, were a sure presage of all that has since followed. A people, who were able to surmount, in their infant state, such great perils, would be more competent, as they rose into manhood, to repel any which they might meet in their progress. Their physical strength would be more adequate to foreign danger, and the practice of self-government, aided by the light of experience, could not fail to produce an effect, equally salutary, on all those questions connected with the internal organization. These favorable anticipations have been realized. In our whole system, national and state, we have shunned all the defects which unceasingly preyed on the vitals, and destroyed the ancient republics. In them, there were distinct orders, a nobility and a people, or the people governed in one assembly. Thus, in the one instance, there was a perpetual conflict between the orders in society for the ascendancy, in which the victory of either terminated in the overthrow of the government, and the ruin of the state. In the other, in which the people governed in a body, and whose dominions seldom exceeded the dimensions of a county in one of our states, a tumultuous and disorderly movement, permitted only a transitory existence. In this great nation, there is, but one order, that of the people, whose power, by a peculiarly happy improvement of the representative principle, is transferred from them without impairing, in the slightest degree, their sovereignty, to bodies of their own creation, and to persons elected by themselves, in the full extent necessary for all the purposes of free, enlightened, and efficient government. The whole system is elective, the complete sovereignty being in the people, and every officer, in every department, deriving his authority from, and being responsible to them for his conduct.

Our career has corresponded with this great outline. Perfection in our organization could not have been expected in the outset, either in the national or state governments, or in tracing the line between their respective powers. But no serious conflict has arisen, nor any contest, but such as are managed by argument, and by a fair appeal to the good sense of the people; and many of the defects, which experience had clearly demonstrated, in both governments, have been remedied. By steadily pursuing this course, in this spirit, there is every reason to believe that our system will soon attain the highest degree of perfection, of which human institutions are capable, and that the movement, in all its branches, will exhibit such a degree of order and harmony, as to command the admiration and respect of the civilized world.

Our physical attainments have not been less eminent. Twenty-five years ago the river Mississippi was shut up, and our western brethren had no outlet for their commerce. What has been the progress since that time? The river has not only become the property of the United States from its source to the ocean, with all its tributary streams, (with the exception of the upper part of the Red river only), but Louisiana, with a fair and liberal boundary on the western side, and the Floridas on the eastern, have been ceded to us. The United

States now enjoy the complete and uninterrupted sovereignty over the whole territory from St. Croix to the Sabine. New states, settled from among ourselves, in this, and in other parts, have been admitted into our union, in equal participation in the national sovereignty with the original states. Our population has augmented in an astonishing degree, and extended in every direction. We now, fellow-citizens, comprise within our limits the dimensions and faculties of a great power, under a government possessing all the energies of any government ever known to the old world, with an utter incapacity to oppress the people.

Entering, with these views, the office which I have just solemnly sworn to execute with fidelity, and to the utmost of my ability, I derive great satisfaction from a knowledge that I shall be assisted in the several departments by the very enlightened and upright citizens, from whom I have received so much aid in the preceding term. With full confidence in the continuance of that candor, and generous indulgence, from my fellow-citizens, at large, which I have heretofore experienced, and, with a firm reliance on the protection of Almighty God, I shall forthwith commence the duties of the high trust to which you have called me.

North West Coast.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, JAN. 25.

Senate Chamber, Jan. 20, 1821.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton—The enclosed communication, which I have received from Mr. Robinson, I take the liberty of forwarding to you, with a request, that you will insert it in the National Intelligencer. The important information it contains, will, I am persuaded, be highly acceptable to your readers.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

JNO. H. EATON.

Washington City, Jan. 15, 1821.

Since the invention of the mariners' compass, and the improvements in ship-building, voyages of discovery have been undertaken and executed under the auspices of several nations. The result may be considered of the highest importance to the human race.

The discovery and settlement of the American continent, by a civilized people, forms an epoch in historic annals, more interesting to the family of mankind, than any we have upon record.

Although the nations of Europe have made, and are still making, efforts to obtain a correct knowledge of the coasts of the new world, yet much remains to be done; and we humbly think that the fame and interests of the republic of the U. States are as deeply involved in this subject, as any other nation in the civilized world.

As yet, we are indebted for our knowledge of the continent of America, to other nations than our own. Among the celebrated navigators who occupy a distinguished place in history, Cook, Anson, Vancouver, &c. are the boast of England, and reflect immortal honor on the sovereigns and enlightened statesmen who patronized their voyages.

France speaks with pride of her enterprising Peyrouse. The measures she adopted to ascertain his fate, as well as the sympathy of mankind, for the loss of so able a navigator, evince the high regard in which his character and talents were held.

The Portuguese and Spaniards, as well as the Dutch and Russians, have emulated each other in

equipping expeditions for the circumnavigation of the globe, and more particularly, for exploring the north-west coast of America.

The discoveries of Cook, on the North-West Coast, were of limited extent, nor had he time to explore, with precision, even those parts which he did visit.

Peyrouse was in a similar situation with Cook; he passed merely in view of the coast, but was rarely able to approach it, in consequence of foggy weather. His observations chiefly apply to the Port des Francaise, (at which place he delayed some time) and to the rest of the coast as far south as Monterey; but, even that space, he had scarcely any communication with the shore.

Cook, after leaving the Sandwich Islands, proceeded for the N. W. Coast, and made the land in latitude 44, north, and thence went to Nootka, but even Cook gives us little or no information of the coast.

A navigator of the name of Dixon, has given us some loose and general accounts upon the subject; but, as he was a mere fur trader, and only visited those places where peltry of the best quality could be procured, we derive little information from him.

The viceroy of Mexico, in the year 1775, ordered three small vessels, with experienced navigators, to proceed from the port of San Blas, and to explore the North West Coast. Obstinate winds, and foggy weather, prevented them from making any observations until they reached lat. 41, north, where they entered a port which they called Trinity.

They extol, in extravagant language, the beauty of the country, and its benign climate. They proceeded from Trinity to lat. 47½ north, and mention having found there an excellent port. From thence they went as far north as 58, but made very superficial examinations of the coast. They touched, on their return voyage, at Port St. Francis, in lat. 38, 18, near which they entered a large bay, well sheltered from the north and south-west, and where they saw the *mouth of a large river*, but had not time to explore it.

They returned to San Blas in October 1775, without having made any discoveries that merit particular notice.

Another expedition sailed from San Blas in 1779, and proceeded as far north as 60, but returned without making any important discoveries. Indeed, from the imperfect manner those expeditions were equipped, and the want of skill in those who conducted them, much was not to be expected.

Vancouver's voyage has afforded additional lights on the subject, but they are better calculated to awaken, than to satisfy curiosity; and, indeed, he, as well as all preceding navigators on the N. W. coast of America, have entirely neglected the examination of that part of the coast, which most particularly interests the United States. I allude to the space between lat. 42 and 49. It is that part of the coast to which the present observations are principally intended to apply.

Should a voyage of discovery be undertaken by the government of the United States, on the principles hereafter suggested, I hope the whole coast, from lat. 42 to the highest latitude of practical navigation on the N. W. coast, will be accurately explored. Because I feel well assured that such an undertaking would not only redound to the fame of our country, and to that of the individuals entrusted with the enterprize, but would produce incalculable advantages to the commerce and prosperity of the United States.

In looking over the best map of Mexico, and the N. W. coast of America, we find that from lat. 42, to the mouth of Columbia river, and to the straits of Juan de Fuca, the whole coast is represented as destitute of any good bays; and no river of any consequence, except the Columbia, is laid down in the charts. This may, in some degree, be accounted for, from the circumstances before suggested; that the coast has never been closely examined; but the following facts will show, that the coast in question, is worthy of the serious and prompt attention of our government.

During the time I remained in Mexico, in 1816, a copy of an important manuscript was furnished me by one of the revolutionary chiefs, for the express purpose of being communicated to our government. This document, as well as my other papers, was lost, by the circumstances which are detailed in my volume of the Memoirs of the Mexican Revolution; but the important contents of the papers in question, are still fresh in my recollection.

The Spaniards have several missionary establishments on the coast of Old and New California, whence one or two friars are annually dispatched to the interior of the country to convert the Indians to the Christian doctrine, and to obtain topographical information of those regions. Some of those friars were men of great enterprize and perseverance, and have displayed, in their reports, much profound observation on the country they traversed, particularly on its productions, animal and vegetable, and on the lakes and rivers with which it abounds. This valuable information was transmitted with great care to the city of Mexico, and there locked up in the ecclesiastical archives, except such portion of it as the archbishop of Mexico thought proper to communicate to the viceroy.

In the years 1810 and 11, two friars made an excursion up the river Colorado. This noble river discharges itself in the Gulf of California, about the latitude 32, 40. The bar at its mouth has 6 to 9 fathoms water on it, and the river may be ascended with a line of battle ship at least one hundred miles. The friars followed the course of this river nearly six hundred and fifty miles; they found the current gentle, with scarcely any impediments to its navigation by large vessels nearly the whole distance. Several fine streams emptied into the Colorado, but they did not explore their sources. They state the principal source of the Colorado, to be in the Rocky or Snowy Mountains, between latitude 40 and 41. The description they give of the country through which the Colorado flows, would induce the reader to believe that it is the finest region in the Mexican empire. They represent the banks of the river as being, in many places, one hundred feet above its surface; that the whole country is a forest of majestic trees, and that they had never seen such exuberant vegetation. When they came to the ridge of mountains where the Colorado has its source, they proceeded a few miles on the eastern declivity of the ridge, and, to their astonishment, found several streams pursuing a course nearly opposite to these, on the western side of the ridge. I presume, from the descriptions of the friars, that the streams which thus excited their surprise, were the head waters of the Arkansas, La Platte, and some others of our great rivers, which have their sources in those regions.

The friars spent several days on the eastern side of the ridge—they passed over six distinct rivers, all of which, they say, were of considerable depth and width—they met several roving bands of In-

dians, who treated them with kindness, and conducted them, by a short rout, on their return, over the ridge to the river Colorado. The distance between the sources of the respective rivers on each side of the ridge, they represent as very trifling, not exceeding 22 or 25 leagues. They represent the ridge as full of deep ravines, and have no doubt that it would be easy to open a water communication by canals, between the rivers before mentioned. They gave a glowing description of the beauty of the country, comparing it to the hills and vales of Andalusia and Grenada! They dwell particularly on the mildness of the climate, and recommended the immediate establishment there of two missionaries.

The original intention of the two friars, was to return to Monterey by descending the Colorado, but learning from the Indians that, at a short distance to the west, there were two other rivers as large as the Colorado, they determined on exploring the country, and accordingly, after travelling two days, they came to a spacious lake, which they described to be about forty leagues in circumference; from this lake issued two fine rivers. They descended what they considered the largest stream, whose general course was about W. N. W. After descending about fifty leagues, they represented the river to be deep, and in many places, a mile in width. They continued their rout until the river discharged itself on the coast of California, at about the latitude 43 30. They state the bar at the mouth of the river to have on at least twenty feet water. They procured a large canoe from the Indians, and went leisurely along the coast until they reached Monterey. On their route, they discovered several fine harbors and deep bays, which they describe as far superior to the port of Monterey. It is possible, some portion of the remarks of these friars may not be correct, but of the fidelity of their general statements, I have no doubt, particularly as to the important fact of their having descended a river which disembogues on the California coast, at the latitude before mentioned.

One of these friars, in the year 1812, was sent from Monterey to Mexico, with despatches to the archbishop. On his route from San Blas to the city of Mexico, he was intercepted by a party of revolutionists, and was sent, with his papers, to the head quarters of the patriots. It was a copy of those papers that was put into my hands.

By the treaty recently made between the United States and Spain, the southern limits of our republic, on the Pacific ocean, will be found some where between the latitude 41 and 42 N. The first object which, I presume, will occupy the attention of our government, will be, to send an exploring party by land, conducted by able officers, to examine the tract of country from the head waters of the Red River and the Arkansas, to the coast of California, and if it should be found that a river, as before described, has its source, and discharges itself within our territory, it requires no gift of prophecy to predict that this section of our country will become highly important.

During the time that an expedition by land is occupied in topographical investigations, could not one or more ships of our navy be dispatched on a voyage of discovery, and in the first instance, to survey accurately the range of coast from our southern to our northern boundary. After accomplishing this essential object, they may proceed along the North West Coast to the extremities of our continent, pass over to the Asiatic coast, and thence shape their course for the Indian Archipelago, car-

rying our star-spangled banner among a people with whom the civilized world has scarcely yet had any intercourse.—These Indian Islands offer an immense field for American enterprise. They contain upwards of fifteen millions of inhabitants, and cover a space of near five millions of square miles.

Great Britain, and the other European nations, are just beginning to traffic with them; our citizens will soon be among them.

If the United States select a proper site for a town, on the Pacific ocean, any where between the latitudes 42 and 49, it would speedily become a great commercial emporium. It is not merely that the advantages of the fur trade would be there immediately concentrated, but a traffic would be opened with Asia, with Japan, the Phillipine Isles, and with the whole Indian Archipelago. The climate on the Pacific coast, within the before mentioned latitudes, is much milder than the parallel latitudes on the Atlantic, and of course, offers a delightful residence for man; and if the fertility of the soil corresponds with the statements we have received, there is no part of our republic where European emigrants would be more likely to settle than in the country lying between the Pacific Ocean and the head waters of Arkansas and Red River. A chain of military posts, from the two last rivers to our town on the Pacific Ocean, would not only give us the command of the Indian fur trade in those regions, but would open an internal communication, the importance of which would be every day augmenting. The inhabitants of New Mexico would speedily awake from the torpor in which they have been so long, and would flock to our posts and to our establishments on the Pacific Ocean for purposes of traffic. A thousand objects of commerce, of which neither the merchant or manufacturer at present contemplate, would arise, in proportion as those regions became settled by a civilized people, under a liberal government. This is a subject fruitful of important reflections. But my object in this memoir, is merely to excite attention to the matter. I shall merely draw outlines, and leave to the reader to form his own conclusions.

Exclusive of the preceding suggestions, there are other considerations of no ordinary character, which appear to me to urge the policy and necessity of our government fixing on a place on the Pacific Ocean, for a commercial and military post.

It would afford our merchant vessels and our navy, shelter and security, the want of which has already been seriously felt by our citizens, whose enterprise has led them to the Pacific Ocean.

It would cause our flag to be respected over regions where, ere long, we may have to act a conspicuous part.

The government of Russia has already planted her standard to the north and to the south of our acknowledged territories on the Pacific Ocean.—The imperial eagle is displayed on the fort at Norfolk Sound, in lat. 57—a fortification, mounting 100 pieces of heavy cannon, is there erected. About the lat. 38 degrees, 40 minutes, at a place called Badogo Point, the Russians have recently formed an establishment.

The government of Spain has not possessed means to dispossess the Russians of these establishments, but she has, at various times, made strong remonstrances to the court of Russia on the subject.

The encroachments of Russia, on the American continent at Norfolk Sound, may have been supported by the same plausible prettexts which Great Britain had used on several occasions, viz: that the

country was unoccupied by Spain or any other civilized people, and that the right of Spain over all the north west coast of America, was merely nominal, or very questionable. Without discussing the force or fallacy of these arguments, there can be no question that the Russian settlement at Bodega Point, is within the universally acknowledged territory of New Spain.

It is well known, that of late years, the Russian cabinet have been anxiously endeavoring to obtain from Spain a cession of territory on the north west coast, and indeed, it has been said, that a treaty to that effect was actually made, but, for some reasons not generally known, it has not yet been carried into effect.

There is no circumstance which has excited more indignation among the Mexican people, than that of the Russians having made an establishment at Bodega Point, and if the Mexican revolutionists had succeeded in their struggle for independence, one of the first acts of the new government would have been the expulsion of the Russians from that coast.

Whatever may have been the views of the Russian cabinet in making these establishments in America, I do not conceive it a point of much consequence to discuss, because even if those views were political, or merely commercial, we have it completely in our power to render them abortive, by simply forming the establishment before suggested, any where between the latitude 42 and 49.

The enterprize of our citizens would, in a very few years, insure to us the traffic in the fur trade, which the Russians have hitherto enjoyed with the savages on the N. W. coast. The Russians would soon abandon establishments when they ceased to be lucrative; and when they beheld the civilized population of America spreading along the coasts of the Pacific Ocean, and covering the territories between that ocean and the Rocky Mountains, the dreams of Russian ambition (if any were ever indulged) on our continent, would soon be dispelled.

To form an establishment, as before suggested, would not, in my humble opinion, be attended with any new or extraordinary demands on our treasury.

The employment of one or two of our ships of war, at present in commission, would cause little extra expense for the object in question. But, even admitting that a few hundred thousand dollars would be expended, of what importance is it, when compared to the magnitude of the objects to be accomplished? Can our public vessels be better employed than in a survey of our coasts, and in voyages of discovery? How many of our gallant officers would rejoice at an opportunity of seeing opened to their exertions a new path to fame? How many men of science would cheerfully embark in such expeditions?

Can a portion of our military be better employed than in exploring our newly acquired territories? How many of our brave officers would be proud of being appointed on such an expedition? How many naturalists and scientific men would cheerfully, at their own expense, accompany such an expedition?

I am perfectly aware that, in these days of retrenchment, any proposition that bears the features of new expenses, will be frowned on by some of our rigid economists; but, as the object suggested is one in which I humbly conceive the interests of our country, commercially and politically, are deeply involved, I flatter myself, the hints I have thus cursorily thrown out, will attract the consideration

of our government and our citizens, and have their due weight at the present, or at some future period.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM DAVIS ROBINSON.

To the hon. JOHN H. EATON.

THE NORTH-WEST COAST.

Doubts are entertained, by intelligent citizens, with whom we have conversed, of the policy and propriety of a disclosure, at this time, of the advantages which may probably result to the U. States from the possession of an extent of coast on the Pacific. We were not aware, at the time of publishing Mr. Robinson's Memoir, that the subject had been brought before the government several years ago, and that it had so far met with a favorable consideration, that the two frigates, *Guerriere* and *Java*, to be placed under the command of commodore Porter, were selected to explore the north western quarter of our country. Nor were we informed, as we now are, that Mr. R. had had access to the documents which had produced this determination, one of which, in justice to the officer with whom the plan originated, is subjoined. This memoir was never intended for publication, and, although he may, as regards himself, feel the necessity, nothing but the circumstances above alluded to, could convince him of the propriety of now making it public. If there be any credit due, be it to whom it may belong. The plan, as proposed by commodore Porter, has been acted on as far as the public interest would seem to require.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1815.

SIR:—Prompted by the desire of serving my country, and of using every effort for her honor and glory, unaided by the counsel or by the countenance of those high in authority, I come forward, a solitary individual, to suggest a plan of equal importance to any that has been undertaken by any nation, at any period, for enlarging the bounds of science, adding to the knowledge of men, and to the fame of the nation. But, without further preface, I propose to you to undertake a voyage of discovery to the north and south Pacific Oceans.

It may, at first view, appear strange, that at this late period, a voyage should be proposed, with a view to new discoveries; but let it be remembered, that so late as 1803, Russia fitted out two ships with this object in view, which expedition attracted the attention of the whole world—afforded important results—and the voyage of G. H. Von Langsdorff must be read with interest by all. Every nation has successively contributed in this way but us; we have profited by their labors; we have made no efforts of our own. Even the Dutch and Portuguese have shown a degree of enterprize, which has not been equalled by us, and when their sovereigns and nations shall otherwise have been forgotten, the voyages of their navigators will immortalize them. To the voyages of Juiros, Mendana, and others, the Spanish nation owes its chief fame; and the voyages of Cook, Anson, Vancouver, &c. are the greatest boasts of England. The loss of La Perouse has proved to the world, how much they were interested in his fate, and the measures adopted by France, relating to him, during a period of anarchy, serve to show the pride and feeling of the nation. All nations, for La Perouse, envy France, and all mankind deplore him. He had much to do—did much—and left much undone. Ships were sent in search of him, and of other objects, and failed from various causes. Of the objects pointed out to him for investigation, many are still left for

others to investigate; and many interesting points in geography and science, still remain undetermined.

The most important features of Cook's voyages are descriptions of islands, and people which had been long before visited by the Spaniards and others—and, although that navigator has immortalized himself, his nation, and every man of the expedition, he has given us no new discoveries. The same may be said of Vancouver—yet the voyages of both will be read with interest, and will undoubtedly be of great utility to those which follow them. Minute as they may appear, there are yet great extents of ocean that have never been traversed by ships, and innumerable islands, of which we have only traditionary accounts. There are nations on this globe not known to civilized man, or, if known, known but imperfectly.

We, sir, are a great and rising nation. We have higher objects in view than the mere description of an island, which has been seen by others—the mere ascertaining the trade that may be carried on with a tribe of Indians. We possess a country, whose shores are washed by the Atlantic and the Pacific—a country on which the sun shines the greater part of his round—a country on which all the world have turned their eyes—and a country in which even monarchs have sought a refuge—of whose extent, resources and inhabitants, we are ourselves ignorant. We border on Russia, on Japan, on China—our trade is now of sufficient importance there to attract the attention, and excite the cupidity of an enemy. We border on islands which bear the same relation to the north-west coast, as those of the West Indies bear to the Atlantic states: islands, the chief of which are friendly in the utmost degree to our traders, without any knowledge of the nation to which they belong.—Other nations have there been represented by their ships, our's never. Others have contributed to meliorate their situation, and to introduce civilization amongst them, we have profited by their philanthropy, without having made any return—we have reaped all the advantages of the labors of others, and gratitude and duty now call loudly on us to add to their store.

The important trade of Japan has been shut against every nation except the Dutch, who, by the most abject and servile means, secured a monopoly. Other nations have made repeated attempts at an intercourse with that country, but, from a jealousy in the government, and from other causes, (among which may be named a want of manly dignity on the part of the negotiators), they have all failed. Great changes have since taken place in the world—changes which may have affected even Japan; the time may be favorable, and it would be a glory, beyond that acquired by any other nation, for us, a nation of only forty years standing, to beat down their rooted prejudices—secure to ourselves a valuable trade, and make that people known to the world.

The same views may be had in regard to China, and if no results should be obtained, superior to those produced by the mission of lord Macartney, we shall have an opportunity, by a display of our ships, to raise ourselves in the estimation of a people who know us now only as merchants.

Various other objects could be effected in this voyage. My views are general: the whole world is embraced in them. Let us visit those parts that have been perfectly explored; search out those of which we have only traditionary accounts, and traverse those parts of the ocean over which a ship

has never passed. Let men of science be employed by the different societies of America, to accompany the expedition, and suffer no means to be left untried by which we may profit.

Every thing now favors the object. The world is at peace. We have come honorably out of two naval wars: we have ships which require little or no additional expense—officers who will soon require employ, and who would be greatly benefitted by the experience; men of talents, in every part of the United States, who would take pride in placing their nation on an eminence with others.

An expedition, connected with the one by sea, might also be undertaken by land to the Pacific, and pursuing a course different from that followed by others. On arriving at the Pacific, they might be landed farther north or south, and return.

Washington might be made a first meridian for the United States, and the longitude of the discoveries made, calculated therefrom. Nations, undertaking similar expeditions, have invariably thought it necessary to ask passports from others for the ships. It would be well, perhaps, to consider whether the United States are not now in a state to undertake this voyage, without the aid of such passports.

With the highest respect, I have the honor to be your very obedient servant,

D. PORTER.

His excellency JAMES MADISON,
President of the United States.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

March 2. The following bills, from the house of representatives, were severally read a third time and passed, and those amended, returned for concurrence in the amendments, viz:

The bill further to regulate the entry of merchandise imported into the U. States from any adjacent territory, with the amendments: The bill to extend the time for issuing and locating military land warrants to officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army.

The senate took up, in committee of the whole, Mr. *Morril* in the chair, the bill to provide for the due execution of the laws of the union, in the state of Missouri; and having, after some discussion, filed the blank therein (with \$1200, as the salary of the judge of the district), the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1821, was considered in committee of the whole, Mr. *Holmes* of Maine, in the chair, was amended, (not materially), passed and returned to the other house for concurrence in the amendments.

The bill to release French ships and vessels entering the ports of the U. States, prior to the 30th day of June, 1820, from the operation of the act entitled "an act to impose a new tonnage duty on French ships and vessels," was taken up.

The amendment offered to the bill yesterday by Mr. *King*, of N. Y. to authorize the president of the United States, in case of the signature of any treaty or convention with the French government, on the subject of trade and navigation, to suspend, by proclamation, until the end of the next session of congress, the operation of the act of last session of congress, imposing a new tonnage duty on French vessels, and to suspend, in like manner, all other duties on French vessels or goods—was agreed to.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading, as amended, and was subsequently passed and returned to the other house for concurrence in the said amendment.

The bill to authorize the president of the United States to take possession of East and West Florida, and to establish a temporary government therein, passed through a committee of the whole, was ordered to be engrossed, was afterwards read a third time, passed, and sent to the other house for concurrence.

The following bills were also severally considered in committee of the whole, were subsequently engrossed and passed, and sent to the house of representatives for concurrence, viz:

The bill supplemental to the act authorizing the laying out and marking a road from Wheeling, on the Ohio, to the Mississippi. [The bill directs that the road shall be so run as to touch the seats of government of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.]

The bill to amend the act supplementary to the act of 1799, to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage.

March 3. The business before the senate having been nearly completed—

Mr. Barbour, of Virginia, submitted to the senate, through the secretary thereof, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of the senate be presented to John Gaillard, for the impartial, able and dignified manner in which he has discharged the duties of president of the senate during the present session.*

The question being put by the secretary, the resolution was agreed to unanimously; when

The president rose and addressed the senate as follows:

Gentlemen—In the approbation of my conduct as presiding officer, expressed by this honorable body—by those with whom I have been so long and so happily associated—for many of whom I entertain a warm and personal attachment, and for all a sincere respect and esteem—I have received an ample and gratifying reward for the solicitude I have felt to merit their favorable opinion. If various and repeated acts of kindness; if an indulgent and liberal support in the discharge of my official duties, present claims on gratitude—then am I largely and truly your debtor; and the more especially so, when it may be emphatically added, that, whatever of public consideration I may enjoy, if indeed I possess any, has been derived more, much more, from the confidence and favor you have bestowed on me, than from any merit of my own. Under such strong obligations, which will ever be recollected and acknowledged with pride and pleasure, I now tender to you, gentlemen, collectively, as well as individually, my grateful thanks; wishing you a safe and happy return to your homes and families and the enjoyment of health, happiness and prosperity.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, March 1. The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting sundry statements in relation to the mint of the United States; which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

The speaker laid before the house the following message, yesterday received from the president of the U. States, by the hands of his secretary, viz:

*It may be here proper to mention, that the vice president of the United States, who is, ex officio, president of the senate, has not attended during the session, on account of severe indisposition.

To the senate and house of representatives of the United States:

I herewith transmit to congress certain extracts, and a copy of letters, received by the secretary of state from the marshal of the United States for the eastern district of Virginia, in relation to the execution of the act of 14th March, 1820, to provide for taking the fourth census, together with the answers returned to that marshal by the secretary of state. As the time within which the assistants of the marshals can legally make their returns expired on the first Monday of the present month, it would appear by the information from the marshal at Richmond, that the completion of the fourth census, as it respects the eastern district of Virginia, will have been defeated, not only as it regards the period contemplated by law, but during the whole of the current year, unless congress, to whom the case is submitted, should, by an act of the present session, allow further time for making the returns in question.

As connected with this subject, it is also submitted for the consideration of congress, how far the marshals ought to be liable to the payment of postage on the conveyance of the papers, concerning the census and manufactures, by the mail. In one instance, it has already been ascertained that this item of contingent expense will amount to nearly a moiety of the compensation of the marshal for the whole of his services. If the marshals are to be relieved from this charge, provision will be necessary by law, either for the admission of it in their accounts, or the refunding of it by the respective postmasters.

JAMES MONROE.

February 28, 1821.

The message and documents were referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. Butler, of Lou. from the committee on private land claims, to whom had been referred the bill from the senate confirming the title of the marquis de Maison Rouge to a tract of three square leagues of land in Louisiana, reported the same without amendment; and the bill was committed to a committee of the whole house. [We are requested to state that this bill was examined deliberately in the committee on private land claims, and that the committee was unanimous, as many as were present, in favor of the bill.—*Nat. Int.*]

Mr. Phelps, from a select committee, delivered in the following report:

The select committee to whom was referred the investigation of the affairs of the post office department, according to order, have had the same under examination, and beg leave to submit to the house the following report, in part: That, immediately after their appointment, they commenced a performance of their duties, and believed it would be in their power to effect an extensive investigation. They began an enquiry into several important subjects, which the state of health of several members of the committee compelled them to abandon. They have recently devoted their attention entirely to such enquiries as offered a fair prospect of termination during the present session of congress.

When it is recollected that the transactions of this department embrace a period of many years, and extend to almost every part of our country, it will be obvious that obstacles would occur in the investigation of them, which could be surmounted only by an expensive and protracted enquiry.

The committee never entertained a belief that, during the present session of congress, they should

be able to review, in a manner satisfactory to themselves, or the house, the quarterly receipts and expenditures of this department. This service the law requires of the accounting officers of the government, when the proper vouchers are exhibited by the postmaster general, and which, by law, he is bound to render quarterly.

The following subjects have been investigated by the committee:

1. The expenditure of public money by the department, for transporting the mail from Washington city to Fredericksburg, in the years 1814, 1815 and 1816.

2. Whether duplicates of all contracts made by this department, and all proposals respecting them, have been lodged with the comptroller of the treasury or not.

3. Whether the postmaster general has, once in three months, rendered to the secretary of the treasury, a quarterly account of all receipts and expenditures of the department or not.

4. Whether the postmaster general has paid into the treasury of the United States the balances due from him, as the law requires, or not.

5. Whether the public money was not loaned to Benjamin Tallmadge and John G. Jackson.

6. Whether the postmaster general, in his annual reports to congress, of the contracts made by his department, has reported them conformably with law, or not.

7. Whether he has annually reported to congress all contracts made by his department, or not.

The evidence, in relation to these several subjects of enquiry, consists of the original applications to transport the mail from Washington city to Fredericksburg, during the years 1814, 1815 and 1816, a copy from the original list of bids, as furnished by the postmaster general, and official documents.

The evidence, in connection with the several heads, is referred to numerically.

In reference to the first head of enquiry, the committee find that, in the month of September, 1813, a contract was made by the department with four persons, believed to be entirely responsible for transporting the mail from Washington city to Fredericksburg, during the years 1814, 1815 and 1816, for the sum of \$3,300 per annum, amounting in the whole to the sum of \$9,900; a part of which contract was afterwards transferred to another person. No farther contract, embracing the same route and period, have been discovered in the list of the contracts, duplicates of which have been returned to the comptroller of the treasury, or been furnished to the committee by the post office department; but it appears that a sum, considerably larger than that stipulated by the above contract, has been paid for the service in question, on behalf of the United States. The reason assigned for this additional expenditure by the postmaster general, is, the occurrence of a change in the mode of transporting the mail, alleged to have been rendered necessary by the war, and to have been adopted in obedience to the direction of a superior authority. The sum paid under this variation of arrangement, for the three years above mentioned, appears from the returns of the treasury to have been \$31,551 52, of which amount \$16,150 81, were paid for the year 1816. These entries are alleged by the postmaster general to furnish an erroneous exhibit of the real expenditure, resulting from the manner of making up the returns to the treasury, in which various sums paid to the same person, though for different services, are comprehended in the same

entry. Thus, from the account in detail on the books of the post office department, the whole sum paid for the transportation of the mail from Washington to Fredericksburg, for the year 1816, appears to be \$8,915 45, instead of \$16,150 81, as shewn by the returns to the treasury. The committee have no time or opportunity to obtain testimony in relation to the facts connected with the subject. They submit the documentary evidence they have collected, numbered from 1 to 11, the letter of the postmaster general to the committee, and two extracts, marked A and B, from the books of the post office department, verified by the chief clerk of that department.

In relation to the second head of enquiry, the committee find that duplicates of all contracts, and proposals respecting them, have not been lodged with the comptroller, as is required by law. Documents No. 12 and 13, and letter of the postmaster general.

In relation to the third head of enquiry, it appears that the postmaster general has not rendered his accounts to the treasury department for settlement, to a later period than the 31st day of March, 1819. Reference to documents No. 14 and 15, and the explanation on this subject offered by the letter of the postmaster general.

In relation to the fourth head of enquiry, it appears that the balance due from the post office department to the department of the treasury, amounted, on the 1st day of January, 1819, to the sum of \$653,491 99, which includes all money then on hand, and debts due to the post office department; the amount of which the committee have no documents to ascertain. Reference to documents No. 16, 17, and the letter of the postmaster general, accompanying his report of debtors to his department.

In reference to the fifth head of enquiry, no evidence has been obtained by the committee. It will be found embraced, however, by the explanation contained in the letter of the postmaster general, which, on this point, was satisfactory to the committee.

In relation to the sixth head of enquiry, the committee, by adverting to several annual reports of contracts, made to congress by the postmaster general, find that the dates and duration of those contracts are not reported, which the law, in express terms, requires. As these reports are to be found in the clerk's office, the committee considered it to be unnecessary to swell their report with them.

In relation to the seventh head of enquiry, the committee find that the postmaster general has not made a report to congress of the contracts made by his department in the year 1818, until after the commencement of the present investigation. See document No. 18, and letter of the postmaster general to the committee.

The committee have contented themselves with submitting the above brief statement of the objects to which their enquiries have been directed, together with the connected evidence and explanations for the information of the house, without suggesting any resolution or act for its adoption.

The report was, with the documents accompanying the same, referred to a committee of the whole, and ordered to be printed.

After disposing of the bankrupt bill, by laying it on the table, as noticed in our last—

The bill from the senate to extend the time for unloading vessels arriving from foreign ports in certain cases, was read twice and ordered to be read

a third time to-day, and was accordingly read the third time and passed.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. *Edwards*, of Con. in the chair, on the bill making appropriations for the military establishment for the year 1821.

Considerable debate took place on the item of appropriation for fortifications. Mr. *Smith*, of Md. moved, by instruction of the committee of ways and means, to fill the blank for that object with 172,000 dollars. Mr. *Newton* moved to fill the blank with 300,000 dollars.

After a debate of more than three hours—

The question was taken on Mr. *Newton's* motion, and there were,

For the motion	21
Against it	63

A quorum not having voted—

The committee rose and reported the fact. The speaker, having counted the house, announced that there was not a quorum present: and

The house adjourned, after a session of nearly ten hours.

It is a strong evidence of the exhaustion of the physical powers of the members of congress by the contracted sittings of the present session, that the house of representatives was obliged to terminate its sitting last evening by an adjournment, because a quorum was not present.—*Nat. Int.*

Friday, March 2. Mr. *Nelson*, from the committee of foreign affairs, to whom was referred the senate's bill providing for the adjudication of claims under the Spanish treaty, reported the same without amendment; and it was referred to the committee of the whole, to whom had been referred the bill of this house on the same subject.

The house then proceeded to the consideration of the following resolution, which was yesterday submitted by Mr. *Little*:

Resolved, That the president of the U. S. be requested to lay before this house, at the next session of congress, a system of revenue that shall meet all the expenses of the government, without the aid of loans, and suggest such reductions, which, in his opinion, are least prejudicial to the public interest, as will bring the expenditures within the actual receipts of the treasury.

Mr. *F. Johnson*, of Ky. after debate, moved to lay it on the table, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. *Mallery*, after adverting to a late decision of the attorney general under the pension law, offered the following joint resolution for consideration:

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the secretary of war be, and he hereby is, authorized to restore to the pension lists any person who may have been, or shall be, stricken from the pension list, on the evidence of such person's schedule, agreeable to the act of the 1st of May, 1820, in addition to the pension law of 1818, whenever the secretary of war shall be satisfied, by other or additional evidence, that such person is in such reduced circumstances as to come within the provisions of the aforesaid acts.

Laid on the table.

The amendment of the senate to the bill to amend the act of the last session laying an extra tonnage duty, was taken up. [This amendment gives a power to the president of the United States to suspend the operation of the act of the last session, on a satisfactory arrangement being made, during the recess, by the president.]

The amendment of the senate was then agreed to, without opposition.

The amendment of the senate to the general appropriation bill, was agreed to. [This bill is finally passed.]

The bill from the senate for giving further time for taking the third census, was read twice and afterwards read a third time and passed.

The bill from the senate, concerning the road now laying out from Wheeling to the Mississippi, was read and ordered to a second reading. [Laid on the table.]

The bill from the senate to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States within the state of Missouri, was read the first and second time. The bill was referred to a committee of the whole.

The bill from the senate to provide for the occupation of Florida and for the establishment of a temporary government therein, was twice read and referred to the committee of foreign relations.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, on the military appropriation bill.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting a statement of the amounts paid to weighers, gaugers, &c. which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

And the house adjourned at half past six o'clock, after a session of seven and an half hours.

It ought to have been stated in our last, the report of the select committee, in the house of representatives, on the award in the case of col. James Johnson's contracts, concludes with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the attorney general of the United States be directed to use all legal means in his power to set aside the award made between the United States and col. James Johnson—and also to use the legal means to recover for the United States whatever may be due from said col. James Johnson.

The report lies on the table.

Saturday, March 3.—The speaker laid before the house the following letter from Mr. Wirt and Mr. Jones:

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1821.

SIR—We have the pleasure of informing you that, in the case of Anderson vs. Dunn, (with the defence of which we had the honor to be charged in behalf of the house of representatives), the supreme court has fully affirmed the power of the house, *sui juris*, to vindicate its own privileges against every attack of violence or fraud, necessarily tending to control the freedom or taint the purity of legislative deliberation.

The interest, so justly manifested by the house, in the issue of this important question, has induced us to communicate, without delay, the determination of the court, in order that it may be known to the house before its approaching separation.

We have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servants,

WM. WIRT,
W. JONES.

To the speaker of the house of representatives.

Mr. *Storrs*, from the committee on expenditures in the department of state, delivered in the following report:

The committee on expenditures in the department of state, report—

That they have attended to the duties imposed on them by order of the house, as far as the business of the house would possibly permit, since the committee was appointed, and that they find the accounts and expenditures of the said department to be correct.

That they have also, conformably to the order of the house, enquired into the facts relating to the employment of an agent on behalf of the United States, under the 6th and 7th articles of the treaty of Ghent, and find, that Mr. Joseph Delafield was employed during the past year, as a secretary, for the performance of the duties which would have been required of an agent, under the said articles. They find, however, that the employment of Mr. Delafield, or some person in that capacity, was indispensable to the interests of the United States; that the compensation allowed to Mr. Delafield was much less than the salary of an agent; and that the allowance of such compensation is not, in their opinion, improper or unreasonable. The committee respectfully refer the house, for the particular facts relating thereto, to the message from the executive department on that subject.

The report was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Smith, from the committee of ways and means, to whom was referred the senate's bill to amend the act, entitled "An act, supplementary to 'An act, entitled an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, passed the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine,'" reported the same without amendment; and the question being on ordering it to be read a third time—Mr. Baldwin, regarding it as conflicting with the salutary provisions of the appraisement law, expressed his hope that it would not pass. Mr. Silbee supported the bill at some length, as being important to the importing merchants. Mr. Baldwin replied, and stated, that the lateness of the session would prevent the obtaining proper information on the subject: one fact, however, he knew from the best authority, viz: that an association had been formed in England, to throw goods into this country at an under valuation, and that their names had been communicated to the treasury, and by the treasury to the custom-house officers. Mr. B. concluded by moving that the bill lie on the table; which motion was agreed to.

The house had a recess for an hour and a half; and met again at 5 o'clock.

In the evening, Mr. Phelps, from the committee appointed to investigate the concerns of the general post-office, made a further report, which shall be published.

Some time before the adjournment—

Mr. Clay rose and addressed the house to the following effect:

I rise to submit a motion, which, if it should conciliate the general concurrence of this house, I shall be extremely glad. The present session was commenced under very unpleasant auspices. In the appointment of a presiding officer of the house, the first manifestation was made of that unfortunate division of opinion which has been the peculiar characteristic of the session. The storm has happily subsided; and we have the great satisfaction to behold the ship of our confederacy unimpaired by its rage; her hull, her rigging, and her patriotic crew, completely fit for a long and glorious voyage, under the star-spangled banner which proudly floats aloft.

The moral of that agitating drama, of which, for more than two years past, our country has been the

theatre, is that, whilst our federal union is admirably fitted to accomplish all the national purposes for which it was intended, there are delicate subjects, exclusively appertaining to the several states, which cannot be touched but by them, without the greatest hazard to the public tranquility. They resemble those secluded apartments in our respective domicils, which are dedicated to family privacy, into which our nearest and best neighbors should not enter. Let us terminate the session by making that officer the depository of our entire reconciliation, whose elections first elicited our divisions, and whose situation has been extremely arduous and difficult. For my part, I have great pleasure in testifying to the assiduity, impartiality, ability, and promptitude, with which he has administered the duties of the chair, since I was able to take my seat. I move the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this house be given to the hon. JOHN W. TAYLOR, for the assiduity, promptitude, and ability, with which he has administered the duties of the chair.

Mr. Nelson, of Va. (who was temporarily in the chair) having stated the question—

Mr. Rhea said, he hoped this resolution would obtain an unanimous vote. He had been long a member of this house, and he had never seen the duties of the chair discharged more satisfactorily, than by the present speaker.

Mr. Hardin said, that it was with great satisfaction he should vote for this resolution, because it met his entire approbation. To be candid, the Speaker had, in the discharge of the duties of the chair, far outgone his expectations; and he would vote him the thanks proposed with a great deal of pleasure.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the resolution, and decided in the affirmative, one negative voice only being heard.

Some time after, the SPEAKER, having resumed the chair, addressed the house as follows:

Gentlemen of the house of representatives:

Deeply penetrated with a sense of the kindness and liberality, which, in terms and from a source the most flattering, have dictated the recent expression of your approbation, I shall ever esteem it the highest reward of my public services. If the duties of the chair have been discharged in any degree to your satisfaction, it is attributable chiefly to those feelings of generosity, which have covered my numerous errors, and which have rendered to purity of motive, the deference due to superior merit. My inexperience has been compensated by your prudent counsels, and by a dignified deportment, which has seldom required the interposition of a presiding officer.

Entertaining, gentlemen, for every member of this house, no other sentiment than respect and friendship—endeared to many by recollections of united deliberation and efforts, in a period of great national embarrassment—and grateful to all for the magnanimous support which constantly has been afforded me, I shall never cease to rejoice in your individual welfare.

Carry with you, gentlemen, to the bosom of your families and friends, my best wishes for your prosperity, and under the protecting care of a benign Providence, may each of you enjoy the continued confidence of the wise and good, and largely contribute to perpetuate the union and glory of our common country.

☞ The following account of the proceedings, from the "National Intelligencer," of Monday last,

is necessary to a full understanding of the transactions of congress—

The session of congress terminated on Saturday night, in good order and in perfect harmony. Both houses were adjourned *sine die*, at a quarter before one; but no business was done after 12 o'clock, excepting the mere form of the enrolment and signature of some of the bills.

A list of the acts which were passed during the session will be found in the preceding page, believed to be complete. [See below.] That list shows the results of the session so distinctly, that no regular account of the business of Saturday is thought necessary. An account of some of the most interesting incidents will be found under the proper head, and some are mentioned below.

The first in importance, is the fact that the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy did not pass. It was pushed, by the irresistible force of the Missouri question, too near the verge of the session, to be finally acted on, although a disposition friendly to it had been manifested. Mr. Sergeant moved to take it up on Saturday last, but the house, by 70 votes to 58, refused to consider it. Several friends to the bill voted against taking it up, on the ground that there was no probability of pressing it to a decision on that day, even with the aid of the previous question, which, on a bill of this description, the house would hardly have sanctioned.

The bill to reduce the annual appropriation for the gradual increase of the navy from one million to half a million, and to extend it from three to six years, became a law. An attempt was made by Mr. Barbour, and failed by one vote only, (67 to 66), to limit the appropriation thus reduced, to six years instead of three years, with a view to building and housing the frames of the vessels, excluding for the present any provision for their equipment.

The annual military appropriation bill had nearly been lost, by a conflict between the two houses on the item of appropriation for the expense of fortifications for the current year. The house of representatives fixed upon a sum of two hundred thousand dollars, specifying the particular objects to which it should be applied. The senate struck out the whole, and proposed to insert in lieu thereof the gross sum of four hundred thousand dollars. To this amendment the house of representatives disagreed; and a conference was the result, which ended, just before 12 o'clock, in the senate's receding from that and other amendments to the bill.

The details of the bill providing for the occupation of Florida, and for the settlement of claims according to the treaty with Spain, gave rise to much debate; but the bill finally became a law. The territorial appointments, and the appointments of commissioners under the Spanish treaty, may be made by the president of the United States in the recess of congress; and the act passed at so late an hour on Saturday night that no nominations were made under it.

The loan bill has become a law. When it was under consideration in the house of representatives, a motion was made to strike out *four* and insert *five*, so as to make the loan *five* million five hundred thousand dollars, instead of four million five hundred thousand; but the motion was negatived. In the senate the loan was increased to five millions; to which, with much reluctance, the house at last agreed.

Gales and Seaton were elected printers to the next congress, by large majorities, in both houses.

Titles of the acts and resolutions passed and approved during the second session of the sixteenth congress, and of the treaties ratified during the same congressional term.

An act to alter the terms of the district court in Alabama.

To provide for paying to the state of Illinois three per cent. of the nett proceeds arising from the sale of the public lands within the same.

To amend the act, entitled "An act to alter the times of the session of the circuit and district courts in the District of Columbia."

To amend the act, entitled "An act for the relief of the legal representatives of the late Henry Willis."

For the relief of Elias Parks.

To alter the times of holding the district court in the district of Mississippi.

For the relief of Perley Keys and Jason Fairbanks.

Making a partial appropriation for the military service of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

For the relief of Margaret Perry.

To incorporate the Columbian College, in the District of Columbia.

To extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants, and returning surveys thereon to the general land office.

To reduce and fix the military peace establishment of the United States.

Resolution providing for the admission of the state of Missouri into the union on a certain condition.

An act for the relief of the purchasers of public lands prior to the first day of July, 1820.

For the relief of John Rodrigues.

For the relief of Nicholas Jarrott.

For the relief of James Brady.

For the relief of Samuel Tucker, late a captain in the navy of the United States.

For the relief of Francis B. Languille.

To establish the district of Pearl river.

For the relief of Alexander Milne.

For the relief of Lewis H. Guerlain.

For the relief of Joseph M'Niel.

Extending the time for issuing and locating military land warrants to officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army.

Authorizing the president of the United States to remove the land office in the district of Lawrence county, in the territory of Arkansas.

To alter the times of holding the district court in the northern district of New-York.

For the relief of Bartholomew Duverge.

For the relief of Rosalie P. Deslonde.

Confirming the location of the seat of government of the state of Illinois, and for other purposes.

Further to regulate the entry of merchandise imported into the United States from any adjacent territory.

For the relief of the family of the late Oliver Hazard Perry, Esq.

For the relief of Pierre Denis De La Ronde.

To release French ships and vessels, entering the ports of the United States prior to the 30th of September, 1820, from the operation of the act, entitled "An act to impose a new tonnage duty on French ships and vessels, and for other purposes."

Making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1821.

Authorizing the secretary of state to issue a patent to Thomas Oxley.

Resolution authorizing the president of the U. States to cause astronomical observations to be made to ascertain the longitude of the capitol in the city of Washington, from some known meridian in Europe.

An act to revive and continue in force "An act fixing the compensations of the secretary of the senate and clerk of the house of representatives, of the clerks employed in their offices, and of the librarian," approved the 18th day of April, 1818.

Making appropriations for the public buildings.

Authorizing the secretary of the treasury of the United States to sell and convey a certain tract of land in Northumberland county, in the state of Virginia.

To amend the act, entitled "An act to provide for taking the fourth census, or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, and for other purposes."

To alter and establish certain post roads.

To authorize the clerk of the district court of the United States, for the district of Louisiana, to appoint a deputy to aid him in the discharge of the duties of his office.

Resolution providing for jails in certain cases, for the safe-custody of persons committed under the authority of the United States.

An act to extend the time for unloading vessels arriving from foreign ports in certain cases.

For the relief of John Webster.

For passing to the credit of Nathaniel Allen certain moneys by him disbursed in the public service.

To authorize the collectors of customs to pay debentures issued on the exportation of loaf sugar and spirits distilled from molasses.

Making appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States for the year 1821.

To authorize the president of the United States to establish a port of entry in the district of Sandusky, in the state of Ohio, and for other purposes.

To authorize the building of light-houses therein mentioned, and for other purposes.

For the relief of Robert Buntin.

Concerning Thomas Shields and others.

For the relief of general Robert Swartwout.

To regulate the location of land warrants, and the issuing of patents in certain cases.

Establishing the salaries of the commissioners and agents appointed under the treaty of Ghent.

To authorize the president of the U. States to borrow a sum not exceeding five millions of dollars.

For the relief of the late Leroy Opie.

To continue in force an act entitled, "An act regulating the currency within the U. States of the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain," passed on the 29th day of April, 1816, so far as the same relates to the crowns and five franc pieces of France.

For carrying into execution the treaty between the United States and Spain, concluded at Washington on the 22d February, 1819.

Making appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year 1821.

To continue in force for a farther time an act entitled "An act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes."

To amend an act, entitled "An act for regulating process in the courts of the U. States."

To amend the act entitled "An act for the gradual increase of the navy of the U. States."

To extend the term of Samuel Parker's patents for his improvements in currying and finishing leather of all kinds.

TREATIES.

Treaty of amity, settlement, and limits, between the United States of America and his Catholic majesty.

Treaty with the Wea tribe of Indians.

Treaty with the Kickapoo tribe of Indians.

Convention with the Kickapoo tribe of Indians of the Vermilion.

Treaty with the Choctaw nation of Indians.

Treaty with the Creek nation of Indians.

Treaty with the Chippewa tribe of Indians.

Foreign Articles.

"HOLY ALLIANCE."

It is supposed that matters of great moment will be discussed at Laybach. Several despots will be present, and the ministers of others are to appear. The king of Naples has been summoned, and the king of Spain invited. It is not probable that the latter will go—if he does, he will lose his kingdom.

Declaration of the sovereigns at Troppau.

Hamburg, Dec. 28. The following is the declaration addressed to the governments by the sovereigns at Troppau, relating to the affairs of Naples and the affairs connected with them, which piece was delivered to the senate of this city by the Austrian resident minister, baron Hadel.

"The overthrow of the order of things in Spain, Portugal, and Naples, has necessarily caused the cares and the uneasiness of the powers who combated the revolution, and convinced them of the necessity of putting a check on the new calamities with which Europe is threatened. The principles which united the great powers of the continent to deliver the world from the military despotism of an individual issuing from the revolution, ought to act against the revolutionary power which has just developed itself.—The sovereigns assembled at Troppau with this intention, venture to hope that they shall attain this object. They will take for their guides, in this great enterprize, the treaties which restored peace to Europe, and have united its nations together.

"Without doubt the powers have the right to take in common, general measures of precaution against those states, whose reforms, engendered by rebellion, are opposed to legitimate governments; as example has already demonstrated, especially when the spirit of rebellion is propagated in the neighboring states by secret agents. In consequence, the monarchs assembled at Troppau have arranged together the measures required by circumstances, and have communicated to the courts of London and Paris their intention of attaining the end desired, either by mediation or by force. With this view they have invited the king of the Two Sicilies to repair to Laybach, to appear there as conciliator between his misguided people and the states whose tranquility is endangered by this state of things; and as they have resolved not to recognize any authority established by the seditious, it is only with the king they can confer.

"As the system to be followed has no other foundation than treaties already existing, they have no doubt of the assent of the courts of Paris and London. The only object of this system is to consolidate the alliance between the sovereigns; it has no view to conquests, or to violations of the independence of other powers. Voluntary ameliorations in the government will not be impeded. They desire only to maintain tranquility, and protect Europe from the scourge of new revolutions, and to prevent them as far as possible."

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

London dates of January 21—received at New-York and Norfolk.

A meeting of freeholders was called by the sheriff of Dublin, to vote a loyal address to the king. He himself put the question, and declared the address was carried in the same breath, and, because his decision was questioned, he declared the meeting dissolved! But the people were not pleased to obey him, and they called lord Cloncurry to the chair—at which the sheriff protested, saying he would call in military aid to disperse the meeting—but lord C. and the rest were not to be frightened. The officers of the police were summoned, but they refused to act—a part of the 23d regiment was then called upon, and the wretched tools having entered the hall, lord C. advised that no resistance should be made, and the meeting was broken up. This affair had caused a great excitement.

The witnesses against the queen have been directed to leave the country—so there is an end of this matter.

The ardor of the queen's friends appears to be undiminished, and great industry is used by the officers and adherents of the crown to get up loyal addresses to her husband.

Much difficulty is made about inserting the queen's name in the liturgy. She is about to purchase a palace, and will reside in or near London. Upwards of one hundred addresses to her had been presented in ten days. Her friends call loudly for the exposure and punishment of the pimps employed in the Milan commission.

Prince Leopold is very attentive to his mother-in-law. It seems to have been intimated to him that his attentions are offensive to his father-in-law, and that he must cease to visit one or the other of these dear relatives.

The king is hissed at by the people, and makes his excursions with all possible despatch.

C. B. Bathurst succeeds Mr. Canning as president of the board of controul—the latter refusing to act with the present ministers, on account of their proceedings regarding the queen.

The revenue, notwithstanding the new taxes, is deficient.

Rothschild, the great banker, appears to have been much embarrassed to meet the payments of the loan of 30 millions of florins to Austria—the prospect of a war with Naples preventing him from making sales. The bank of Vienna has assisted him.

There have recently been many executions for forging, or uttering forged notes, in England. The manufacture and sale of them appears to be a regular business—the price of a one pound note is 1s. 6d.

FRANCE.

It is reported that a treaty is on foot between France and England by which the great staple articles of both countries will be reciprocally received on moderate duties. This is a new ground on the part of England—but she will not make it general.

The well known Fouché died at Trieste, on the 26th Dec.

SPAIN.

The king has been summoned to attend the holy people at Laybach—it is said that the cortes determined on the 9th of January, that he should not go: if so, may God prosper them! Those who resisted Napoleon, may teach other sovereigns a useful lesson of humility.

TWO SICILIES.

The new minister to the court of London, prince Cimilli, has been received by lord Castlereagh "only as a private gentleman." This shews that England is a party to the "holy alliance" of regal knaves.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian armies in Italy are on the best possible footing, and prepared to take the field against Naples, immediately on the order of the despots at Laybach, if the king cannot appease them! Perhaps, they may retain the old man in a qualified captivity. A dreadful fever, we had almost said happily, prevails in the Austrian army—16,000 men were reported sick, and 1,500 horses have perished for want of forage.

PRUSSIA.

The army is put on the war establishment, at the moment when the king is again amusing the people with the prospect of a constitution.

HATTI.

Boyer is fitting out an expedition—some think it is designed to obtain possession of the Spanish part of the island.

SOUTH AMERICA.

We have a particular account from Guayaquil.—It raised the patriot standard on the appearance of the Chilian fleet. It was thought that the neighboring provinces would follow the example. The independence of Quito appears to be amply confirmed.

Lord Cochrane has captured a Spanish frigate in the port of Callao. It is reported that he boarded her in boats, and, when hailed, said that they belonged to the U. States frigate Macedonian—and in consequence, when a boat really belonging to the latter went ashore, the people murdered most of her crew, and that capt. Downes, being at Lima, was compelled to apply to the viceroy for an escort to conduct him to his ship. We do not believe there is any truth in the story. It was said to have been received via Jamaica, by a British vessel from Porto Bello—but a person who was in the latter place when that British ship sailed and who is now in Baltimore, heard nothing of it.

Our last accounts from Buenos Ayres afford little prospect of a restoration of tranquility—faction succeeds faction—150 persons were killed in a late affair in that city—the meeting of congress had been frustrated, and what is to be the result, cannot be calculated. The latest date was of Nov. 14 last. Since the preceding, a letter dated Dec. 5, presents itself, and says—

"Peace had been made with the Monte Videans, and things seemed to assume a brighter appearance, when news was received that the Araucanian Indians were entering the country. They attacked a town on the borders of Salta, about 70 leagues off, killed every man, and carried off all the women and children; they were headed by Carrera, who is a natural enemy to the people of this city and San Martin, who brutally murdered two of his brothers. The Indians of the provinces in the south east have also destroyed several extensive farming towns.

Paraguay stills keeps itself locked up from all internal communication.

Entre Rios has receded from the union, and has declared itself an independent state."

The viceroy of Peru is reported to have an army of 45,000 men, and the capture of Lima is not much expected.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

NEW SERIES. No. 3—Vol. VIII.] BALTIMORE, MARCH 17, 1821. [No. 5—Vol. XX. WHOLE No. 497

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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

DOCUMENTS. As soon as certain less extensive public papers are disposed of, the editor of the REGISTER, aided by some gratuitous supplements and otherwise, intends to publish the respective reports made by the committees on agriculture and on manufactures, at the late sitting of congress; and, as many gentlemen have intimated a wish to obtain copies of them for distribution among the people, he will print them in pamphlet form, on the following conditions:

The report of the committee on agriculture makes, in its present shape, 29 pages—this will be compressed into one sheet of 16 pages, and be disposed of at the rate of three dollars per hundred, or twelve dollars and fifty cents for 500 copies, if taken in one parcel.

The report of the committee on manufactures contains 89 heavy pages, to which there is a body of documents making 53 more. The report (proper) shall be published entire, and a sufficient view be given of the documents to answer all ordinary purposes, so that the whole shall make three sheets, or 48 of our ponderous pages. These will be sold at eight dollars per hundred, or at thirty five dollars for 500 copies, in one parcel.

But extra copies of neither of these reports will be printed, unless on or about the middle of April next, at least one thousand copies thereof are engaged and paid for—on which they or either of them, as the case may be, shall be published and transmitted as directed. If the requisite number is not engaged, the money which may be received shall be immediately returned. The money thus expected to be received, will not pay for the extra expense which the editor means to incur, by the issue of supplements.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. We have heard much about the report of the secretary of state on weights and measures, submitted at the late session of congress and ordered to be printed. We are told that it makes a heavy volume, and abounds with curious and highly interesting matter, exhibiting great research and much talent. As it cannot be expected that we shall be able to publish this report at length, we should be glad to see an abstract of its results—such as would convey a general idea of the whole work, and be sufficient for common purposes: for all persons except those who are conversant with the branches of science on which depends, or those who may be called to act upon it. We see that an abstract from the report is published in the "National Intelligencer," on the "proportional value of the pound sterling and the dollar," which we shall copy as soon as we can, to shew what we suppose to be the manner of the work.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES—1820. In the year 1816, [see REGISTER, Vol. XI, page 35], we published a table of the probable population of the United States in 1820, of which there is a curious "Geometrical Exemplification" inserted in the 70th page of the same volume. This little table consists of several folios of figures, and more cogitation perhaps, than we generally bestow upon as many pages of this work as that table contains lines. On referring to it, it is no small degree of satisfaction

to find, so far as the census is known to us, that our estimates are worth much more than we supposed them to be.

In calculations of this sort, and especially regarding the progress of population in some of the states, there must needs be a great deal of guess-work, for the current of emigration is continually changing either in its direction or force. But it seems that, even in regard to Ohio, our estimate will come very near to the truth.

We shall notice first the states whose population, as ascertained, has been made known to us, and then offer a few remarks on some others. The second column gives the numbers estimated in 1816 as the population in 1820, the third is the result of the census, and the 4th, the increase in the last ten years.

	<i>Estimated.</i>	<i>Real Pop.</i>	<i>Increase.</i>
Maine :	297,315	297,839	69,134
New-Hampshire	246,629	244,161	29,701
Massachusetts	519,244	521,725	49,689
Rhode-Island	84,624	83,059	6,128
Connecticut	274,536	275,248	13,306
Maryland :	418,460	407,300	26,784
Ohio :	576,890	580,000	349,240
	2,417,701	2,409,322	
Difference—over-estimated,		8,379	
		2,417,701	

[Ohio is not entirely accurate—but we are advised that the returns were nearly all in the hands of the marshal, and that this amount was his estimate.]

It appears then, that the difference between our estimates and the results, as to the population of the seven states named, is only in the small amount of 8,376 persons, out of an aggregate of nearly two millions and a half.

There are partial returns from a few other states: the population in New-York is probably, about 1,350,000; in New-Jersey 290,000; in Pennsylvania 1,050,000; Delaware, about 81,000; Indiana, from 150 to 160,000. We have no particulars from any of the rest, whereon to form a general conclusion.

When the result of the census is published, we shall, of course, record it at length, in the most convenient manner for reference, and accompany it with comparative statements of the population at different periods, and many statistical tables, of an important nature, the heads of some of which are already sketched out. It is, therefore, not necessary, just now, to insert any more than the aggregate of the several states, except briefly.

ARKANSAS. It appears that by the late treaty with the Choctaws, which stipulates an exchange of lands on the east for others on the west side of the Mississippi, a very large portion of the most valuable lands in the territory of Arkansas has been transferred to them, which lands, it is said, contain about 6000 inhabitants, "who are now living under the regular organized government of the United States; being laid off into counties, with courts of justice, militia regulations, and all else that belongs to citizens in a territorial state."

A letter from Arkansas, says, "If the Choctaw treaty is ratified, this country will be completely cut down—it cedes the best part of the territory. The land which is to be given to the Choctaws extends from about 150 miles above this place, back to the Rocky mountains."

☞ The treaty has been ratified; and if a territory containing so large a white population has been transferred by the United States, it is, doubtless, because settlements upon it were unauthorized, and hence could not be considered in an arrangement of so much importance to the general welfare. It is the true policy of the government of the United States to keep our population as compact as possible, compatible with what shall appear to be the real wants or rightful wishes of the people. Land offices, we think, ought to be opened in every district to which a regular emigration presses; but settlements upon the public lands, except on a purchase of them, should be restrained. We sincerely pity the poor people who are thus to be driven from their abodes; but they cannot complain of it, and the example will be salutary.

The Osages and Cherokees are at war—the former appear to be the aggressors. It is understood that the Shawanees and Delaware, now on their way from Indiana to settle in Arkansas, will join the Cherokees, and it is supposed probable that the Osages will be driven off, as it is the intention of the Cherokees to possess themselves of their country.

THE LOAN. An act to authorize a loan of five millions of dollars, for the service of the year 1821, having passed both houses of congress, and the bank of the United States being empowered to lend the said sum or any part thereof, we see that the friends of that institution are already on the alert to obtain the whole loan, which is not reimbursable until after the year eighteen hundred and thirty-five—several years after the time when, if certain reports had turned out to be prophecies, we were to have been out of debt! The *duration* given to this loan, in the present distracted state of things, makes it an object to the bank to obtain it, and it will probably get the whole of it, though individuals might be willing to take it upon better terms.* The affairs of the treasury are every day becoming more and more connected with those of the bank, and in less than four years, we expect to see a "holy alliance" existing between them, unless the former is arrested in its novel manner of meeting the public expenditures—that is, of borrowing money without even recommending any provision to repay the debt: and the time may come, when this proud republic, like a poor wretch be-devilled by the lords in conclave of some neigh-

**New York, Feb. 28.* There never was, in the recollection of our oldest merchants, such a state of mercantile embarrassment among capitalists as at this time. We daily hear of men of business taking up their bonds months before they are due—others loaning money at five per cent. per annum, and buying stocks at such high prices, that cannot, in all human probability, yield more than about four per cent. per annum. Our bank capital is principally locked up, and the vaults of our banking institutions are literally crammed with precious metals. At such a time, nothing could be more acceptable than a revival of commerce, which would give employment to the laboring classes, and put into circulation the immense capital which is now of little use to the community.

boring bank, must bow itself before this thing of its own creation! Like produces like. The individual who borrows money to meet his current expenses, without "laying an anchor to windward" to return it, would be thought in a desperate condition, and soon lose (as we shall, if we pursue our present course) his credit. The period of the loan has also an unpleasant aspect—it shews us at once, that all the fine prospects lately held out are dissipated, and that to be in debt has become a part of the present system.

WAYS AND MEANS. We now publish a second report from the committee of ways and means, on the subject of the finances. It appears, that much information must have been obtained about these matters in the short space of twenty-two days, for the constructions of the two reports are materially different. Take the following items by way of specimen:

ESTIMATES.

	Feb. 6.	Feb. 26.
Available in the treasury, Jan. 1, 1821	476,271	261,463
Estimated receipts from lands	1,600,000	800,000
Supposed means for 1821	17,155,328	16,355,328
Expenditures in do.	17,004,017	15,457,117
Excess of receipts, do.	151,311	898,211
Wants of 1821, (after retrenchments)	3,079,094	3,634,228

Yet the bill passed to borrow five millions—not seven, as twice recommended by the secretary of the treasury; and whether the latter would have been too much or too little, we cannot even conjecture, except so far as a *notion* may be entertained from the doings of last year.

There is one item in the "amount of appropriations for the year 1821," as given by the committee of ways and means, which we should like to see explained—it is this:

For PRINCIPAL and interest of the public debt, *Dols. \$,477,776*

Now, how much is this amount of 5,477,776 dollars more than that which will be due and payable in the year 1821, for INTEREST only? Is it contemplated to redeem any of the *principal* of the public debt in this year; and if so, why is it not pointed out *somewhere*? According to my calculations, when the interests are paid, very little, if any thing, will remain on account of "principal," which takes a *front* ground in this important item, as if indeed it was the principal matter in it. "Let us see the light."

We are far from designing to impeach the integrity or undervalue the talents of the respectable committee of ways and means; but there is evidently a want of understanding as to the matters referred to them. This is clearly proven from the facts above stated, and from their strange report in April, 1820—when they calculated a balance in favor of the United States in that year of 1,037,220 dollars though the short period of eight months shewed a balance of—I do not exactly know how much, but according to the report of the same committee as now before us, of \$4,794,902; which, added to the amount that it was supposed would be in our favor, makes an aggregate difference in calculation of \$5,831,101—an amount equal to one third of the whole concern! There must be some extreme awkwardness in keeping the accounts, else it is impossible, we should suppose, that intelligent gentlemen could fall into such gross errors, if they examined for themselves, as it must be presumed that this important committee is accustomed to do. They have a right to call for or to inspect any books

or papers that they please, and surely there was time enough for this at the late session of congress!

In honest truth, I feel myself, as a citizen, at once injured and mortified by the reports in general on the state of our finances. As yet, I have not entertained the idea that any of them have been made out for the purpose of deceiving the people, but rather from a fear of telling them the truth: thus treating us like children, with *may-be-so's* and *by-and-by's*. I am somewhat warranted in the latter conclusion, from a conversation which I recently had with a distinguished member of congress, a very warm friend of the secretary of the treasury, who gave it as his *opinion*, that the obscurity in certain reports from his department, was caused by a belief that it was inexpedient to exhibit the real state of the case! I pledge myself that this is the true amount of the idea conveyed, if not the very words used by a member of congress to me when last in Washington. If his name could be mentioned, it would add much to the force of this observation; but though I may use hints received in private conversations to subserve public purposes, their sanctity shall never, in any manner, be knowingly violated by me.

MONEY. The state of South Carolina, as before noticed, has passed an act to authorize the issue of \$600,000 dollars in state stock, bearing an interest of six per cent. payable quarterly, and not redeemable for 20 years. Some parcels of this stock have been sold at 83-8 prem.—the average at 73-8.

TAXES, DEBT, &c.—The following brief extract from the report of the committee on manufactures, recently laid before congress, may well "startle" those who think about the present state of things: "It is not a matter of very great consolation to the committee to know, that, at the end of thirty years of its operation, this government finds its debt increased \$20,000,000, and its revenue inadequate to its expenditure; the national domain impaired, and \$20,000,000 of its proceeds expended; \$35,000,000 drawn from the people by internal taxation; \$341,000,000 by impost; yet the public treasury dependent on loans."

MANUFACTURES. Speaking of looms, the editor of the Democratic Press says—"It is with great pleasure we state the fact, that a manufacturer of power looms lately informed a friend of ours, that he was unable to meet the demand for looms which were made upon him. For a considerable time he has made and sold *seventy power looms a week!* It is a fact of no mean value to ascertain that a single mechanic adds *annually* to our stock *three thousand three hundred and forty of the best looms!!!*"

☉ The increasing necessities of the people, with their diminished and diminishing means of paying for foreign goods, are doing much for the establishment of manufactures. Those of cotton, from the great aid in its manufacture derived from machinery, may be considered as on a permanent footing. Those of wool, and especially the ponderous works of iron, may be secured, with a little assistance from government, and furnish a home market to consume the surpluses which foreign countries will not receive of us.

We cannot purchase more than we can pay for. The prices of our chief staples for export, tobacco and cotton, are declining; and the latter will, within a few years, become a drug in the market. Our bread stuffs are selling at prices that will not pay

for their cultivation and transportation to the sea-ports.* There is one thing about cotton that ought to be seriously thought upon: the consumption of the article, from the cheapness of its manufacture, has nearly reached the amount which the people of the world can or will use; whereas the power to produce it may be applied many thousand fold, and its cultivation is every day rapidly extending. Yet, with these facts before us, most persons still look to Europe for *revenue*, to be derived from goods imported, though the means of paying for them are passing away! It is doubtful if our exports for 1821, will exceed 40 or 45 millions, and, perhaps, the amount of duties actually receivable on the importations of the year, will not exceed 12 millions, if they rise to that sum. Exchange on England is at 6 to 7 per cent. advance; not, as we believe, in consequence of a great demand for bills, but by reason of the scarcity of them. We have little to send to Europe by which funds can be deposited in London, as was the case formerly, when almost every respectable merchant could draw upon some correspondent in that city. A few hope for a war—are willing to wish for any thing that may restore us to our old ground. The escape of Napoleon with his safe landing in France and triumphant march to Paris, would be hailed with unbounded joy by those who *piouly* offered up thanks because 2 or 300,000 of his soldiers perished by the climate in Russia, &c. and produced his downfall. But there is no prospect of a war by which we can profit much. Any thing that can happen to Naples will never be felt by us. England will not enter into the quarrel; France will not rise up in revolution to please us—Spain wants little of us, and cannot pay us for our commodities if she did want them. So there is no *hope* for us. We must look to ourselves and act for ourselves.

*There was a considerable sale of good and wholesome flour in Baltimore, a few days since, which, after the cost of transportation and other incidental expenses were paid, yielded the owner only 125 cents *per barrel*. We have no manner of doubt that *cotton* will soon experience a depression in price almost as discouraging, from the amount of it produced. We have been considerably amused by an article on this subject, in the "Charleston Patriot,"—wherein the writer, in part, attributes the diminished value of cotton to the late alteration of our tariff—as if Great Britain and France would receive more of our cotton, or rather, that a greater quantity of the commodity would be generally consumed, if we should purchase a greater quantity of British and French goods! This gives a credit for courtesy which is not due to the spirit of either of these governments—neither of them will any more buy a pound of cotton than a pound of flour of us, if they can help it, though we might now send to England a large supply of the latter, *flly per cent.* cheaper than she raises it at home. Nor does it appear that there are more naked persons in the United States now than there was some years ago; and whether they are clothed in cotton manufactured at home or abroad, I cannot see how that is to affect the common demand for the commodity. Indeed, the home manufacture has really increased its consumption, by causing it to supersede the use of goods made of flax, as well as in its mixtures with wool the coarse winter goods. Any person that has ever been in the neighborhood of a cotton manufactory in the United States, must have noticed a great change in the stuffs used by the people for clothing and household purposes.

Mr. TOMKINS took the oath of office, on his reelection to the vice-presidency, at his own residence, near New-York, on the 3d instant. The obligation was administered by the United States district judge.

FLORIDA. Gen. Andrew Jackson is appointed governor of Florida, by the president of the United States, and, it is understood, will accept the appointment. We are truly glad of this; well assured that an observance of the laws of the U. S. and especially those to prevent the importation of slaves, will be duly enforced, if the means are allowed. There has been a great deal of smuggling through Florida.

SUPREME COURT. On the 11th ult. Mr. Justice STORY delivered the opinion of the court in the case of the *United States vs. Wilkins*. This decision settles an important principle on the construction of the act of congress of March, 1797, providing for the more effectual settlement of accounts between the United States and public receivers, &c. The court determined that not merely legal, but equitable credit ought to be allowed to debtors of the United States; and that no claims whatever, for any credits which have been disallowed at the treasury are prohibited from being given in evidence at the trial. The act intended to allow the defendant the full benefit, at the trial, of any credit whatever arising out of the particular transaction for which he was sued, or out of any distinct and independent transaction which would constitute a legal or equitable set-off, in whole or in part, of the debt sued for by the United States.

March 8. Mr. Justice STORY delivered the opinion of the court in the case of *Green vs. Biddle*, and pronulgated a general rule of court, applicable to similar cases, and providing that wherever, pending a writ of error or appeal, either party shall die, the proper representatives of such party, in the personality or reality, may voluntarily come in and be admitted parties to the suit: and if they do not thus appear, the other party may suggest the death on the record, and obtain an order that, unless such representatives shall become parties within the first ten days of the ensuing term, the party moving for such order, if defendant in error, shall be entitled to have the writ of error or appeal dismissed; and if the party so moving shall be plaintiff in error, he shall be entitled to open the record, and on hearing, have the same reversed, if erroneous: Provided, that a copy of every such order shall be printed in some newspaper at the seat of government, in which the laws of the U. States shall be printed by authority, three successive weeks at least, sixty days before the beginning of the term of this court then next ensuing.

March 10. The court this day adopted a new general rule, which, as it is very interesting to the profession, and to parties having business in this court, we have thought it proper to publish. Heretofore the court has only required a written or printed "statement of the material points of the case" to be furnished by the counsel on each side of the cause. But experience having shewn that such statements were not sufficient, the court has now adopted the following rule:

"February Term, 1821. After the present term, no cause, standing for argument, will be heard by the court, until the parties shall have furnished the court with a printed brief or abstract of the cause, containing the substance of all the material pleadings, facts, and documents, on which the parties

rely, and the points of law and fact intended to be presented at the argument."

March 10. Mr. Clay, as *amicus curæ*, moved the court to suspend its judgment in the case of *Green vs. Biddle* involving the question of the constitutionality of the occupying claimant law of Kentucky, upon the ground that the interests of a great number of persons were involved in the decision, and to give them a further opportunity of being heard upon their claims. The court accordingly suspended its judgment, and continued the cause to the next term.

☞ The "National Intelligencer" of Thursday, contains the opinion of the supreme court in the case of *Cohen versus the state of Virginia*, touching the point of jurisdiction, which was decided, as has been before noticed, against the state. The decision was exactly such as we expected; for we presumed that that high tribunal would act consistently—and, on the termination of the case about the bank of the United States—*McCulloch vs. the state of Maryland*—we had no manner of doubt as to the result of that first above mentioned, and that the state sovereignty would be taught to bow to the judiciary of the United States. So we go. It seems as if almost every thing that occurs had for its tendency that which every reflecting man deprecates.

This opinion makes almost nine of the close printed columns of the "Intelligencer;" and as we shall not feel it just to publish it without also presenting the able report to the legislature of Virginia on the subject, which is about the same length,—we must defer both to a season when we are less pressed with matter than we are now.

Non Specie-Paying Banks.

The following curious document was laid before congress last month. We preserve it to hold up the rag system to the execration of posterity, as well as to accompany it with a few remarks.

Why, in the name of common sense, are not these institutions pressed to pay their debts? Some of them have passed away, and their fabrications are remembered but to receive the maledictions of injured communities, or are only called to mind by recorded swindling impressed on a piece of paper, which was issued as money. And in the list below, perhaps, two or three of the banks may have been brought into their present disgraceful condition by acts over which their directors had no controul—the bank of Kentucky, for instance, which lost its power to maintain its old respectability from the incorporation of the litter of independent banks in that state. These and all others that have acted with a reasonable share of honesty, should be tenderly dealt with, provided they will give rightful security to pay what they owe us;—but the most of them ought to be swept away, if there are any remains of them. In many cases, the directors should be seized by the throat, and be compelled to disgorge their ill-gotten gains. There is no penitentiary in the U. States that contains such deliberate knaves as some of these—cold calculating villains, who are rioting on the spoils of the honest and honorable, and glorying in their shame. How has so great an amount been put in the vaults of the rag shop at Vincennes?—an institution which never had, that I know of, any thing like a reputation for plain dealing or common honesty! I am not informed on the subject, but I suspect that some public officer has had a hand in the thing—who has traded off the public money, and, at a pre-

mium, converted it into deposits in this bank. I suppose this to be the case, because I am satisfied that the public has been cheated in this way out of enormous sums. Are not the directors of this bankrupt bank themselves greatly indebted to the money-making mill? Are they not rich and able to pay something? I do not know; but it seems to me that in this case, as in all others, it is the plain duty of the secretary of the treasury to examine into the matter, and sell them out bag and baggage. He cannot be afraid of those who have kinged it in villages. The process of the United States is summary. It is often exerted against honest men—why then should these swindling institutions be spared? As to the bank at Vincennes, I will give a reward of two five dollar bills, "payable at the branch at Vevey!" for a history of it, for my own satisfaction—especially, how so great an amount of our money has accumulated there. I can account for that at Huntsville, from the late madness of the people in purchasing lands, at 50, 60 and 70 dollars an acre—but there has not been any such excitement in Indiana. The debt appears to have been accumulated very deliberately; and I must think with a view to the present result, until I am better informed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 12, 1821.

Sir,—In obedience to a resolution of the house of representatives, of the 16th of January last, directing the secretary of the treasury to lay before the house of representatives—

"A statement of the precise amount of special deposits to the credit of the treasury of the United States, which is referred to in his supplementary report of the 28th ult. as not being available the current year, stating particularly of what such deposits consist, if depreciated bank paper, the bank or banks which issued the same, with the amount by each, and the present current specie value thereof, and the year or years respectively when the same was received"—

I have the honor to submit the annexed statement, which contains the detailed information required.

The whole amount is due by banks which have suspended specie payments. The several sums designated in that statement, with the exception of those marked A, and part of that part marked B, were received during the general suspension of specie payments, and the latter principally in the years 1818 and 1819.

In most cases, the notes received during the general suspension of specie payments have been deposited in the banks by which they were issued and certificates taken, in which the payment of interests has generally been stipulated; and where it was practicable, collateral security has been obtained.

The sums marked A, and part of those marked B, consisted, at the time of deposit, of specie, and of the notes of specie paying banks. Since the deposits were made, the banks have suspended specie payments. Information of the suspension of specie payments by the bank of Vincennes, has been received since the date of the treasury report, referred to in the resolution. This occurrence has augmented the amount of special deposits by the sum of \$214 808 56.

I have no means of determining the current value of special deposits. From the report of the agent employed, in 1819, to call upon the several banks for payment, there is reason to believe that the greatest portion of it will be converted into current money in the course of three or four years.

It is not improbable that the sums deposited in Huntsville, and in the bank of Kentucky, will be discharged in current money, in the course of the present and ensuing years.

I remain, &c. WM. H. CRAWFORD.

To the hon. Speaker of the house of representatives.

A statement of the "special deposits" standing to the credit of the treasury of the United States.

Elkton bank of Maryland	:	:	\$19,865 25
Alexandria society, Granville	:	:	2,463 00
Owl Creek bank	:	:	61 00
Western bank of Virginia, Parkersburg	:	:	198 00
German bank of Wooster	:	:	35,105 00
Farmers' bank of New Salem	:	:	1,835 00
Farmers' & Mechanics' bank, Greencastle	:	:	95 00
Commercial bank of Lake Erie	:	:	10,900 00
Virginia Saline bank	:	:	10,121 00
Bank of Somerset and Wooster	:	:	1,375 00
Merchants' bank of Alexandria	:	:	3,217 00
Juniata bank of Pennsylvania	:	:	2,260 00
Huntingdon bank of Pennsylvania	:	:	2,380 00
Bank of Muskingum	:	:	50,032 00
Lebanon Miami banking company	:	:	9,575 00
Bank of Washington, Pennsylvania	:	:	7,508 34
Cumberland bank of Alleghany	:	:	1,176 61
Warrington Company	:	:	25 00
Farmers' & Mechanics' bank of Pittsburg	:	:	1,311 00
Urbana banking company	:	:	2,839 00
Bedford bank of Pennsylvania	:	:	4,059 57
Farmers' bank of Canton	:	:	23,600 00
Union bank of Pennsylvania	:	:	9,768 00
Bank of Zanesville	:	:	8,221 00
Farmers', Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Bank of Chillicothe	:	:	23,905 00
Bank of St. Louis	:	:	87 00
Kentucky Insurance company	:	:	1,360 00
Monongalia, Union and Columbia bank	:	:	5 00
Bank of Cincinnati	:	:	3,845 00
Leesburg Union Company	:	:	58 00
Susquehanna Bridge and Banking co.	:	:	796 00
Miami Exporting company	:	:	8,791 00
Farmers' & Mechanics' bank of Lexington	:	:	5 00
Somerset bank	:	:	69,077 87
(A) Bank of Vincennes	:	:	214,808 56
(A) Planters' & Merchants' Bank Huntsville	:	:	138,860 25
(B) Farmers' and Mechanics' bank of Cincinnati	:	:	67,549 00
(A) Banks of Kentucky and branches	:	:	88,729 00
(A) Nashville bank	:	:	1,703 71
(A) Centre bank of Pennsylvania	:	:	7,779 18

\$818,590 47

Counterfeits, not included, amount to \$482.

Treasury department, Feb. 12, 1821.

Ways and Means.

Report of the committee of ways and means, to whom was referred so much of the president's message, at the commencement of the session, as relates to the finances. February 28, 1821.

The committee of ways and means, to whom was referred so much of the president's message, at the commencement of the session, as relates to the finances, respectfully submit the following report:

The total nett receipts into the treasury, during the year 1820, amounted to \$20,969,001

State of the treasury, public revenue, and appropriation for the service of the year 1821.

And first. The state of the treasury.

The amount of available money in the treasury on the first day of January, agreeably to report of the committee, dated the 6th February, was believed to be \$476,271 18
From which must be deducted amount of deposits in the bank of Vincennes, which it cannot pay 214,808 00
Leaving available funds in the treasury on the 1st day of January, the sum of 261,463 18

Second. The revenue for 1821.

Customs, as estimated by the committee of ways and means, in their report of 6th February 15,005,328
Land estimated by the committee 800,000
Internal taxes, agreeably to the report of the secretary of the treasury 100,000
Bank dividend by the same 350,000
Post office receipts from debts of banks, and other incidental receipts 100,000

Estimated amount of means available for the service of the year 1821 16,355,328

And, third. Amount of the several appropriations for the year 1821.

1. Permanent appropriations, viz:

Principal and interest of public debt \$5,477,776
Gradual increase of the navy 500,000
Arming the militia 200,000
Indian annuities 152,000
Indian trading houses 19,000
Civilization of Indians 10,000
6,358,776

2. Temporary, agreeably to the several appropriations made for the service of the present year.

For the service of the navy \$2,209,093
For the military 4,936,451
Civil department 1,517,352
Public buildings 90,445
Private claims, estimated at 200,000
Treaty of Ghent, presumed 45,000
Spanish treaty, supposed 100,000
9,098,341
15,457,117

Leaving an excess of receipts, over the expenses authorized by law, of 898,211

And of the state of the finances.

Actual balance against the treasury on the 1st day of January; see report of the committee of ways and means 4,579,094
To which must be added amount due by the Vincennes bank, and which will not be available for the service of the present year; see secretary's letter of 12th inst. 214,808
Actual deficit to be provided for 4,793,902

To supply that deficit, there may be applied the surplus of the estimated receipts, in 1821, over the expenditures authorized by the several acts of appropriations passed during the present session, which is presumed, by the preceding view, to amount to the sum of 898,211
And the available funds in the treasury on the 1st day of January 261,463
1,159,674

Leaving an actual deficit, to be provided for by loan, of 3,634,228
But if the estimate of the secretary of the treasury should prove correct, to wit: that the customs will yield only fourteen millions, then there must be added, (the difference between his estimate, and that of the committee) the sum of 1,905,328

\$4,639,556

The committee, under all these circumstances of difficulty and doubt, submit a bill authorizing a loan for four million five hundred thousand dollars.

The house will perceive a difference between the present report and that of the 6th of February, arising out of the expenditures being bottomed in the one as estimates, and the other as the actual sums appropriated for the service of the present year; and in the estimate of receipts for land during the year 1821, the committee have, in their present report, assumed only one half the amount of their former, which was taken from the estimate of the treasury. The committee do not pretend to much personal knowledge on the subject, but, from conversation with well informed gentlemen from the west and south, and a correspondence with the secretary of the treasury, they were induced to believe that it would be unsafe to rely on a larger sum than eight hundred thousand dollars to be received for land during the present year. The house will, also, perceive a difference in the available fund arising from the default of the bank of Vincennes.

Retrenchments in the public expenditures.

The deductions made from the estimates of the several departments for 1820, amounted to the sum of \$2,130,000
Those for 1821, amounted to 2,317,155

viz. \$4,447,155
Civil 116,508
Military 1,481,064
Naval, including \$500,000 from gradual increase 719,583

Total amount of retrenchments in the annual public expenditures during the sixteenth congress \$4,447,155

It will be perceived, by the preceding view, that the expenditures for the present year are less than fifteen and a half millions. The committee are of opinion that those of the next year will not exceed fifteen millions, for, during that year, the whole effect of the reduction of the army will be felt; that reduction has reduced the expense of the present year \$561,000, and will reduce that of the next, nearly one million. The revolutionary pensioners will cost in future \$200,000 less than the sum ap-

propriated for the present year. In fine, the committee are of opinion that the receipts will, (if no unforeseen change should happen,) greatly exceed the annual expenditures.

All which the committee respectfully submit.

Treaty with Spain.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a treaty of amity, settlement, and limits, between the United States of America and his Catholic majesty, was concluded and signed between their plenipotentiaries, in this city, on the twenty-second day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, which treaty, word for word, is as follows:—

TREATY

Of amity, settlement, and limits, between the United States of America and his Catholic majesty.

The United States of America and his Catholic majesty, desiring to consolidate, on a permanent basis, the friendship and good correspondence which happily prevails between the two parties, have determined to settle and terminate all their differences and pretensions, by a treaty; which shall designate, with precision, the limits of their respective bordering territories in North America.

With this intention, the president of the United States has furnished with their full powers John Quincy Adams, secretary of state of the United States; and his Catholic majesty has appointed the most excellent lord don Luis de Onis, Gonsalez, Lopez y Vara, lord of the town of Rayaces, perpetual regidor of the corporation of the city of Salamanca, knight grand cross of the royal American order of Isabella the Catholic, decorated with the Lys of La Vendee, knight pensioner of the royal and distinguished Spanish order of Charles the third, member of the supreme assembly of the said royal order, of the council of his Catholic majesty—his secretary, with exercise of decrees, and his envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary near the United States of America.

And the said plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their powers, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

Article 1. There shall be a firm and inviolable peace and sincere friendship between the United States and their citizens, and his Catholic majesty, his successors and subjects, without exception of persons or places.

Art. 2. His Catholic majesty cedes to the United States, in full property and sovereignty, all the territories which belong to him situated to the eastward of the Mississippi, known by the name of East and West Florida. The adjacent islands dependent on said provinces, all public lots and squares, vacant lands, public edifices, fortifications, barracks and other buildings which are not private property, archives and documents, which relate directly to the property and sovereignty of said provinces are included in this article. The said archives and documents shall be left in possession of the commissioners or officers of the U. States, duly authorized to receive them.

Art. 3. The boundary line between the two countries, west of the Mississippi, shall begin on the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the river Sabine, in the sea, continuing north, along the western bank of that river, to the 32d degree of latitude; thence, by a line due north, to the degree of latitude where it strikes the Rio Roxo of Natchitoches, or Red River; then, following the course of

the Rio Roxo westward, to the degree of longitude 100 west from London, and 23 from Washington; then, crossing the said Red river, and running thence, by a line due north, to the river Arkansas; thence, following the course of the southern bank of the Arkansas, to its source, in latitude 42 north; and thence, by that parallel of latitude, to the South sea. The whole being as laid down in Melish's map of the United States, published at Philadelphia, improved on the 1st of January, 1818. But, if the source of the Arkansas river shall be found to fall north or south of latitude 42, then the line shall run from the said source due south or north, as the case may be, till it meets the said parallel of latitude 42, and thence, along the said parallel, to the South sea. All the islands in the Sabine, and the said Red and Arkansas rivers, throughout the course thus described, to belong to the United States; but the use of the waters and the navigation of the Sabine to the sea, and of the said rivers Roxo and Arkansas, throughout the extent of the said boundary, on their respective banks, shall be common to the respective inhabitants of both nations.

The two high contracting parties agree to cede and renounce all their rights, claims, and pretensions, to the territories described by the said line—that is to say, the United States hereby cede to his Catholic majesty, and renounce forever, all their rights, claims, and pretensions, to the territories lying west and south of the above described line; and, in like manner, his Catholic majesty cedes to the said United States all his rights, claims, and pretensions, to any territories east and north of the said line, and for himself, his heirs, and successors, renounces all claim to the said territories forever.

Art. 4. To fix this line with more precision, and to place the land-marks which shall designate exactly the limits of both nations, each of the contracting parties shall appoint a commissioner and a surveyor, who shall meet before the termination of one year, from the date of the ratification of this treaty, at Natchitoches, on the Red river, and proceed to run and mark the said line, from the mouth of the Sabine to the Red river, and from the Red river to the river Arkansas, and to ascertain the latitude of the source of the said river Arkansas, in conformity to what is above agreed upon and stipulated, and the line of latitude 42 deg. to the South sea; they shall make out plans, and keep journals of their proceedings, and the result agreed upon by them shall be considered as part of this treaty, and shall have the same force as if it were inserted therein. The two governments will amicably agree respecting the necessary articles to be furnished to those persons, and also as to their respective escorts, should such be deemed necessary.

Art. 5. The inhabitants of the ceded territories shall be secured in the free exercise of their religion without any restriction, and all those who may desire to remove to the Spanish dominions shall be permitted to sell or export their effects at any time whatever, without being subject, in either case, to duties.

Art. 6. The inhabitants of the territories which his Catholic majesty cedes to the United States, by this treaty, shall be incorporated in the union of the United States, as soon as may be consistent with the principles of the federal constitution, and admitted to the enjoyment of all the privileges, rights, and immunities of the citizens of the United States.

Art. 7. The officers and troops of his Catholic majesty, in the territories hereby ceded by him to the United States, shall be withdrawn, and possession of the places occupied by them shall be given within six months after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, or sooner, if possible, by the officers of his Catholic majesty, to the commissioners or officers of the United States, duly appointed to receive them; and the United States shall furnish the transports and escort necessary to convey the Spanish officers and troops and their baggage to the Havana.

Art. 8. All the grants of land made before the 24th of January, 1818, by his Catholic majesty, or by his lawful authorities in the said territories, ceded by his majesty to the United States, shall be ratified and confirmed to the persons in possession of the lands, to the same extent that the same grants would be valid, if the territories had remained under the dominion of his Catholic majesty. But the owners in possession of such lands, who, by reason of the recent circumstances of the Spanish nation, and the revolutions in Europe, have been prevented from fulfilling all the conditions of their grants, shall complete them within the terms limited in the same, respectively, from the date of this treaty; in default of which, the said grants shall be null and void. All grants made since the said 24th of January, 1818, when the first proposal, on the part of his Catholic majesty, for the cession of the Floridas, was made, are hereby declared, and agreed to be null and void.

Art. 9. The two high contracting parties, animated with the most earnest desire of conciliation, and with the object of putting an end to all the differences which have existed between them, and of confirming the good understanding which they wish to be forever maintained between them, reciprocally renounce all claims for damages or injuries which they themselves, as well as their respective citizens and subjects, may have suffered until the time of signing this treaty.

1. The renunciation of the United States will extend to all the injuries mentioned in the convention of the 11th of August, 1802.

2. To all claims on account of prizes made by French privateers, and condemned by French consuls, within the territory and jurisdiction of Spain.

3. To all claims of indemnities on account of the suspension of the right of deposit at New Orleans in 1802.

4. To all claims of citizens of the United States upon the government of Spain arising from the unlawful seizures at sea, and in the ports and territories of Spain, or the Spanish colonies.

5. To all claims of citizens of the United States upon the Spanish government, statements of which, soliciting the interposition of the government of the United States, have been presented to the department of state or to the minister of the United States in Spain, since the date of the convention in 1802, and until the signature of this treaty.

The renunciation of his Catholic majesty extends:

1. To all the injuries mentioned in the convention of the 11th of August, 1802.

2. To the sums which his Catholic majesty advanced for the return of capt. Pike from the Provincias Internas.

3. To all injuries caused by the expedition of Miranda, that was fitted out and equipped at New York.

4. To all claims of Spanish subjects upon the government of the United States arising from un-

lawful seizures at sea, or within the ports and territorial jurisdiction of the United States.

Finally, to all the claims of subjects of his Catholic majesty upon the government of the United States, in which the interposition of his Catholic majesty's government has been solicited before the date of this treaty, and since the date of the convention of 1802, or which may have been made to the department of foreign affairs of his majesty, or to his minister in the United States.

And the high contracting parties, respectively, renounce all claims to indemnities for any of the recent events or transactions of their respective commanders and officers in the Floridas.

The United States will cause satisfaction to be made for the injuries, if any, which, by process of law, shall be established to have been suffered by the Spanish officers, and individual Spanish inhabitants, by the late operations of the American army in Florida.

Art. 10. The convention entered into between the two governments, on the 11th of August, 1802, the ratifications of which were exchanged the 21st of December, 1818, is annulled.

Art. 11. The United States, exonerating Spain from all demands in future, on account of the claims of their citizens to which the renunciations herein contained extend, and considering them entirely cancelled, undertake to make satisfaction for the same, to an amount not exceeding five millions of dollars. To ascertain the full amount and validity of those claims, a commission, to consist of three commissioners, citizens of the United States, shall be appointed by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, which commission shall meet at the city of Washington, and, within the space of three years from the time of their first meeting, shall receive, examine, and decide upon the amount and validity of all the claims included within the descriptions above mentioned. The said commissioners shall take an oath or affirmation, to be entered on the record of their proceedings, for the faithful and diligent discharge of their duties; and, in case of the death, sickness, or necessary absence of any such commissioner, his place may be supplied by the appointment as aforesaid, or by the president of the United States, during the recess of the senate, of another commissioner in his stead. The said commissioners shall be authorized to hear and examine, on oath, every question relative to the said claims, and to receive all suitable authentic testimony concerning the same. And the Spanish government shall furnish all such documents and elucidations as may be in their possession, for the adjustment of the said claims, according to the principles of justice, the laws of nations, and the stipulations of the treaty between the two parties of 27th October, 1795, the said documents to be specified when demanded at the instance of the said commissioners.

The payment of such claims as may be admitted and adjusted by the said commissioners, or the major part of them, to an amount not exceeding five millions of dollars, shall be made by the United States, either immediately at their treasury, or by the creation of stock bearing an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable from the proceeds of sales of public lands within the territories hereby ceded to the United States, or in such other manner as the congress of the United States may prescribe by law.

The records of the proceedings of the said commissioners, together with the vouchers and documents produced before them, relative to the claims

to be adjusted and decided upon by them shall, after the close of their transactions, be deposited in the department of state of the United States; and copies of them, or any part of them, shall be furnished to the Spanish government, if required, at the demand of the Spanish minister in the U. States.

Art. 12. The treaty of limits and navigation, of 1795, remains confirmed in all, and each one of its articles, excepting the 2d, 3d, 4th, 21st, and the second clause of the 22d article, which having been altered by this treaty, or having received their entire execution, are no longer valid.

With respect to the 15th article of the same treaty of friendship, limits, and navigation of 1795, in which it is stipulated, that the flag shall cover the property, the two high contracting parties agree that this shall be so understood with respect to those powers who recognize this principle: but, if either of the two contracting parties shall be at war with a third party, and the other neutral, the flag of the neutral shall cover the property of enemies, whose government acknowledge this principle, and not of others.

Art. 13. Both contracting parties, wishing to favor their mutual commerce, by affording in their ports every necessary assistance to their respective merchant vessels, have agreed, that the sailors who shall desert from their vessels in the ports of the other, shall be arrested and delivered up at the instance of the consul, who shall prove, nevertheless, that the deserters belonged to the vessels that claim them, exhibiting the document that is customary in their nation; that is to say, the American consul in a Spanish port, shall exhibit the document known by the name of *articles*, and the Spanish consul in American ports, the roll of the vessel, and if the name of the deserter or deserters, who are claimed, shall appear in the one or the other, they shall be arrested, held in custody, and delivered to the vessel to which they shall belong.

Art. 14. The United States hereby certify that they have not received any compensation from France, for the injuries they suffered from her privateers, consuls and tribunals, on the coasts, and in the ports of Spain, for the satisfaction of which provision is made by this treaty; and they will present an authentic statement of the prizes made, and of their true value, that Spain may avail herself of the same, in such manner as she may deem just and proper.

Art. 15. The United States, to give to his Catholic majesty a proof of their desire to cement the relations of amity subsisting between the two nations, and to favor the commerce of the subjects of his Catholic majesty, agree that Spanish vessels, coming laden only with productions of Spanish growth, or manufactures directly from the ports of Spain, or of her colonies, shall be admitted for the term of twelve years to the ports of Pensacola and St. Augustine, in the Floridas, without paying other or higher duties on their cargoes, or of tonnage, than will be paid by the vessels of the United States. During the said term, no other nation shall enjoy the same privileges within the ceded territories. The twelve years shall commence three months after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

Art. 16. The present treaty shall be ratified in due form by the contracting parties, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in six months from this time, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof, we, the underwritten plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, and of his Catholic majesty, have signed, by virtue of

our powers, the present treaty of amity, settlement and limits, and have thereunto affixed our seals respectively.

Done at Washington, this twenty-second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

[REAL.] JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
[SEAL.] LOUIS DE ONIS.

And whereas his said Catholic majesty did, on the twenty-fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, ratify and confirm the said treaty, which ratification is in the words and of the tenor following:

[TRANSLATION.]

"Ferdinand the seventh, by the grace of God, and by the constitution of the Spanish monarchy, king of the Spains.

Whereas, on the twenty-second day of February, of the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen last past, a treaty was concluded and signed in the city of Washington, between don Louis de Onis, my envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, and John Quincy Adams, Esq. secretary of state of the United States of America, competently authorized by both parties, consisting of sixteen articles, which had for their object the arrangement of differences, and of limits between both governments and their respective territories; which are of the following form and literal tenor:"

[Here follows the above treaty word for word.]

"Therefore, having seen and examined the sixteen articles aforesaid, and having first obtained the consent and authority of the general cortes of the nation with respect to the session mentioned and stipulated in the 2d and third articles, I approve and ratify all and every one of the articles referred to, and the clauses which are contained in them; and, in virtue of these presents, I approve and ratify them; promising, on the faith and word of a king, to execute and observe them, and cause them to be executed and observed entirely as if I myself had signed them; and that the circumstance of having exceeded the term of six months, fixed for the exchange of the ratifications in the 16th article, may afford no obstacle in any manner, it is my deliberate will that the present ratification be as valid and firm, and produce the same effects, as if it had been done within the determined period. Desirous at the same time of avoiding any doubt or ambiguity concerning the meaning of the eighth article of the said treaty, in respect of the date which is pointed out in it as the period for the confirmation of the grants of lands in the Floridas, made by me, or by the competent authorities in my royal name, which point of date was fixed in the positive understanding of the three grants of land made in favor of the duke of Alagon, the count of Punon Rostro, and don Pedro de Vargas, being annulled by its tenor, I think proper to declare that the said three grants have remained and do remain entirely annulled and invalid; and that neither of the three individuals mentioned, nor those who may have title or interest through them, can avail themselves of the said grants at any time, or in any manner, under which explicit declaration the said eighth article is to be understood as ratified. In the faith of all which I have commanded to despatch these presents. Signed by my hand, sealed with my secret seal, and countersigned by the underwritten my secretary of despatch of state.

"Given at Madrid, the twenty-fourth of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

[Signed] FERNANDO.
[Countersigned]—EVARISTO PEREZ DE CASTRO."

And whereas the senate of the United States did, on the nineteenth day of the present month, advise and consent to the ratification, on the part of these United States, of the said treaty, in the following words:

“IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
February 19th 1821.

“Resolved, two-thirds of the senators present concurring therein, That the senate, having examined the treaty of amity, settlement, and limits, between the United States of America and his Catholic majesty, made and concluded on the twenty-second of February, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and seen and considered the ratification thereof made by his said Catholic majesty, on the twenty-fourth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, do consent to, and advise the president of the United States to ratify the same.”

And whereas, in pursuance of the said advice and consent of the senate of the United States I have ratified and confirmed the said treaty, in the words following, viz:

“Now, therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, president of the United States of America, having seen and considered the treaty above recited, together with the ratification of his Catholic majesty thereof, do, in pursuance of the aforesaid advice and consent of the senate of the United States, by these presents, accept, ratify, and confirm the said treaty, and every clause and article thereof, as the same are herein before set forth.

“In faith whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States of America to be hereto affixed.

“Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this twenty-second day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and of the independence of the United States the forty-fifth.

“JAMES MONROE.

“By the president:

“JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, *Secretary of State.*”

And whereas the said ratifications, on the part of the United States, and of his Catholic majesty, have been this day duly exchanged, at Washington, by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, secretary of state, and by general DON FRANCISCO DIONISIO VIVES, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his Catholic majesty: Now, therefore, to the end that the said treaty, may be observed and performed with good faith, on the part of the United States, I have caused the premises to be made public; and I do hereby enjoin and require all persons bearing office, civil or military, within the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, faithfully to observe and fulfil the said treaty, and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, the twenty second day of February, in the year of our [L. S.] Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and of the sovereignty and independence of the United States the forty-fifth.

JAMES MONROE.

By the president:

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, *Secretary of State.*

The following are authentic copies of the grants to the duke of Alagon, count of Punon Rostro, and don Pedro de Vargas, referred to in and revoked by the ratification on the part of his Catholic majesty of the treaty just ratified by the U. States, to each of which is annexed a translation of the same:

[TRANSLATION.]

Don Antonio Porcel, knight, pensioner of the royal and distinguished order of Charles 3d of the council of state, and secretary of state and of despatch of the ultra-marine government, &c.

I certify that, under date of the sixth of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, royal letters patent of the same tenor were sent by the late council of the Indies to the governor captain general of the island of Cuba and its dependencies, to the intendant of the army and royal business of the Havana and its district, and to the governor of the Floridas, that each should do his utmost, in his particular department, to give effect to the grant made to the duke of Alagon of various lands in East Florida, of the following tenor:

THE KING.

My governor and captain general of the island of Cuba and its dependencies: the duke of Alagon baron de Espea, has manifested to me, on the twelfth of July last as follows: Sire—The duke of Alagon baron de Espea, captain of your majesty's royal body guards, with the greatest respect, exposes—that, it being the interest of the crown that the uncultivated lands should be given to great capitalists, in order that they may be peopled and cultivated, from which flow the advantages pointed out and advised by all politicians, and by means of which much or nearly the most of the fertile soil of the Floridas has been discovered, and it being a right of your majesty, as absolute lord, to distribute them for the benefit of agriculture, and in reward and recompence of the eminent services which have been rendered to your majesty and your whole kingdom; being desirous of deserving those marks of the value of his magnanimous courage, and of contributing as far as possible to fulfil the designs of population, so interesting to the commonweal, he humbly requests your majesty, that you would deign to grant him all the uncultivated land not ceded in East Florida, which lies between the rivers Saint Lucia and Saint John, as far as the mouths by which they empty themselves into the sea, and the coast of the Gulf of Florida, and the adjacent islands, with the mouth of the river Hijuelos, in the twenty-sixth degree of latitude, following the left bank up to its source, drawing a line from lake Macaco, then descending by the way of the river Saint John to the lake Valdes, crossing by another line from the extreme north of said lake to the source of the river Amarima, following its right bank as far as its mouth, in the twenty-eighth or twenty-fifth degree of latitude, and running along the sea coast, with all the adjacent islands, up to the mouth of the river Hijuelos, in full property to himself and his heirs; allowing them also to import negroes, for the labor and cultivation of the lands free of duties: a gift which I hope to obtain from your majesty's innate goodness.”

Having taken the premises into consideration, and bearing in mind the distinguished merit of the memorialist, and his signal zeal for my royal service, as well as the benefits to be derived by the state from an increase of population in the countries the cession whereof he has solicited, I have judged fit to grant him the same, in so far as is conformable to the laws of these my kingdoms; and to make it known to my council of the Indies, for its due execution, by a royal order of the seventeenth of December, in the year aforementioned. Wherefore, I charge and command you, by this my royal cedula, with due observance of the laws to such cases pertaining, to give full and effectual and

to the execution of the said cession, taking all requisite measures for its accomplishment, without injury to any third party; and in order that the said duke of Alagon may forthwith carry his plans into execution, in conformity with my beneficent desires in favor of the agriculture and commerce of the said territories, which require a population proportioned to the fertility of the soil and the defence and security of the coasts, he giving regular accounts of his proceedings; it being understood that the introduction of negroes, which the same cession comprehends, ought as far as relates to the traffic in them, to be subject to the regulations prescribed by my royal cedula of the nineteenth of December last, for such is my will; and that due note be taken of the present cedula in the office of the accountant general of the Indies.

Dated at the palace the 6th of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

I, THE KING.

By command of the king our lord:

ESTEYAN VARELA.

And I confirm this exemplification, at Madrid, the 15th of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

ANTONIO PORCEL.

Don Evaristo Perez de Castro, knight of the order of Charles 3d, of the council of state, and secretary of despatch of state, &c.

I certify that the foregoing signature of his excellency don Antonio Porcel, secretary of despatch of the ultra marine government, is that which he is accustomed to put to all his writings; and for the proper purposes I give the present certificate, signed by my hand, and sealed with my seal of arms, at Madrid, the twenty-first of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

EVARISTO PEREZ DE CASTRO.

[TRANSLATION.]

Don Antonio Porcel, knight pensioner of the royal and distinguished order of Charles 3d of the council of state, and secretary of state and of despatch of the ultra-marine government, &c.

I certify that, under date of the sixth of February one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, royal letters patent of the same tenor were sent by the late council of the Indies to the governor captain general of the island of Cuba and its dependencies, to the the intendant of the army and royal business of the Havana and its district, and to the governor of the Floridas, that each should do his utmost in his particular department to give effect to the grant made to brigadier the count of Punon Rostro of various lands situated in West Florida, of the following tenor:

THE KING.

My governor and captain general of the island of Cuba and its dependencies: The brigadier the count of Punon Rostro submitted to me on the third of November last, what follows: "Sire—The brigadier the count of Punon Rostro, grandee of Spain of the first class, and your gentleman of the bed chamber in actual attendance, &c. &c. throws himself at your majesty's royal feet with the most profound respect, and submits to your majesty: That, prompted by the desire of promoting, by all possible means, the improvement of the extensive waste and unsettled lands possessed by your majesty in the Americas, which, by their fertility offer the greatest advantages, not only to your memorialist, but to the state, provided due effect, as is hoped, be given to the noble project formed by your majesty's memorialist of converting a small portion

of those deserts into the abode of peaceable christians and industrious inhabitants, who will increase the population of your kingdoms, promote agriculture and commerce, and thereby add immensely to your royal revenues. This enterprize should be conducted by a person, who, with a knowledge of the country, would combine the intelligence necessary for comparing the progress made by other nations in similar institutions, and particularly by the United States, which within a very recent period, have advanced their power to an extraordinary height, and especially in the instance of the Mobile country, adjoining Florida, which, in the last six years, has received such an influx of emigrants as to be converted from a desert waste into a rich commercial province, highly improved, and peopled with more than three hundred thousand souls. A similar change would be effected in Florida within eighteen or twenty years, by the adoption of judicious arrangements, and by those exertions which your majesty's memorialist proposes to employ for the promotion of his personal interest, and consequently that of the state. Relying on the merits of the case, and the lively interest felt by your majesty in the national prosperity, and in the services and sacrifices of your majesty's memorialist, he humbly requests your majesty that, taking them into consideration, you would be graciously pleased to grant and cede to him in full right and property, and the mode and manner required by law, all the waste lands not heretofore ceded in Florida, lying between the river Perdido, westward of the Gulf of Mexico, and the rivers Amaruja and Saint Johns, from Popa to the point where it empties into the ocean, for the eastern limit; and, for the northern, the boundary line of the United States; and, to the south, by the Gulf of Mexico, including the desert islands on the coast. He therefore, humbly prays, in consideration of the premises, and the unquestionable advantages to be derived by the nation, your majesty will be pleased to grant this his petition; and, thereupon, direct the necessary orders to be given to the local authorities to afford him all due aid and protection, as well in designating the territory referred to, as in giving full effect to the whole enterprize. All which he hopes from the munificence of your majesty."

Having taken the premises into consideration, and bearing in mind the distinguished merits of the memorialist, and his signal zeal for my royal service, as well as the benefits to be derived by the state from an increase of population in the countries, the cession whereof he has solicited, I have judged fit to grant him the same, in so far as is conformable to the laws of these my kingdoms, and to make it known to my council of the Indies, for its due execution, by a royal order of the seventeenth of December in the year aforementioned; wherefore, I charge and command you, by this, my royal cedula, with due observance of the laws to such case: pertaining, to give full and due effect to the said cession, taking all requisite measures for its accomplishment, without injury to any third party, and to the end, that the said count of Punon Rostro may forthwith carry his plans into execution, in conformity with my beneficent desires in favor of the agriculture and commerce of the said territories, which require a population proportioned to the fertility of the soil, and the defence and security of the coasts, he giving regular accounts of his proceedings, for such is my will; and that due note be taken of the present cedula in the office of the accountant general of the Indies. Dated at the pa-

lace, the sixth of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

I, THE KING.

By command of the king our lord:

ESTEVAN VARRA.

And I confirm this exemplification, at Madrid, the fifteenth of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

ANTONIO PORCEL.

Don Evaristo Perez de Castro, knight of the order of Charles 3d, of the council of state, and secretary of despatch of state, &c.

I certify that the foregoing signature of his excellency don Antonio Porcel, secretary of despatch of the ultra-marine government, is that which he is accustomed to put to all his writings. And, for the proper purposes, I give the present certificate, signed by my hand and sealed with my seal of arms, at Madrid, the twenty-first of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

EVARISTO PEREZ DE CASTRO.

[TRANSLATION.]

Don Antonio Porcel, knight pensioner of the royal and distinguished order of Charles 3d, of the council of state, and secretary of state and of despatch of the ultra-marine government, &c.

I certify that, under date of the ninth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, royal letters patent, of the same tenor, were sent by the late council of the Indies to the governor captain general of the island of Cuba and its dependencies, to the intendant of the army and royal business of the Havana and its district, and to the governor of the Floridas, that each should do his utmost in his particular department, to give effect to the grant made to don Pedro de Vargas, of various lands situated in the Floridas, of the following tenor:

THE KING.

My governor and captain general of the island of Cuba, and its dependencies, under date of the 25th of January last, don Pedro de Vargas, manifested to me as follows, "Sire: don Pedro de Vargas, knight of the royal order of Alcantara, treasurer general of the royal house and patrimony of your majesty, with the most profound respect, at your royal feet, exposes—that there is a quantity of vacant and unpeopled land in the territory of the Floridas, and desiring that, if your majesty shall deign to reward his passable services, and the proofs which he has given of his loyalty, it may be without the least burthen on the public treasury, or in prejudice of any third person, as may be done at present by some lands of that country, he beseeches your majesty that, by an effect of your sovereign goodness, you would deign to grant him the property of the land which lies comprised within the following limits, that is to say: from the mouth of the the river Perdido, and its bay in the Gulf of Mexico, following the sea coast, to ascend by the bay of Buen Socorro and of Mobile, continuing by the river Mobile, till it touches the northern line of the United States, and descending by that in a right line to the source of the river Perdido, and following the river Mobile in its lower part, and the bay of that name, returns by the sea coast towards the west, comprehending all the creeks, entries, and islands adjacent, which may belong to Spain at the present time, till it reaches the west line of the United States, then, returning by their northern line, comprehending all the waste lands which belong, or may belong, to Spain, and are in dispute or reclamation with the United States, according to the tenor of the treaties, and, also, all the waste land not ceded to any other individual, which is between the river Hijuelos, in

East Florida, and the river St. Lucia, drawing a line from the source of one river to the source of the other, and following by the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, from the mouth of the Hijuelos to the point of Tancha, and doubling this, by the coast of the Gulf of Florida, to the mouth of the river St. Lucia, with the islands and keys adjacent."

Considering the contents of this exposition, and attending to the merit of the individual, and his accredited zeal for my royal service; as also to the advantages to result to the state from peopling the said countries, I have thought proper to accede to the favor which he solicits, in as far as it be not opposed to the laws of these my kingdoms, and communicated it to my council of the Indies, for its accomplishment, in a royal order of the second of February last. Consequently, I recommend and charge you, by this my royal cedula, that, conforming to the laws which regulate in these affairs, and without prejudice to third persons, that you efficaciously aid the execution of the said grant, taking all the measures which may conduce to its due effect, as also to the augmentation of the population, agriculture and commerce, of the aforesaid possessions, giving account from time to time, of the progress made; for this is my will, and that due notice shall be taken of this cedula in the office of the accountant general of the Indies. Dated at the palace the ninth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

I, THE KING.

By command of the king our lord:

ESTEVAN VARRA

I confirm this exemplification, at Madrid, the fifteenth of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

ANTONIO PORCEL.

Don Evaristo Perez de Castro, knight of the order of Charles III. of the council of state, and secretary of despatch of state, &c.

I certify that the foregoing signature of his excellency don Antonio Porcel, secretary of despatch of the ultra-marine government, is that which he is accustomed to put to all his writings. And, for the proper purposes, I give the present certificate, signed by my hand and sealed with my seal of arms, at Madrid, the twenty-first of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

EVARISTO PEREZ DE CASTRO.

Laws of the United States.

An act for carrying into execution the treaty between the United States and Spain, concluded at Washington, on the twenty-second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to take possession of, and occupy the territories of East and West Florida, and the appendages and appurtenances thereof; and to remove and transport the officers and soldiers of the king of Spain, being there, to the Havana, agreeably to the stipulations of the treaty between the United States and Spain, concluded at Washington on the twenty-second day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, providing for the cession of said territories to the United States, and he may, for these purposes, and in order to maintain in said territories the authority of the United States, employ any part of the army and navy of the United States, and the militia of any state or territory, which he may deem necessary.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, until the end of the first session of the next congress, unless provision for the temporary government of said territories be sooner made by congress, all the military, civil, and judicial powers exercised by the officers of the existing government of the same territories, shall be vested in such person and persons, and shall be exercised in such manner, as the president of the United [States] shall direct, for the maintaining the inhabitants of said territories, in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion; and laws of the United States relating to the revenue and its collection, subject to the modification stipulated by the fifteenth article of the said treaty, in favor of Spanish vessels and their cargoes, and the laws relating to the importation of persons of color, shall be extended to the said territories. And the president of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorized, within term aforesaid, to establish such districts for the collection of the revenue, and, during the recess of congress, to appoint such officers, whose commissions shall expire at the end of the next session of congress, to enforce the said laws, as to him shall seem expedient.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to appoint, during the recess of the senate, a commissioner and surveyor, whose commissions shall expire at the end of the next session of congress, to meet the commissioner and surveyor, who may be appointed on the part of Spain, for the purposes stipulated in the fourth article of said treaty; and that the president be, and he is hereby, further authorized to take all other measures which he shall judge proper, for carrying into effect the stipulations of the said fourth article.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That a board of three commissioners shall be appointed, conformably to the stipulations of the eleventh article of the said treaty; and the president of the United States is hereby authorized to take any measures which he may deem expedient, for organizing the said board of commissioners: and for this purpose, may appoint a secretary, well versed in the French and Spanish languages, and a clerk, which appointments, if made during the recess of the senate, shall, at the next meeting of that body, be subject to nomination for their advice and consent.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the compensation of the respective officers, for whose appointment provision is made by this act, shall not exceed the following sums:

The commissioner to be appointed conformably to the fourth article, at the rate, by the year, of three thousand dollars.

To the surveyor two thousand dollars.

To each of the three commissioners to be appointed conformably to the eleventh article of the treaty, three thousand dollars.

To the secretary of the board, two thousand dollars.

To one clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That, for carrying this act into execution, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and hereby is, appropriated, to be taken from any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,

Speaker of the house of representatives.

JOHN GAYLARD,

President of the senate pro tempore.

Washington, March 3, 1821—Approved:

JAMES MONROE.

An act to reduce and fix the military peace establishment of the United States.

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 June next, the military peace establishment of the United States shall be composed of four regiments of artillery, and seven regiments of infantry, with such officers of engineers, of ordnance, and of the staff, as are hereinafter provided for.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That each regiment of artillery shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one major, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, and nine companies, one of which shall be designated and equipped as light artillery; and that there shall be attached to each regiment of artillery one supernumerary captain to perform ordnance duty, and that each company shall consist of one captain, two lieutenants, two second lieutenants, four sergeants, four corporals, three artificers, two musicians, and forty-two privates. That each regiment of infantry shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one major, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, two principal musicians, and ten companies; each of which shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, three sergeants, four corporals, two musicians, and forty-two privates; and that to each regiment of artillery and infantry there shall be one adjutant, who shall be taken from the subalterns of the line.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the corps of engineers, (bombadiers excepted), and the topographical engineers, and their assistants, shall be retained in service as at present organized.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the ordnance department shall be merged in the artillery; and that the president of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to select from the regiments of artillery such officers as may be necessary to perform ordnance duties, who, while so detached, shall receive the pay and emoluments now received by ordnance officers, and shall be subject only to the orders of the war department, and that the number of enlisted men, in the ordnance department be reduced to fifty-six.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be one major general, with two aids de camp, two brigadier generals, each with one aid de camp; and that the aids de camp be taken from the subalterns of the line, and, in addition to their other duties, shall perform the duties of assistant adjutant general.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be one adjutant general, and two inspectors general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments, of colonels of cavalry.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be one quartermaster general; that there shall be two quartermasters, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of majors of cavalry; and ten assistant quartermasters, who shall, in addition to their pay in the line, receive a sum not less than ten dollars, nor more than twenty dollars, per month, to be regulated by the treasury of war.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be one commissary general of subsistence; and that there shall be as many subsistent commissaries as the service may require, not exceeding fifty, who shall be taken from the subalterns of the line, and shall, in addition to their pay in the line, receive a sum not less than ten, nor more than twenty dollars per month; and that the assistant quartermasters, and assistant commissaries of subsistence, shall be

subject to duties in both departments, under the orders of the secretary of war.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be one paymaster general, with the present compensation, and fourteen paymasters, with the pay and emoluments of regimental paymasters; and that there shall be one commissary of purchases, and two military storekeepers, to be attached to the purchasing department.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the medical department shall consist of one surgeon general, eight surgeons, with the compensation of regimental surgeons, and forty-five assistant surgeons, with the compensation of post surgeons.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers, non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians, and privates, retained by this act, except those specially provided for, shall have the same rank, pay, and emoluments, as are provided in like cases, by existing laws; and that the force authorized and continued in service under this act shall be subject to the rules and articles of war.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the president of the United States cause to be arranged the officers, non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians, and privates, of the several corps now in the service of the United States, in such manner as to form and complete out of the same the force authorized by this act, and cause the supernumerary officers, non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians, and privates, to be discharged from the service of the United States.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed and paid to each commissioned officer who shall be discharged from the service of the United States in pursuance of this act, three months' pay in addition to the pay and emoluments to which he may be entitled by law at the time of his discharge.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the system of "General Regulations for the Army," compiled by major general Scott, shall be, and the same is hereby approved and adopted for the government of the army of the United States, and of the militia when in the service of the United States.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,

Speaker of the house of representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the senate, pro tempore.

Washington, March 2d, 1821—Approved:

JAMES MONROE.

Foreign Articles.

"HOLY ALLIANCE."

☞ The report of a *fracas* having taken place between prince Metternich and lord Stewart, at Troppau, is said to be totally destitute of foundation.

We have nothing new as to the proceedings or prospects of this conspiracy. The king of Naples was expected to arrive at Laybach on the 15th of January. It is doubtful if the king of Spain has been summoned to attend—it is denied and affirmed, pretty positively.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

London papers of Jan. 22.

The king was to open the parliament in person; it was expected to be a very animated session—for, in addition to the excitements about the queen, it was supposed that the conduct of government in regard to Spain, Naples and Portugal would be severely enquired into. Mr. Canning does not appear to have received the approbation of either

party, for his *neutrality* in the queen's case. A paper of the 20th Jan. says that the coronation will take place on the 18th of May. Col. Browne, famous as one of the pimps of the Milan commission, was recently nearly assassinated in that city, whether he had repaired to collect evidence, as it is said, to vindicate himself. He received several stabs, but none of them were mortal. The Court Gazette of the 20th Jan. contains 23 loyal addresses to the king.

Stocks—3 per cent. consols 69 7/8.

A writer in the Monthly Magazine for January, in making a calculation of the expense of the English government, since the time of William the Conqueror, concludes thus:—

"In the reign of 31 kings, and in a period of 694 years, the British nation had spent 795,000,000*l.* sterling, being somewhat more than one million a year. In the single reign of his late majesty (George III.) during a period of only 59 years, the nation has spent the incredible sum of 2,357,000,000, being three times the value of the kingdom, and it owes nearly 1,000,000,000 of public debt, which is a greater sum than the value of all the land in England is worth, if every acre were sold at 25 years purchase on the annual rent."

A colossal statue is to be erected in Lanark, to the memory of Sir William Wallace. It was executed by Mr. Robert Forrest Orchard. The patriot is represented as eight feet four inches in height, and a Scottish yard across his shoulders.

[The Scotchman's blood runs swiftly through his veins, and the love of country seems to flow from his heart to nerve his arm, when the name of *Wallace* is mentioned—yet he generally "*boos*" to the power that governs, as if he thought it *illegitimate* to oppose, even in thought, the senseless family that has usurped the throne. Is there is "a divine right" in kings, George Guelph the 4th, ought no more to possess the throne of England than Teague O'Ragan who lives in the wilds of Connaught, or the son of *general* Tecumseh, who may be resident somewhere on the shores of the American lakes. To this general remark, however, there are many honorable exceptions—there are Scotchmen that are indeed "ornaments of human nature."

At the court of King's Bench, Jan. 19, Mrs. Jane Carlisle was found guilty of a libel, in approving the intentions of the Cato-street conspirators.—[This is *really cruel*—because the whole conspiracy was got up and patronized by the ministry.]

"*Non descriptis.*" We had many descriptions of our non-descript frigates, during the late war!!! At times, they were "fir built" and to be swept from the sea directly, before you could say "Jack Robinson;" at others, they were the most queer things that could be thought of—"74's in disguise," that, like witches on broom-sticks, went whither they would. Latterly, many vessels have been built after their models, and we notice the launching of a *frigate* at Deptford, that measures 1,476 tons, whose beam is only two inches less than that of a 74, and to carry *sixty* guns.

FRANCE.

The time of 400 of the Swiss guards having expired, nothing could induce them to renew their engagement. They sighed for their native mountains.

The French stocks are rising. The minister of finance lately brought in his budget for the current year. The total of the public income, after a proposed abatement in the land tax and other contributions, to the amount of 17,131,570*l.* is estimated at 888,021,743*l.* and the expenditure at 882,327,574*l.*

leaving a surplus in the receipts of 5,694,371*f*. This surplus comprises a sum of 4,458,742*f*. remaining disposable from the service of 1819; to which was to be added a further saving of 24,400,000*f*. upon the estimates for the last year.

On the complaint of certain manufacturers at Louviers, the court of correctional police fined certain dealers in cloth at Paris 10,000 francs for having fraudulently made and sold cloths falsely marked with the name of Louviers. The court royal of appeals confirmed the principles of the decision of the court of correctional police, but reduced the fine to 8000 francs, and ordered one hundred copies of the decree on the appeal, containing the names of the persons concerned, to be placarded in various places, and ordered the costs to be paid by the parties convicted.

Exceedingly important! A special messenger has arrived in Paris from Palestine, with a cargo of water from the river Jordan, which he was sent to fetch for the purpose of baptizing the young duc de Bordeaux!!!

SPAIN.

Thirty deputies to the cortes from Mexico, have arrived at Cadiz. They are said to be persons distinguished for the liberality of their opinions. The king is to be crowned on the 18th of May.

Joseph Alvarez Toledo, well known for his treachery, has been deprived of the pension which he received from the king of Spain, on a presentation of the cortes. The king, in his publication of this matter, calls him "ever incorrigible in the perfidious and turbulent conduct which has earned him a title of infamy."

The frigate *Constitutione* has arrived at Cadiz from Havana, with four millions of dollars. The new tariff, which prohibits most articles of foreign produce or manufacture, has gone into operation.

A fleet has arrived at Havana, on its way to Cadiz, from Vera Cruz, reported to have on board from four to ten millions of dollars. From the frequent notices of such things, we should suppose that the Mexican mines are fully worked again.

The following is one of the most pleasing evidences that we have seen of the progress and perfection of liberal ideas in Spain.

Madrid, Nov 15. The king has promulgated the following decree.

The cortes have decreed and we have ratified the following:

Art. 1. The Spanish territory shall be an inviolable asylum for foreign persons and property of every kind, whether such persons reside in Spain or elsewhere; provided they observe the political constitution of the monarchy and the other laws which govern its subjects.

Art. 2. This asylum for persons is to be understood always not to affect existing treaties with foreign powers; and inasmuch as political opinions cannot be considered as included in them, it is declared that persons persecuted on account of such opinions will not be delivered up by the government, if they are not guilty of some of the crimes specified in said treaties.

Art. 3. The persons embraced in the foregoing article, shall, with their property, enjoy the same protection which the laws afford to the property of Spaniards.

Art. 4. Foreign property, except such as may belong to governments at war with the Spanish nation, or to their auxiliaries, shall not be, by way of reprisals or from any other motive, subject to confiscation, sequestration, or embargo.

Madrid, Oct. 24, 1820.

TWO SICILIES.

The army of Naples, in three grand divisions, is stationed on the frontier towards the Austrian forces, the whole under the command of general Pepe.

"Vienna, December 30. However the negotiations with the king of Naples may turn out, it is affirmed by some persons, that at all events our Austrian army of observation will occupy the fortresses of the kingdom of Naples for five or six years. The northern powers, it is added, are perfectly agreed on this measure, which is deemed necessary to the security of all Italy."

SWITZERLAND.

The government of the Grisons has just addressed to the districts a circular, dictated by the purest and most enlightened patriotism, to exhort them to attend without delay to all the branches of military organization. The urgency of the case is frankly and confidently dwelt upon. The circular terminates thus—"Be ready at the moment when you shall be called to cover the frontiers of your country: she is, indeed, recognized as neuter, but her arms and courage are, nevertheless, to cause her independence and neutrality to be respected. The times are threatening, and God only can know, whether the moment at which this appeal will be made to you, be near or distant."

ASIA.

Many Jews have left Russia for Palestine. They have established a prosperous colony at Tiberias.

AFRICA.

Mr. Lalande has returned to France, after an absence of two years, during which he travelled into the interior of Africa. He has brought home a valuable collection of objects, among them the skeleton of an enormous Hippopotamus, which, after a perilous combat, he succeeded in killing.

BARBARY STATES.

A civil war is carrying on in Morocco. The nephew of the reigning emperor is a candidate for the throne.

SURREINAM.

A fire broke out in the town of Paramaribo, Surinam, on the 21st of Jan. last, which lasted until the 23d, by which about six hundred houses and stores were destroyed.

CHRONICLE

It is stated that major general Brown and brigadiers Gaines and Scott, are retained in service under the new regulation of the army; and that they have been ordered on to Washington.

Capt. Jones is appointed to the command of the Constitution frigate, and lieut. Stockton to that of the schooner *Alligator*, lately built.

The U. S. schooner *Nonsuch* arrived at New Orleans, Feb. 1st, from Jamaica, with 150,000 dollars in specie.

Capt. Samuel Miller, a brevet major of marines, being charged with sundry matters and things, a court of enquiry was instituted, lieut. col. Eustis, president, who reported that the charges were not supported by even the shadow of evidence, and that capt. M's "general military conduct had been that of an intelligent, attentive and brave officer."

Mr. Kean has played at Boston with wonderful success. The rage to see him was so great that places in the theatre were sold at auction, and the premiums which they produced over the usual price of admission, were given to charitable institutions, such as the hospital, the dispensary, &c. &c. He appears to have performed there 16 nights in all,

and, though this plan of disposing of the tickets was not thought of until the contests to obtain them had, for several nights, produced great confusion, the amount of premiums received was \$3005 and 75 cents! In return for this mania, which however was happily directed, Mr. Kean has dubbed Boston as the "literary emporium of the new world," for which some of the good people thereof seem very much obliged to him.

Pensioners. The total number of revolutionary pensioners continued on the U. S. list, under the act of May 1, 1820, is 8,510.

Died, near Greensburg, Pa. gen. *William Jack*, aged 68 years; a soldier of the revolution, and a man much esteemed for his public and private virtues.

— at Fredericksburg, Va. in the 69th year of his age, major Benjamin Day, a gallant soldier of the revolution—aid de camp to gen. Woodford and lord Sterling.

Religious worship. A certain Thomas White was fined 50 dollars and subjected to imprisonment one month, by the city court of Baltimore, on the 3d instant, for interrupting "Mr. Frey, the converted Jew," when recently delivering a discourse in one of our churches.

New Convent. The Augusta, Geo. Herald states, that in consequence of the "energetic discourses" of the Roman Catholic bishop in that place, a new convent is about to be established there, and that young men and women from all parts of the union are candidates for this desirable state of celibacy.

"Transit duty." The legislature of Delaware have passed a law imposing a tax upon persons arriving within that sovereignty, in stage or steam boat, by land or water, of twenty-five cents each, to assist in erecting a college at the village of Newark, and to eke out the funds of the state. This law has caused much excitement in the upper part of the state, wherein its operation will chiefly be felt; and several meetings have been had about it, as well as on account of a tax upon store-keepers; at which the people have agreed "to unite in every legal mode of defeating the operation of the law."

Virginia banks. Statements of the affairs of the Bank of the Valley, and of the North-Western bank of Virginia, are published, by which they are shewn to be in excellent condition.

The slave trade. The Phoeasant, captain Kelly, lately captured on the coast of Africa, a small Portuguese schooner of only 11 tons, with 71 slaves on board, 34 of whom were women, crowded into a space 8 feet 4 inches long, 4 feet 8 inches broad, and 2 feet 7 inches high! They were all shackled together with irons, and when released could hardly stand on their legs from cramp and starvation!

Deaf and dumb. We have accounts of several successful cures of the deaf and dumb in France, by making an opening to the tympanum. An instrument is said to be contrived by which the operation may be safely performed in three minutes! Those restored to hearing are very susceptible of the smallest sounds.

A seal has been caught at Cape Vincent, in the St. Lawrence. It was taken to Kingston, U. C. and there exhibited as a curiosity. It is stated that seals have appeared on the borders of the lakes, though very rarely.

Maine and Massachusetts.—The committee appointed by our legislature to meet the committee of Massachusetts on the subject of the purchase of the lands, after accomplishing the object of their

appointment, returned to this town on Friday.—The terms of the agreement we understand to be these. Maine is to pay Massachusetts \$150,000, to release to her \$30,000 which is due to us for assuming her obligations to the Indians, and our claim to a balance due us from the treasury of 10,000 dollars. The debt of \$150,000 is to bear interest at 5 per cent. and to be payable in 40 years, but may be reimbursed at any earlier period at the pleasure of the State.—Three months are allowed the legislatures of the two states to ratify the agreement.—Such are, we understand, in substance, the terms on which she agrees to release to us all her interests in the lands. *Portland Argus.*

Rhode Island. The following will appear as something very strange to many of our readers: but the curious fact exists, that Rhode Island has not a "written" constitution. She is governed by an old charter granted by Charles II. of England, and a variety of customs which the altered state of things rendered necessary. It may, however, be observed that the royal charter was a very liberal one.

"The legislature of the state of Rhode Island have passed an act, *without opposition or debate*, authorizing the people to declare by their vote at the next freemen's meeting, whether it is expedient that the general assembly, at their May session, proceed to enact a law providing for the choice of delegates to meet in convention for the purpose of forming a *written* constitution for the state."

Savannah. Mr. Charlton, late mayor of this city, having resigned his office on being appointed a judge, was presented with the thanks of the corporation in the most handsome manner, and invited to a public dinner given by the most respectable citizens of the place. He well deserved these distinctions.

Illinois. A correspondent states that the legislature of Illinois have spent one fourth of their time in debating on a loan office, in the shape of a bank, to emit 250,000 dollars in paper, without a cent of capital. Our friend thinks that the projectors of the scheme ought to meet the fate of M'Pingal.

LOUISIANA. Extract from an official report on the state of the finances.

Balance in favor of the state the 31st of Dec. 1819,	44,841 27
Receipts in the treasury from Dec. 31st, 1819, when the last accounts of the treasurer was rendered up, to Dec. 31st, 1820, amount to	178,569 58
	223,200 85
The expenditures during the same space of time amount to	158,519 62

Which leaves in favor of the state a balance of \$64,681 24

Richmond, March 1.—The following memoranda were subjoined to the census lately taken of the county of Prince Edward:

Mrs. Rosanna Adams is 120 years old, and possesses health and unusual activity. Her sight is perfectly good. She is a native of Ireland.

Mrs. Mary Wilson is 100 years old, and enjoys good health and sight.

Mrs. Molly Jennings is also 100 years old, and enjoys good health and sight. These three females are residents of Prince Edward county, and engaged in domestic employment.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

NEW SERIES. No. 4—VOL. VIII.] BALTIMORE, MARCH 24, 1821. [No. 4—VOL. XX. WHOLE No. 498

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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

The *supreme court* adjourned *sine die*, on Friday the 16th, after disposing of much important business.

Mr. CLAY, previous to his departure from Washington, was invited to and partook of a public dinner at Brown's hotel; intended as a mark of respect for his long and distinguished services in congress.

French crowns and five franc pieces, are a legal tender by the laws of the United States, until the 29th of April, 1822, being continued as such by the act of March 3, 1820. There is no provision for the parts of these coins. The crowns, if weighing 18 dwts. and 17 grs. are rated at 110 cents—but as in general they are much worn, the banks in New-York take them only at 109 cents.

POPULATION—1820. We have just received the aggregates of the population of the several counties of Kentucky—the general amount is 563,333; the number of whom that are slaves is not stated. This class of people, in 1810, amounted to 80,561, and probably do not now much exceed 100,000. In 1816, we calculated that the population of this state would exceed 650,000, in 1820—but then we had no reasons to believe that great emigrations from it would take place. Kentucky is a grain-growing state, and feels as much the necessity of a home-market as any other in the nation. By the prostration of her manufacturing establishments and the want of a demand for her products, slave-labor, if ever profitable therein, became unprofitable, and many possessed of such persons emigrated to the cotton-growing states—Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, and some to Missouri. The ravages of the “independent banks,” together with the want of employment, drove off tens of thousands of the laboring classes of white people into Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. On the whole, it is probable that the account current of emigration, as to this state, is nearly balanced for the last ten years. These things were not to have been expected, and we sincerely regret that they have come to pass. When the government of the United States shall adopt a system of legislation and support and rely upon things at home, for home prosperity, Kentucky will again revive, and go on to gather strength rapidly. And, as the black population is pressed south, its place will be supplied by the sinews of every nation, which are its free laborers.

The population of Kentucky was 406,511 in 1810; increase in ten years, 156,822. Allowing that she now has 100,000 slaves, her federal number for representation in congress will be 523,339. At this time she has ten members—and, at the present ratio, would be entitled to 14, and Ohio, which has 6 at present, would have 16.

FLORIDA. The following resolution has been reported to the legislature of Louisiana, by the committee to whom was referred so much of the message of the governor as relates to the subject:

“Be it resolved by the senate and house of representatives of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That the Florida treaty has no equality for its basis, ought not to have been concluded, and should not be ratified by the senate of the United States; that

it has not been sanctioned according to customary forms, and that the senate of the United States is no longer bound in duty, honor, or good faith, to carry it into effect; and that copies of the foregoing be forwarded to our senators and representative in congress.”

* * We have just received a “memoir on the geography, natural and civil history of Florida, with a map of that country, connected with the adjacent places: and an appendix containing the treaty of cession and other papers relative to the subject—by *William Darby*,” well known as a geographer, and from several valuable works which he has published.

We have not had time even to run over this memoir; but have examined the map and compared it with others. It is a neat map, and bears strong evidence that it is a better one than any ever before presented to the people of the United States. Mr. Darby is excellent in things of this sort.

Florida, in every respect, is a valuable acquisition to us. It may cause a considerable revolution in things, domestic and foreign. It opens to us a large tract of country, capable of furnishing immense supplies of cotton, sugar, rice, and perhaps coffee and cocoa and the olive, all which, it may be expected, will be fully tried on an extensive scale, by new adventurers in those, at present, rich commodities—the product of these will have a domestic effect, as well as that which may be caused by considerable disbursements by government at Pensacola, and probably, at Hillsborough, or Tampa bay, or Espiritu Santo bay, as a place on the west side of the peninsula is called, which will, most likely, become the seat of the government; for we presume that what is now called West Florida will be added to the state of Alabama, to which it seems rightfully to appertain. We are yet to learn what Great Britain will say about this business: there is every reason to believe that the cession will not be agreeable to her for, admitting that Cuba remains attached to Spain, Florida gives to the United States the command of the gulf of Mexico; and, in case of a war, will enable us to annoy the British West India commerce beyond any thing which it has experienced, from the efforts of any nation.

But, in general, it seems that the interior of Florida is not much more known than the country beyond the Rocky Mountains. It will soon be completely explored. There will be an emigration to it, in a few weeks, as it were, that will penetrate every section of the peninsula, and develop the whole value of the acquisition.

☞ We had a report that custom-house officers were already appointed, and, perhaps, by this time, were actually arrived at the several ports. If not, and the power to appoint them exists, they cannot be too speedily on their way—else the great curse will be extended over us in the import of slaves, and millions of dollars worth of coffee, sugar, &c. will be brought from the West Indies to avoid the payment of duties, which will afterwards find their way into the states, and legally avoid the payment of them. We have heard that some speculations, as well in human flesh as in other commodities, have been put on foot. Our hope is, that such persons may be met at their entrance into Florida with the

"star-spangled banner," held by the hands of honest men and faithful officers.

FREE REMARKS—*Written even in Washington City, Feb. 28.* It is always an unpleasant matter with me to visit this metropolis, though it has ever been my good fortune to meet with many persons that I esteemed, as well as some from whom useful information was obtained. But I have no office to seek—nothing to ask of any one but that which he is legally bound to grant, or which, on the other side, he may legally compel me to pay for—so we are all "at quits," equally independent of one another:—this is happy estate, though not the common lot of those who are found at Washington! But it is well, now and then, to take a "bird's eye view" of the "collected wisdom of the nation," and especially of that portion of it gathered together in the hall of the house of representatives and this view must be deemed of no little importance, when we reflect that it is impossible for the "sovereign people" in the gallery, (unless happily located or particularly favored), to understand what is going on below, except through the medium of their eyes. A few persons who are seated in certain parts of the room, or whose voices partake of the power of a Stentor, or have that sort of shrillness which pierces the ear, may be heard or understood, if duly attended to—but most of the great speeches that appear in the newspapers, are not understood by one out of five of the members, and much less so by the spectators until they see them in print, if so even then. But there are some advantages attending this imperfection of the hall that I never so fully thought of before—it is, that the members may write letters or read newspapers with very little interruption; and a person sitting in the gallery, may abstract himself as much from the cares of the world as if he was in a wood by moonlight, unless the hum from below should operate upon him like the sound of a waterfall and lull him to sleep! Indeed, I observed a person, a "deranged" officer perhaps, or one that was patiently waiting for the taking up of some bill in which he was interested, who, calling to mind *Sancho's* great beatitude, was taking a nap. My first impulse was to rouse him, lest he might be brought to the bar of the house for contempt; but I could not recollect that there was any law against sleeping even in a church, and thought that the weary sojourner might be excused: I resolved, nevertheless, if he should be brought to the bar, that I would volunteer a testimony in his behalf, and depose that, in my opinion, the speech of the "honorable gentleman" from ———, was of such somnificatory power as to lull any man to sleep, if predisposed to somnolosity: and I further thought that, if the examining officer of the house should ask me, how it was that such a sleepy thing as I am escaped, I would plead the truth, and say, that as soon as the "honorable gentleman" was fairly at work, I made some hasty strides to the door of the gallery, which I pushed open very briskly, and hastily ran down stairs—when I roused myself by lustily calling for a hack to take me to my lodgings. Now this has less poetry than truth in it. And how can it be otherwise, seeing that many members are sent only because they can speak—and if they do not speak of what use are they, it being notorious that they do not think? Hence, we see the columns of the "National Intelligencer" loaded with speeches that never were heard in the house, and which are never read by the people, except by a few of the immediate friends of the persons whose names are put at the beginning of them in CAPITALS, and to

whom, in reality, they are addressed—not to the house of representatives. The old story, as to its application, about a soldier in Flanders, who wrote to his wife in England, to send him some newspapers, that he might see what the army which he belonged to was doing, is nearly realized here. It is the "Intelligencer" of to-day, that tells many who were present, what was said and done yesterday! A laudable case of speech making for the public, occurred more than twenty years ago, in this house, which will be recollected, perhaps, by many: a member had resolved to make a great speech on some certain matter to affect the feelings of some of his constituents in a distant state; he was defeated four or five times in his attempts to get the floor and became much distressed—at last, he "caught the speaker's eye," and went over a short speech with prodigious volubility, as if he was laboring with his tongue for his life—but, with all his haste and numerous abridgements into the bargain, something, that purported to be *this* speech, was actually published in a newspaper, and within the walls of the capitol, before its delivery was complete!

This unhappy condition, in my opinion, grows out of two things—first, in the neglect of the people to elect *thinking* men for their representatives; and secondly, from the constitution of the house itself. It is too numerous by at least one third. It is morally impossible that nearly two hundred men, promiscuously thrown into a heap, with jarring interests and many with views limited to the peculiar wants or wishes of their own little districts, can be brought to act zealously together on the business of a great nation—can become sufficiently known to one another to "compare notes" and understand each other's views;—they weary and become wearied with one another. The solid men, whose opinions would have great weight if they were intimately known to the rest of the members, are too much disregarded, and the pert, instead of being chastened by wholesome advice and a beneficial intercourse with the reflecting, are cast off and left to monopolize the important time of the house in worse than useless discussions—but a few, of commanding talents and enlightened views, blessed also with powerful lungs, are respectfully attended to. The general restlessness of the members is also excited by another cause—large as the hall is, they are too much crowded to be comfortable—and verily, to a person who has been used to an active life, it is no small matter to be cooped up five or six hours in a confined space, not at his ease. There is, luckily, a large place behind the speaker's chair, where many are always to be seen reading, walking or talking, except at the moment of taking a question—which is a great relief to people so jammed together. The case is every way different in the senate—the business is transacted understandingly, and there is a courtesy among the members which is very pleasing to the spectator, who is freely admitted within the chamber and accommodated with a seat. No inconvenience, in general, results from this procedure. The apparent respect which the senators pay to one another imposes decorum on the visitor, and he must be very rude indeed that would interrupt the proceedings of such a body of men. But strangers could not be so admitted in the other house, because of its own multitude and the conse-

*Lest improper inferences may be drawn, I feel it just to state, that the printer does not now reside in Washington.

quent want of that state of quietness which exists in the senate. It appears to me, that there is no thing which the next congress can do that would produce a more beneficial result to our country, than the fixing a high ratio for representation, under the census just taken. Our population has increased in the last ten years at the rate of about forty per cent. which would give us 250 members in the house of representatives at the present ratio of 37,000: but if it is fixed at 74,000, we shall yet have 125 members, which, I think, will make as numerous a body as can be brought to attend to business—and they would do it better and in half the time that 250 could do it—besides, it would save us one thousand dollars a day for every day that congress might be in session. This saving should not be despised, for it belongs to a matter that would add *infinitely*, I had like to have said, to the respectability and efficiency of congress. The members would yet be numerous enough to bring together the wants and wishes of the people at large, but not so numerous that they could continue strangers to one another. I fear, nevertheless, that there is not magnanimity enough to do a thing which would throw many of the actors out of their seats, however much the public good requires it. It is the disposition of human nature "to feel power and forget right"—and most think that it is—

"A very fine thing to be father-in-law,
 "To a mighty imperious three-tailed babaw."

The love of office is general—the per diem is exceedingly convenient to some, though of very little importance to others—to such as do not like to be so long separated from their families and bring their wives with them to the seat of government. But the two classes of members, the rich and the poor, may act together on this subject, though influenced by different motives—the one desiring to retain its elevation, the other, to keep their places for the sake of what they produce; and nothing can withstand or break down such a coalition but *public opinion*, which I hope to see powerfully excited on this subject; for I venture to say that no considerate man ever visited Washington during a session of congress, who has not seen the necessity of reducing the number of the representatives. The present amount leads the way to a manner of doing business of the very worst description—it, in some degree, compels a majority of the members to elect or respect others as *leaders* on important questions. It never has been as bad with us, perhaps, in our worst days of party violence in regard to this matter of *leading* and *following*, as it generally is in the British parliament; wherein the members divide for or against the *treasury benches*—but in large assemblies, it appears to me, there must needs be something of it, else business could not be done at all in certain cases. I hope that the people will seriously think of these things—the subject is worthy of profound attention: it involves the most important consequences.— If the ratio should be raised to the amount proposed, how great would be the respectability, how awful the responsibility, of a member of congress! Men of mind, of the most exalted talents, would be selected, and proceed to business under a sense of the vigilance with which their doings would be watched. The disgraceful fact would never occur which is now reported to exist—*that the names of sixty members of congress are before the president for appointments to office!*—some of them, as I am told, for offices of the meanest grade! We shall see, when the list is published, how many of them have succeeded! The practice

of making such appointments cannot be too severely deprecated—the effect may be the same as if they held offices while voting as members, or rather worse; for *expectants* are more easily wrought upon than possessors.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE MEANING OF WORDS. In discussing matters of public or private concern, too little attention is paid to definition. When an expression is not fully understood, or both parties do not agree as to its meaning or application, it is impossible that two minds can come to the same conclusion: but when a proposition is explained, it is very common that a long argument terminates, not in convincing either party, but in both discovering that they had never differed. It seems to me that the great question about the protection and encouragement of manufactures, is of this description. *What is meant by encouragement of manufactures by taxes, and protection to the domestic industry of the nation?*

I admit that congress ought not to impose other than revenue duties on manufactures, for the mere benefit of those engaged in any particular branch of business, if encouraging one discourages another branch of industry; it is wrong or right, as it affects the country generally. Manufacturers, as a distinct class of society, are entitled to no especial favor, and duties should not be imposed for their sole protection. I thus throw one stumbling block out of the way, and agree with southern planters and chambers of commerce—so far as their opposition is to this kind of protection, there is no difference of opinion between us. Here is my doctrine—manufactures are the instruments, the agents, through whom the people of the country are to be protected; the means by which raw materials and provisions are to find a market, and labor be secured in employment; the foundation on which the government is to build a permanent system of revenue, and on which alone it can rely in time of war or emergency.

The sure means by which the price of manufactured articles will be reduced and their quality improved—by which the farmer will be encouraged to raise raw materials, which cannot now be exported or used at home, and give him the means of exchange; which are now denied to him, I separate *manufacturers* from *manufactures*—as in the article of iron. Iron ore has no value except for domestic use; the whole value of iron is made up of labor and subsistence. I would then exclude foreign iron, not because I would enrich the iron master, but to give a market for iron ore and provisions, and employment for laborers. To make my ideas more precise, I will state a national account:—A ton of iron is worth in Baltimore, 95 dollars. It costs in Russia or Sweden from 60 to 65 dollars—the duty is 15, leaving the account thus:

Value given to a ton of iron by foreign labor and subsistence	\$63 00
Additional value by American labor and subsistence in the freight	17 00
Duty to government	15 00
	<u>\$95 00</u>
Value given to a ton of iron by American labor and subsistence	\$95 00

Then, this ton of iron, made at home, employs 63 dollars more of our labor and subsistence, than if it was imported. Now, I don't care whether the merchant or the iron master has more or less profit—it makes to the *country* a difference of 63 dollars a ton. With this illustration and practical de-

finition of protection to manufactures, I contend that congress ought to put such a duty on iron as would give to the farmers and laborers of this country the whole of the price of the iron, and not suffer 63 dollars, on every ton, to be drawn from us in cash to other countries, when our laborers want employment and farmers have no market. It is they who want and must have protection. On this ground I call on our opponents to meet us. If government is not bound to afford this protection, let the reason be given—let the merchants come out and meet us fairly: on these principles we stand or fall with them. Chambers of commerce may rant as they please about bounties, monopolies, premiums and privileged orders—I shall not answer them: they may play with these toys—these rattle boxes, and they may have the game to themselves. They shall be silent or meet us on the national principles we have assumed, and on which we will bring this great question home to every man in the nation. It is to the people, and not the government, we are now appealing. The voice of the country must and shall be roused. I invite the Goliaths of commerce to come out and discuss this question on plain practical grounds, and I will agree that the verdict of the farmers of the country shall be conclusive between us. The question is fairly stated—no one can doubt what I mean by protection and encouragement to manufactures: it is to be hoped our opponents will come out as plainly—then we shall understand each other, and then the country will understand us all.—[Communicated.]

THE TIMES. Copy of a private letter to the editor, from a gentleman of great respectability in Kentucky, dated the 28th ult. "Enclosed I send you a \$10 North Carolina note, the amount of two years' subscription for your Weekly Register. I am sorry that it has not been sooner in my power, but the unfortunate situation of the currency in Kentucky must be my excuse.

"I discover that I have lived too long. I have lived to see this country rise from a howling wilderness to a rich, populous and respectable state. I have lived to see the savages driven far away, and the sons of Kentucky step forward to vindicate their country's rights—but also, after a residence of forty-two years, I have lived to see my country in disgrace at home and abroad. I have lived to see it cursed with forty independent banks. I have lived to see the lands of non-residents and residents confiscated under what is here called the "occupying claimant's law." I have lived to see the charters of the independent banks repealed; but I have lived to see fifteen more established in violation of the constitution of the United States: and, worse than all, I have lived to see two successive legislatures of Kentucky guilty of the ridiculous folly of attempting to legislate the people of the state out of debt. I have lived to see the measures of government much influenced by bankrupts. I wish to live to see my state regain her former standing."

AS IT SHOULD BE. John C. Wright, Esq. of Steubenville, Ohio, on receiving a certificate from the governor of the state that he was elected a member of congress in October last, for two years from the 4th of March, 1821, immediately sent in a letter of resignation—for the following reasons:

"I consider it an incontrovertible principle in our government, that the people are the only true source of political power. If this be correct, no person can properly take upon himself the dis-

charge of any public function or duty, without being called to its exercise by an unequivocal expression of the public will in his favor. It is supposed the late election for a representative to congress, from the fourth district, does not furnish evidence of such unequivocal expression of the public will in favor of any one. The canvass was very close, and, I am informed serious doubts are entertained, by some of the electors, as to the result. The legal right to a seat is declared to be in me by the executive authority, and your certificate would enable me to proceed to the exercise of the duties of a representative: yet I do not feel willing to occupy any office of trust or honor upon doubtful authority, nor could I do so, without violating what I conceive to be sound principle. By restoring again to the people, from whom it emanated, the doubtful authority conferred upon me, a fair opportunity is afforded them of disposing of it according to their will.

Impressed with these considerations, I resign my seat as a representative of the state of Ohio in congress, and request you to accept this as the act of resignation.

I feel less reluctance in calling on the people to proceed to a new election, as no reason is perceived for holding it before the next annual period for holding elections, on the second Tuesday in October.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,
J. C. WRIGHT."

I wish that there were more John C. Wrights in the country—that is, men who would scorn to hold an office unless with the unequivocal approbation of their constituents, and those with whom and for whom they have to do business—for all these would, of course, be superior to any dishonorable means or back-stairs intrigue to obtain appointments; and, instead of fawning, crouching, twisting creatures, too often found in public offices, they would be filled with men having souls.

Passengers

Arrived in the U. S. from foreign countries, from Sept. 30, 1819, to Sept. 30, 1820.

Useful productive class. Artificer, 1; bakers, 58; basket makers, 5; blacksmiths, 35; block makers, 7; boat builders, 4; book binder, 1; boot makers, 2; brick layers, 6; brick maker, 1; brazier, 1; brass founders, 2; brewers, 6; butchers, 37; button maker, 1; cabinet makers, 22; carpenters, 114; chair makers, 4; chandlers, 6; cloth dressers, 3; clothiers, 9; cloth manufacturer, 1; coopers, 33; coppersmiths, 4; cotton spinner, 1; carriers, 10; cutlers, 5; distillers 5; dyers 3; farmers, 806; fishermen, 4; flax dresser, 1; gardeners, 25; goldsmith, 1; gunsmiths, 3; harness makers, 3; hatters, 5; iron founder, 1; laborers, 289; leather dresser, 1; mantua makers, 5; manufacturers, 7; masons, 12; mattress maker, 1; mechanics, 31; milliners, 17; millers, 9; millwrights, 2; morocco dresser, 1; nail maker, 1; painters, 13; paper makers, 2; pin and needle makers, 2; planters, 66; plasterers 7; plumbers 3; potters, 2; printers, 4; refiner, 1; rigger, 1; rope makers, 5; rule makers, 2; saddlers, 4; sail makers, 2; sempresses, 10; ship carpenters, 5; shoe makers, 82; silver smiths, 2; slater, 1; soap boilers 2; stay makers, 2; stone cutters, 8; superintendent of glass works, 1; tailors, 55; tailor and farmer, 1; tanners, 3; tanner and currier, 1; tinker, 1; tobacconists, 6; turner, 1; umbrella makers, 2; watch makers, 6; weavers, 61; wheelwrights, 4; white smiths, 4; wax makers, 2
Total, of the useful productive class, 1987.

Useful unproductive class. Accountants, 4; ambassadors, 2; architects, 2; artists, 2; auctioneer, 1; barbers, 5; carters, 2; clergymen, 18; clerks, 76; colliers, 3; cooks, 7; confectioners, 4; consuls, 4; dentist, 1; draftsman, 1; drapers, 6; druggists, 2; engineers, 6; engravers, 2; fair traders, 3; ferrriers, 2; governess 1; grocers, 6; herdsmen, 2; horse doctor, 1; house keepers, 8; judge 1; lawyers 5; limner, 1; mariners, 356; mathematician, 1; merchants, 938; military men, 32; nurs-, 1; paper hanger, 1; physicians 33; publican, 1; schoolmasters, 21; servants, 87; shopkeepers; 11; stationers, 4; steward, 1; supercargoes, 26; surgeons 8; surveyors, 3; traders, 31; washerwomen, 3; woolen draper, 1. Total, of the useful unproductive class, 1730.

Ornamental and amusing unproductive class. Dancing master, 1; falconer, 1; *gentlemen, 87; gilder, 1; hair dressers, 2; jewellers 5; *ladies, 49; rope dancer, 1; showman, 1. Total of this class 148.

Recapitulation. Useful productive class, 1987; useful unproductive class, 1730; ornamental and amusing unproductive class, 148. Total 3,865. Occupation unknown, principally women and children, 3,136. Total arrived in the United States, 7,001. Of these there are 1,959 females; 5042 males; total 7,001.

Of this whole number, according to the occupations specified, there belong to—agriculture, 997; commerce, 1461; manufactures, hard labor, the arts, liberal professions, refined classes, &c. 1407. Total 3,865.

Exports.

Table of the exports of wheat and flour from the U. States, from 1791 to 1820.

	Barrels of wheat.	Barrels of Flour.
1791	1,018,339	619,684
1792	853,790	824,461
1793	1,450,575	1,074,639
1794	696,797	846,010
1795	141,273	687,369
1796	31,226	725,194
1797	15,665	515,633
1798	15,021	567,558
1799	10,056	519,265
1800	26,853	653,052
1801	239,929	1,102,444
1802	280,281	1,156,248
1803	686,416	1,311,853
1804	127,024	810,008
1805	18,641	777,513
1806	86,784	782,724
1807	766,814	1,249,819
1808	87,330	263,813
1809	393,889	846,247
1810	325,924	798,431
1811	216,823	1,445,012
1812	53,832	1,443,492
1813	288,535	1,260,943
1814		193,274
1815	17,634	862,739
1816	62,321	729,053
1817	96,407	1,479,198
1818	196,808	1,157,697
1819	82,065	750,660
1820	22,137	1,777,036
	8,308,588	27,231,069

*These denominations, in this place, have no reference to intellectual or personal qualifications; but only denote pecuniary independence.

Export of flour	bls. 27,231,069
Export of wheat 8,308,588 bushels, equal to barrels of flour	1,661,717
Total for thirty years	28,892,786

Average	9,630,928
In order to ascertain the consumption, it remains to calculate the average population of that period.	
Population in 1790	3,929,326
1800	5,319,762
1810	7,239,903
1820 estimated	10,000,000
Total	26,488,991
Being for the whole period an average of about	6,660,000.

Table of exports of animals and animal and vegetable food from 1803 to 1820, inclusive.

	Animals and animal food.	Vegetable food.
1803	\$4,135,000	\$14,080,684
1804	4,284,568	2,080,684
1805	3,385,000	11,752,000
1806	3,274,000	11,050,000
1807	3,086,000	14,432,000
1808	968,000	2,550,000
1809	1,811,000	8,751,000
1810	2,169,000	10,750,000
1811	2,866,000	20,391,000
1812	1,657,000	17,797,000
1813	1,101,000	19,375,000
1814	482,000	2,216,000
1815	1,332,000	11,254,000
1816	2,093,000	13,151,000
1817	2,069,000	22,954,000
1818	1,936,000	19,048,000
1819	2,025,000	10,473,000
1820	2,447,000	8,401,000
Total.	41,120,568	230,486,368

Animals and animal food	\$41,120,568
Vegetable food	230,486,368

Total for 18 years \$271,606,936

Average \$15,089,274

It is of importance to ascertain what proportion this bears to the total consumption of the country.

The population according to the census of 1800, was	5,319,762
1810	7,239,903
1820, estimated	10,000,000
Average population of the whole period, about	22,559,665

Average population of the whole period, about 7,500,000

Salt—imported, &c.

On the 19th of February last, the secretary of the treasury transmitted to the house of representatives a statement "showing the quantity of salt imported into the United States and the duty accruing thereon; the amount of bounties and allowances paid to fishing vessels, from the commencement of the present government to the 31st Dec. 1819; also the quantity of salt re-exported without benefit of drawback, from the 1st Oct. 1804, to the 30th Sept. 1819."

The following extract and abstracts will serve all ordinary purposes.

		Amount of	Quantity of
		duty sec- ding on salt.	of salt impor- ted.
		Dollars.	Bushels.
From the commencement of the govern- ment to the 31st December,	1791	630,395	5,257,456
From the 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	1792	213,541	1,779,510
do do	1793	247,622	2,027,333
do do	1794	361,128	2,958,411
do do	1795	349,770	2,823,718
do do	1796	443,550	3,679,977
do do	1797	391,134	2,977,909
do do	1798	544,206	2,755,324
do do	1799	488,617	2,513,411
do do	1800	697,387	3,421,319
do do	1801	686,454	3,608,948
do do	1802	792,838	3,872,965
do do	1803	721,355	3,542,379
do do	1804	686,799	3,433,966
do do	1805	765,904	3,782,328
do do	1806	862,694	4,262,704
do do	1807	731,608	4,597,633
do do	1808	6,017	48,948
do do	1809	43	360
do do	1810	-	-
do do	1811	-	-
do do	1812	-	-
do do	1813	-	-
do do	1814	75,922	379,113
do do	1815	855,449	4,311,763
do do	1816	1,076,933	5,367,478
do do	1817	598,496	2,978,095
do do	1818	714,466	3,537,925
do do	1819	765,537	3,823,410
	Total,	13,694,065	77,761,024

The quantity of salt exported, without benefit of drawback, from 1st Oct. 1804, to 30th Sept. 1819, was only 47,805 bushels.

The bounty on pickled fish and salted provisions exported, from the commencement of the government to the 30th September, 1819, amounted to \$486,930 73; and the allowances to vessels employed in the fisheries, in the same time, were \$2,330,517 88—total amount of bounties and allowances \$2,817,448 61.

Portuguese Manifesto.

Manifesto of the Portuguese nation to the sovereigns and nations of Europe.

The Portuguese nation, animated by the most ardent and sincere desire to maintain the political and commercial relations, which have united her hitherto with all the governments and communities of Europe, and having particularly at heart to continue to merit, in the opinion of the illustrious men of all countries, the esteem and consideration which have never been withheld from the loyal and honorable character of the Portuguese, has thought it indispensably necessary to offer to the world a succinct, but candid exposition of the causes that have produced the memorable events which have just occurred in Portugal; of the real spirit which has influenced the nation, and of the only end to which all the changes made, or intended to be made, in the internal structure of the government, are directed. The Portuguese nation hopes that this exposition, in correcting the false notions which may have been formed respecting those events, will conciliate the kind attention of sovereigns and people.

All Europe knows the extraordinary circumstances which, in 1807, forced his majesty, John VI, then prince regent of Portugal, to withdraw with his royal family to his transatlantic dominions. This measure was then deemed highly advantageous for the cause of the general liberty of Europe. No

one, however, could fail to discern the critical situation into which Portugal would be thrown by the absence of her prince—ulterior occurrences justified the predictions indulged on this head.

Portugal, separated from her sovereign by the vast expanse of the ocean, deprived of all her wonted resources yielded by her distant possessions, and of the benefits of trade, by the blockade of her ports; governed by enemies then held to be invincible, seemed to have reached the term of her political existence, and to be condemned never to resume her place among independent nations.

In this desperate crisis, the heroic inhabitants of the kingdom lost neither their honor, nor courage, nor their attachment to their king; of these neither the pressure of adverse fortune, nor the immense power of the enemy, could deprive them. They exerted themselves, in fact, in the most energetic manner as soon as a favorable opportunity offered. The Portuguese, with the aid of their allies, recovered, by the most severe sacrifices, their political existence; restored, with generous loyalty, the throne and the crown to their monarch; and impartial Europe must confess, (although justice is not always done), that it owes to them, in great part, the victories since gained in favor of the freedom and independence of thrones and nations.

It is more easy to conceive than to delineate the internal condition of Portugal, in the midst of circumstances so new, and after efforts so extraordinary and so general a convulsion.

The ruin of the country begun by the emigration of the inhabitants, who followed the prince, or who sought to escape the suspicion of co-operating in the systematic persecution of the enemy, was aggravated by the two fatal invasions of 1809 and 1810, and by the losses inevitable in an obstinate contest of seven years duration.

Commerce and industry, which can flourish only in the shade of peace, and public security and tranquility were not only abandoned, but seemed annihilated by the unlimited freedom of trade allowed to foreign nations in the ports of Brazil; by the disastrous treaty of 1810 (with England); by the decay of manufactures: by the nearly total destruction of both the mercantile and military marine; by the absolute want of protection and encouragement for these two important sources of national prosperity.

Agriculture, the basis of the wealth and strength of nations, deprived of the hands which war monopolized; destitute of the capital which feeds it and which was often diverted to more pressing purposes; having no longer the vital power which it had been accustomed to derive from national industry, and the active circulation resulting from external and internal commerce,—languished in a fatal lethargy, and our country presented to the astonished observer the deplorable picture of misery and famine.

The sensible diminution of the public revenue, caused by the ruin of the population and the extinction of commerce and industry; by the irreparable loss of the immense sums which the enemy wrested from the unhappy Portuguese, and by the excessive expenses of the war which obliged the nation to contract new and enormous debts,—gave the mortal blow to public credit, already shaken by the scandalous misadministration of the treasury agents, as well as by vicious systems of administration.

If the Portuguese had not cherished for their prince and his august dynasty, a love bordering on adoration,—if they had not desired to obtain from his justice and goodness alone, the reforms and

amendments which such a condition of things imperatively required, it would have been very easy for them to assign limits to the royal power, and dictate to him conditions conformable to the urgency of things.

But the character of the Portuguese was not to be belied. They preferred looking to their prince for all that was wanted, rather than exhibit to Europe, already dismayed by recent calamities, the spectacle of a turbulent and impatient nation, or to appear to take advantage of circumstances in order to display a spirit of revolt and insubordination. A silent and peaceful endurance of evils was the rule of their conduct; confidence in the virtues of their prince, the foundation of their hopes.

But—and it is painful to declare it—their hopes have been completely disappointed, and the patience of the Portuguese reached the point beyond which it would not seem possible for a proud and courageous nation to go—a nation, penetrated with the sense of its ills, and not ignorant of the means of remedying them.

The Portuguese, knowing the heart of their sovereign, flattered themselves that he would prepare the necessary reforms, as he had sometimes encouraged them to hope—but this expectation proved illusory; the ministers of the court of Rio Janeiro have diverted the mind of the king from these important cares, and evinced displeasure whenever a patriot dared to publish his sentiments on the subject, and shew the necessity of making Portugal again the seat of government.

Thus, the Portuguese began to lose their confidence in the only remedy that remained. The idea of seeing their country reduced to the condition of a colony afflicted them; and all felt it to be impossible that the affairs of a monarchy could go on well at such a distance from the centre of action, when the perversity of men, the violence of the passions, and the inconsistency of the elements, might obstruct their march.

What was the Portuguese nation to do in such a state of things? Suffer and hope? She had suffered and hoped in vain for many years: Sigh, remonstrate, complain? She had sighed, but her sighs were not heeded—Not heeded! No—they were cruelly stifled. She had remonstrated and complained, but her prayers and complaints could never penetrate as far as the throne. The king was constantly told that his people were content and faithful.

The authors of this manifesto insist, in the face of Europe, upon the unalterable fidelity of the nation; but they must remark that contentment was incompatible with a situation like theirs. They can shew that late events had not their origin, as has been insinuated, in the principles of an absurd and disorganizing philosophy, nor in the chimerical pursuit of an unlimited freedom; but in the conviction of public distress and the desire of relief. The Portuguese have aimed at establishing the throne on the solid basis of law and justice; they had no wish for innovation, but sought to replace things upon the footing on which they formerly existed in Portugal.

In 1139, they gave the crown to their first monarch, and enacted the first fundamental laws of the monarchy, in the assembly of the cortes of Lamigo; in 1385, they called John the 1st to the throne on conditions which he accepted; in 1640, they gave the crown to John IV, who also respected their liberty; in fine, during the long period of five hundred years, the Portuguese had their cortes, and it was then that they attained the summit of glory and

power. It would, therefore, be unjust and absurd to pronounce what they have done illegal, and to stigmatize their conduct with the epithet—rebellion. Philip IV, too, denounced the heroic risings of the Portuguese, in 1640, as rebellion! It is not less preposterous to ascribe the late revolution to the influence of a faction. All points considered and weighed, the Portuguese cannot doubt that their patriotic efforts have not only entitled them to the favorable opinion, but also to the applause of all the enlightened nations and all the monarchical cabinets of Europe.

It would be a subject of deep chagrin for the Portuguese people, if the sovereign princes with whom they have always maintained a good understanding, should abuse their power to the end of imposing laws on them, or repressing the efforts of a nation incapable, from geographical position, of disturbing the peace of other countries; a nation which has never interfered in the internal affairs of others, and which counts upon the known justice of the princes of Europe. But if the hopes of Portugal in this respect be deceived, she will risk every thing in defence of her just rights. No nation, firmly resolved to be free, has ever failed to become so; this is what encourages the Portuguese; and if they cannot compass the object, they will perish all, to the last man, rather than survive the loss of their independence. They look, however, to a happier consummation.

Governors and Legislators.

The following has been obligingly communicated by a member of congress, who spared no pains to make the statement accurate.

Compensation of the governors and legislator, of the states, 1821.

	Governor per annum.	Legislators per diem.
1. New Hampshire	\$1,200	\$2.00
2. Massachusetts	2,666 67	2.00
3. Rhode Island	*600	1.00
4. Connecticut	1,100	†1.50
5. Vermont	750	1.50
6. New York	5,000	4.00
7. New Jersey	‡2,500	2.50
8. Pennsylvania	4,000	3.00
9. Delaware	1,000	2.50
10. Maryland	2,666 67	4.00
11. Virginia	3,333 33	4.00
12. North Carolina	2,500	3.00
13. South Carolina	3,500	3.00
14. Georgia	3,000	5.00
15. Kentucky	2,000	2.00
16. Tennessee	2,000	4.00
17. Ohio	1,200	3.00
18. Louisiana	‡,500	4.00
19. Indiana	1,000	2.00
20. Mississippi	3,500	5.00
21. Illinois	1,000	3.00
22. Alabama	2,350	5.00
23. Maine	1,500	2.00
24. Missouri	2,000	4.00

*The governor of *Rhode Island* is paid at the pleasure of the legislature—usually about 400 dollars per annum—and perquisites about 200 dollars. The legislators are paid by their immediate constituents, usually about one dollar per diem.

†The senators of *Connecticut* receive two dollars per diem.

‡The salary of the governor of *New Jersey* is 2000 dollars per annum; but he has perquisites amounting to about 500 dollars additional.

The foregoing tabular view of the compensation of the several governors and legislators, of the U. States, is derived from such sources as are believed to be entitled to full credit; and is offered for publication under an impression that it will be interesting to many readers. To render the table more complete, it might perhaps be added, that the salary of the president of the U. S. is 25,000 dollars per annum—and the pay of members of congress eight dollars per diem.

Army of the United States.

Statement of the allowances to different grades of officers, by the month—laid before the house of representatives, Feb. 7.

Grades.	Pay.	Total monthly allowance.*
Major general	200	459
Brigadier general	104	301
Adjutant general	90	223
Inspector general	90	223
Assistant adjutant	60	173
Assistant inspector	60	173
Deputy quartermaster general	60	173
Assistant deputy Q. M. gen.	40	87
Surgeon general	208 33 1-3	257 33 1-3
Assistant surgeon general	75	200
Apothecary general	.	150
Assit. apothecary general	30	84
Judge advocate	60	173
Com. gen. of subsistence	90	223
Com. gen. of purchases	.	250
Deputy commissary general	.	166 33 1-3
Assistant commissary	.	100 96 1-3
Colonel	75	200
Colonel of ordnance	90	223
Lieutenant colonel	60	179
Lieut. col. of ordnance	75	194
Major	50	155
Major of ordnanca	60	173
Captain	40	87
Captain of ordnance	50	119
First lieutenant	30	70 75
First lieutenant of ordnance	33 33 1-3	98 08
Second lieutenant	25	65 75
Second lieut. of ordnance	33 33 1-3	98 08
Third lieut. of ordnance	30	94 75
Adjutant†	10	26
Quartermaster†	10	26
Conductor of artiller; †	10	10
Assistant com. of subsistence†	20	20
Surgeon	45	112
Surgeon's mate	30	81 75
Paymaster general	.	208 33
Battalion paymaster	50	159
Regimental paymaster	50	159
Topographical engineer	60	169
Asst. topographical engineers	40	89

*Including subsistence, for servants, forage and rent of quarters, in addition to pay. The latter being deducted from the several amounts, shews the allowances. Thus—the pay of a major general is 200 dollars, and his allowances 259 459. The allowances are at an average, varying at different places.

†In addition to pay in line.

Laws of the United States.

Resolution, providing for the admission of Missouri into the union on a certain condition.

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States, of America in congress assembled, That Missouri shall be admitted into this union on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatever, upon the fundamental condition, that the fourth clause of the twenty-sixth section of the third article of the constitution, submitted on the part of the said state to congress, shall never be construed to authorize the passage of any law, and that no law shall be passed in conformity thereto, by which any citizen of either of the states in this union, shall be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizen is entitled, under the constitution of the U. States: *Provided,* That the legislature of the said state, by solemn public act, shall declare the assent of the said state to the said fundamental condition, and transmit to the president of the United States, on or before the fourth Monday in November next, an authentic copy of the said act; upon the receipt whereof, the president, by proclamation shall announce the fact: whereupon, and without any further proceeding on the part of congress, the admission of the said state into this union shall be considered as complete.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the house of representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the senate, pro tempore.
Washington, March 2, 1821.—Approved:

JAMES MONROE.

An act to authorize the president of the United States to borrow a sum not exceeding five millions of dollars.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby, empowered to borrow, on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding five millions of dollars, at a rate of interest, payable quarter-yearly, not exceeding five per centum per annum, and reimbursable at the will of the government, at any time after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five; to be applied, in addition to the moneys now in the treasury, or which may be received therein, from other sources, during the present year; to defray any of the public expenses which are, or may be, authorized by law. The stock thereby created shall be transferable in the same manner as is provided by law for the transfer of the public debt.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the bank of the United States to lend the said sum, or any part thereof; and it is hereby further declared, that it shall be deemed a good execution of the said power to borrow, for the secretary of the treasury, with the approbation of the president of the United States, to cause to be constituted certificates of stock, signed by the register of the treasury, or by a commissioner of loans, for the sum to be borrowed, or for any part thereof, bearing an interest of five per centum per annum, transferable and reimbursable as aforesaid, and to cause the said certificates of stock to be sold, provided that no stock be sold under par.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the secretary of the treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized, with the approbation of the president of the United States, to employ an agent or agents for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions to the loan authorized by this act, or of selling any part of the

stock to be created by virtue thereof. A commission of not exceeding one-eighth of one per centum on the amount thus sold, or for which subscriptions shall be obtained, may, by the secretary of the treasury, be allowed to such agent or agents; and a sum not exceeding four thousand dollars, to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, is hereby appropriated for that object, and subscription certificates, and certificates of stock, and other expenses incident to the due execution of this act.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the funds constituting the annual appropriation of ten millions of dollars for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt of the United States, as may be sufficient for that purpose, after satisfying the sums necessary for the payment of the interest, and of such part of the principal of the said debt, as the United States are now pledged annually to pay and reimburse, is hereby pledged and appropriated for the payment of the interest, and for the reimbursement of the principal of the stock which may be created by virtue of this act. It shall, accordingly, be the duty of the commissioners of the sinking fund to cause to be applied and paid out of the said fund, yearly, such sum and sums as may annually be necessary to discharge the interest accruing on the said stock, and to reimburse the principal, as the same may become due, and may be discharged in conformity with the terms of the loan. And they are further authorized to apply, from time to time, such sum or sums towards discharging, by purchase, and at a price not above par, the principal of the said stock, or any part thereof; and the faith of the United States is hereby pledged to establish sufficient revenues for making up any deficiency that may hereafter take place in the funds hereby appropriated for paying the said interest, and principal sums, or any of them, in manner aforesaid.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,

Speaker of the house of representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the senate pro tempore.

Washington, March 3, 1821—Approved:

JAMES MONROE.

An act for the relief of the purchasers of the public land, prior to the 1st day of July, eighteen hundred and twenty.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That in all cases where lands have been purchased from the United States, prior to the first day of July, eighteen hundred and twenty, it shall be lawful for any such purchaser, or other person or persons being the legal holder of any certificate, or certificates, of land, on or before the thirtieth day of September, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, to file, with the register of the land office where any tract of land has been purchased, a relinquishment in writing of any section, half section, quarter section, half quarter section, or legal subdivision of any fractional section of land so purchased, upon which the whole purchase money has not been paid, and all sums paid on account of the part relinquished shall be applied to the discharge of any instalments which may be, or shall hereafter become due and payable upon such land, so purchased, as shall not have been relinquished, and shall be so applied and credited as to complete the payment on some one or more half quarter sections where the payments by transfer are sufficient for that purpose: *Provided*, That all divisions and subdivisions, contemplated by this act, shall be

made in conformity with the first section of an act making further provision for the sale of public lands, passed the twenty-fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty: *And provided also*, That the right of relinquishment hereby given shall, in no case, authorize the party relinquishing to claim any repayment from the United States: *And provided also*, That where any purchaser has purchased, at the same time, two or more quarter sections, he shall not be permitted to relinquish less than a quarter section.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the interest which shall have accrued before the thirtieth day of September next, upon any debt to the United States, for public land, shall be, and the same is hereby, remitted and discharged.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the persons indebted to the United States, as aforesaid, shall be divided into three classes; the first class to include all such persons as shall have paid to the United States only one-fourth part of the original price of the land by them respectively purchased or held; the second class to include all such persons as shall have paid to the United States only one half of such original price; and the third class to include all such persons as shall have paid to the United States three-fourth parts of such original price; and the debts of the persons included in the first class shall be paid in six equal annual instalments; and the debts of the persons included in the second class shall be paid in six equal annual instalments; and the debts of the persons included in the third class shall be paid in four equal annual instalments; the first of which instalments in each of the classes aforesaid shall be paid in the manner following to wit: of the third class on the 30th day of September next; of the second class on the 31st day of Dec. next; and of the first class on the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two; and the whole of the debt aforesaid, shall bear an annual interest at the rate of six per cent. *Provided always*, That the same shall be remitted upon each and every of the instalments aforesaid which shall be punctually paid when the same shall become payable as aforesaid.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where complete payment of the whole sum due, or which may become due, for any tract of land purchased from the U. States aforesaid shall be made on or before the thirtieth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, a deduction at the rate of thirty-seven and a half per centum, shall be allowed upon the sum remaining unpaid: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall authorize any discount upon payments made by a transfer of former payments under the provisions of the first section of this act.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That each and every individual or company, that has laid off, on any lands by him or them purchased of the United States, any town, a part or the whole of the lots whereof have been sold, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act in relation to a half quarter, or quarter section of land, on which such town may be situated, and of all lands by him or them owned contiguous to and adjoining said half quarter, quarter section, or section, on which said town is situated, upon condition only, that each and every person, who has purchased of him, or them, a town lot, or part of a lot, or land in and adjoining the same, shall be entitled to a remission of all interest that has accrued, and to a discount of twenty per centum on the amount unpaid, and to discharge their debt by bonds with security, in equal annual

instalments of four years, from the thirtieth day of Dec. next. Nor shall the provisions of this act be construed to extend to any person or persons claiming title to land, under the provisions of an act passed the third day of March, eighteen hundred and seventeen, entitled "an act to set apart and dispose of certain public lands for the encouragement of the cultivation of the vine and olive."

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That, for failure to pay the several debts aforesaid, in manner aforesaid, and for the term of three months after the day appointed for the payment of the last instalment thereof, in each of the classes aforesaid, the land so purchased or held by the respective persons indebted to the United States as aforesaid, shall, ipso facto, become forfeited, and revert to the U. States.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That no person shall be deemed to be included within or entitled to, the benefit of any of the provisions of this act, who shall not, on or before the thirtieth day of September next, sign, and file in the office of the register of the land office of the district, where the land was purchased, or where the residue of the purchase money is payable, a declaration in writing, expressing his consent to the same, and shall pay to the register, for receiving, recording, and filing the same, fifty cents.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be, and hereby is made the duty of the several registers and receivers of the land offices of the United States, according to the forms and instructions which shall be given in their behalf by the treasury department, to assist in carrying this act into execution, to keep full and faithful accounts and records of all proceedings under the same; and, within the term of three months after the said thirtieth day of September next, to transmit to the said department a correct report of the quantity of land relinquished to the United States; the quantity on which full payment shall have been made; and the quantity on which a further credit shall have been given, distinguishing the amount of the debt on which further credit shall have been allowed; and the registers and receivers, respectively, shall be entitled to receive fifty cents from the party relinquishing, for each half quarter section, quarter section, half section, section, or legal subdivision of a fractional section, so relinquished.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That no lands purchased from the United States on or before the first day of July, eighteen hundred, and twenty, which are not already forfeited shall be considered as forfeited to the government, for failure in completing the payment thereon, until the said thirtieth day of September next; and all the lands which shall be relinquished to the United States, as aforesaid, shall be deemed and held to be forfeited, and, with all other lands which may become forfeited under this act, shall be sold according to the provisions of the act entitled "An act making further provisions for the sale of the public lands," passed the twenty-fourth day of April, eighteen hundred and twenty.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That no land which shall be surrendered under the provisions of this act, shall be offered for sale for the term of two years after the surrender thereof.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,

Speaker of the house of representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the senate, pro tempore.

Washington, March 4, 1821—Approved:

JAMES MONROE.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The military appropriation act, provides for the pay of the army and subsistence of the officers, 934,555 dollars 86 cents, in addition to the unexpended balance of 180,880 dollars, 78 cts.

For three months gratuitous pay for disbanded officers and soldiers, 60,000 dollars.

For forage, 41,541 dollars. Clothing, 290,468 dollars 97 cents.

For medical and hospital department, 250,386 dollars 65 cents.

For quarter master gen.'s department, 352,868 dollars. Contingencies, 317,868 dollars.

For completing barracks at Baton Rouge, and transportation of ordnance, &c. 35,000 dollars.

For the military academy 17,036 dollars 22 cents.

For fortifications, 302,000 dollars.

For national armories, 360,000 dollars.

For the ordnance service, 23,663 dollars.

For invalid pensioners, 315,000 dollars 75 cents.

For half-pay pensions of widows and orphans, 30,000 dollars.

For indian department, 230,205 dollars 44 cents.

For revolutionary pensioners, 1,200,000 dollars. Several other items are enumerated for expenses of indian treaties, &c.

The naval appropriation act, provides for the subsistence of the officers and pay of the seamen, 983,325 dollars 25 cents.

For provisions, 337,831 dollars.

For medicine, &c. 32,000 dollars.

For repairs of vessels, 375,000 dollars.

For improvement of navy yards, &c. 25,000 dls:

For ordnance and ordnance stores, 25,000 dollars.

For contingent expenses, 200,000 dollars

For pay, &c. of marine corps, 169,393 dollars.

For clothing same, 30,688 dollars 31 cents.

For fuel, of same, 6,857 dollars 50 cents.

For contingencies of do. 14,000 dollars.

For completing small vessels, 10,000 dollars.

For clearing the river Thames, (in Conn.) 150,000 dollars.

Imprisonment for Debt.

Report of the committee of the house of representatives of the United States, appointed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debts on process issuing from the courts of the United States.

The committee to whom was referred a resolution directing them to inquire into the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt on process issuing from the courts of the United States, report—That the practice of imprisoning the body of a debtor, though sanctioned by very ancient usage, seems to have had its origin in an age of barbarism, and can only be considered an amelioration of that system by which the person of the debtor was subjected to be sold. Were it not wholly repugnant to every principle of free government, and incompatible with every sentiment of generous humanity, the exposure to sale of the debtor might seem more tolerable than his subjection to imprisonment. Policy and individual interest appear to combine to justify the servitude of the debtor, in preference to his seclusion from society and his confinement in a dreary dungeon. By the former system the profits of the labor of the debtor, brought into the common stock, would contribute to augment the wealth of the nation, and might eventually reimburse to the creditor the amount of his demand. It would certainly avoid those expenses which are annually incurred by subsisting

so many unprofitable prisoners, without occupation, confined in the jails of the country. The unfortunate debtor himself might at least be blessed with the enjoyment of air and of light, and the occasional society of family and friends, from which, by the latter, he is oft-times most cruelly secluded, and closely immured within the walls of a prison; yet, who is there in this liberal age, and in this country, where the blessings of freedom are so extensively diffused, who would not recoil with horror and disgust from a proposition to expose to sale and servitude a fellow-citizen, whose misfortunes might subject him to the griping pressure of a hard creditor? And yet how few are there among the fortunate and successful, and even among those whom the benign precepts of our religion have taught "to melt at others woe," who will be roused from apathy and indifference, when they daily learn that our jails are crowded with groupes of these victims of misfortune; and who do not bury, in the oblivious round of frivolity and pleasure, even the momentary sensibilities which such a picture may produce? Nor are the rulers of this happy land free from the reproach which such a stain upon our code of laws cannot fail to imprint. Year after year has elapsed, and misery upon misery has been heaped upon these victims; and yet the hand of mercy is withheld. This crying indifference to the miseries of the wretched; this cold insensibility to the distress and suffering of our fellow-creatures, has too long stained the annals of our country, and blurred with the imputation of incongruity our boast of independence, liberty, and happiness when contrasted with our practice of imprisonment for misfortune—not for crime. Rescued from this thralldom, the ingenious and the active, restored to a condition for energy and enterprize, may happily find means for accumulation, to the advantage of their creditors, and the subsistence, in comfort, for their families and themselves. Nor will it fail to add one other and important item to the long catalogue of blessings which spring from the fruitful source of happiness, founded in the liberal principles of free and equal government. Whilst, in other governments, regulated by no such principles of equity and justice, imprisonment at the will of the despot may be enforced; whilst subject may prey upon subject, through the instrumentality of law and the extinction of his liberty; here let it be our boast that none can be deprived of his liberty but by the judgment of the law, upon conviction of crime; that none can be imprisoned by his fellow-citizen for his poverty or misfortune; here let the possessions and the effects of the debtor be made subject to his debts, but spare his person at least for the solace and the comfort of his beggared and impoverished family.

In some of the states of this union, laws exist whereby the unfortunate may be relieved from this confinement. It is an example worthy of imitation by this government. This singular phenomenon is presented, that a man imprisoned under one jurisdiction, in the same country, may, by one code of laws, be liberated from confinement, whilst another, confined in the same prison, under another jurisdiction, is denied this privilege, and must continue in hopeless and irremediable occlusion. To rescue the character of this government from such a stigma, is the object of the committee. Aware that great delicacy and difficulty are to be encountered in devising such a system as would conduce to the complete attainment of this desirable object, and, at the same time, combine with it the most ample security to the rights of in-

dividuals, your committee might be deterred from making the attempt, were they not encouraged by the benevolence of the object, and strengthened by the persuasion that any errors which may spring from the novelty of the trial, may in future be corrected by the experience which will be readily acquired in the progress of the experiment.

Believing that the remedy heretofore extended to the creditor, whereby he has been enabled to use this coercion for the recovery of his debts, is completely within the control of the national legislature to alter and modify as in their discretion shall seem wise, and, whilst they endeavor to exempt the person of the debtor, they supply the most unrestrained control over his goods and effects; they have no scruple to recommend the interference of congress. Nor have your committee been unmindful of one of the happy consequences which may result from this innovation, in the limitation of that unbounded credit which has so extensively prevailed, to the great injury, and even ruin, of many honest, but imprudent debtors. The diminution of this system, so fascinating and seductive to many, may prove a real blessing to those who so often disregard the strongest dictates of prudence and discretion.

Upon the whole, whilst your committee attempt to shield the unfortunate debtor from cruel and useless oppression, they propose, in the most ample and unrestrained manner, to subject all his property to the rights and interests of the creditor.

They therefore beg leave to report the following bill:

Be it enacted, &c. That, from and after the passing of this act, imprisonment for debt on process issuing from the courts of the United States, be, and the same is hereby, abolished; and, for the further enabling creditors to recover their just debts, *Be it enacted,* that the lands, tenements, goods, chattels, rights, and credits, of every debtor, shall be subject to be seized and taken, on execution, to satisfy any judgment, attachment, decree, or award, of execution, rendered in any of the courts aforesaid. And the supreme court of the United States is hereby authorized and required to prescribe the necessary forms of all such process and executions, to be used in the courts aforesaid, as may be required to enable creditors to recover their just debts in every case whatever.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall not be construed to repeal any of the laws, now existing, which enable creditors to sue for, and recover, their debts, (except so far as relates to abolishing imprisonment for debt,) but shall be construed in aid of, and for the furtherance of, the prompt recovery of all just debts and demands whatever.

Punishment of Piracy.

In the senate of the United States, Feb. 9, 1821.
 Mr. SMITH, from the committee on the judiciary, to which was referred the resolution, "to enquire into the propriety of so modifying the law punishing piracy, as to authorize the president of the United States, in such cases as he may deem expedient, to commute capital punishments for confinement in penitentiary houses," made the following report:

The object of the resolution is to alter the criminal code of the U. States so far as to place within the power of the president of the United States the complete controul over the punishment now affixed by law to the crime of piracy, and to soften it down

From death to the less rigorous punishment of confinement in penitentiary houses.

As we have drawn most of our impressions of the utility and efficacy of penitentiaries, from the practical operations of this system, in the several states where it has been adopted, it may not be thought improper to give the result of certain official enquiries into the condition, usefulness, and advantages, of some of these institutions, in states where much zeal and diligence had been displayed to cherish them.

Some time in the year of 1817, the grand jury of Philadelphia visited the penitentiary in that city, upon which they made the following presentment:

"That, while they notice, with pleasure, the high degree of order and cleanliness, they are compelled, by a sense of duty, to present, as an evil of considerable magnitude, the present very crowded state of the penitentiary; the number of prisoners of all classes continues to increase, so that from twenty to forty are lodged in rooms eighteen feet square; so many are thus crowded together, that the institution already begins to assume the character of a European prison, and a seminary for every vice, in which the unfortunate being, who commits a first offence, and knows none of the arts of methodized villany, can scarcely avoid the contamination which leads to extreme depravity."—The same grand jury further stated, "that of four hundred and fifty-one convicts, now in the penitentiary of Pennsylvania, one hundred and sixty-one had been confined there before." It is believed that no institution, of this character, ever received more attention, as respects its comforts and means for promoting reformation of offenders.

The commissioners appointed to examine into the state of the New York prison, not long since in their report say—"It has, for some time past not only failed of effecting the object chiefly in view, but has subjected the treasury to a series of disbursements, too oppressive to be continued, if they can in any way be prevented."

The commissioners of the prison of Massachusetts, in a report, complain—"that the prison is so crowded as to defeat the object for which the institution was created." These commissioners, after enumerating what they consider to be the advantages arising to the commonwealth, say—"but there appears great reason to suppose that the advantage first mentioned is more than counterbalanced by the greater hardihood, and more settled corruption, which a promiscuous association among the convicts must produce, particularly the young."

These appear to be fair and impartial representations, made by men whose duty it was to represent things as they were, in order to bring to the public view their true character. And if this is the state and effect of those prisons, after twenty years of experience and prudent management, upon convicts whose offences are not of the most atrocious class, but little hope can be entertained that pirates can be reformed by such means.

In the catalogue of humane offences, if there is any one supremely distinguished for its enormity over others, it is piracy. It can only be committed by those whose hearts have become base by habitual depravity. It is called by jurists an offence against the universal laws of society. A pirate is *hostis humani generis*. He is at war with his species, and has renounced the protection of all civilized governments, and abandoned himself again to the savage state of nature. His flag consists of "a black field with a death's head, a battle axe,

and an hour glass." These are the ensigns of his profession. He does not select the enemies of his native country as the only objects of his conquest, but attacks, indiscriminately, the defenceless of every nation; prowls every ocean in quest of plunder, and murders, or jeopardizes the lives of all who fall within his power, without regard to nation, to age, or to sex. With such a blood-stained front, a pirate can have no claim to the clemency of a government, the protection of which he has voluntarily renounced, and against which he has so highly offended.

Our general policy and political institutions are administered so mildly that we seem to have forgotten the protection due to the public, and call that punishment which the law prescribes for offences, however enormous they may be against the public safety and public morals, cruel, and degrading to our national character. The laws punishing piracy with death have had from the legislative department all the consideration due to so important a subject, at a time when no undue influence could interpose.

The executive clemency has more than sufficient range for its exercise without the aid sought for by this resolution. Whatever may be the public feeling against a pirate previous to his trial and conviction, as soon as that takes place, that feeling subsides and becomes enlisted on the part of the criminal. There is not a favorable trait in his case but what is brought up and mingled with as many circumstances of pity and compassion, as his counsel can condense in a petition, which every body subscribes without any knowledge of the facts; and and this is presented to the executive, upon which alone he is to judge the case. All the atrocious circumstances are kept out of view. There is no one hardy enough to tell that this criminal and his associates had boarded a defenceless ship, and after plundering all that was valuable, had, with the most unrelenting cruelty, butchered the whole crew and passengers; or crowded them into a small boat, in the midst of the sea, without provisions or clothing, and set them adrift, where their destruction was inevitable; or, the better to secure their purpose, had shut all, both male and female, under deck, and sunk the ship, to elude detection, or to indulge an insatiable thirst of cruelty.

The object of capital punishment is, to prevent the offender from committing further offences, or to deter others from doing so by the example. If it is commuted for temporary confinement, it can effect neither to any valuable purpose. The temptation is so strong, and detection so difficult and so rare, that but few, it is feared, can be deterred.—The punishment of death is inflicted upon pirates by all civilized nations; notwithstanding which it is a growing evil. Every sea is now crowded with them; and, instead of diminishing, ought to increase the reasons for inflicting capital punishment.

The committee are of opinion that capital punishment is the appropriate punishment for piracy; and that it would be inexpedient to commute it for confinement in penitentiary houses.

Foreign Articles.

"HOLY ALLIANCE"

Prince Ruffo, lately the Neapolitan ambassador at Vienna, but displaced by the Neapolitan parliament and re-called by the king, has been invited to attend the allied sovereigns at Laybach, as ambassador from Naples. According to the oath of the king, he must disown Ruffo in that character

and really it seems an enormous outrage to suppose that independent nations must consult this conspiracy as to whom they shall appoint for their ministers. We have nothing further as to the summons of the king of Spain to meet them, that can be relied upon; but such as would rather make us believe that he has been so summoned.

AN HONEST ALLIANCE.

According to recent advices from Spain, the conclusion of a treaty of alliance between Portugal, Spain and Naples, may considered as certain.

EUROPE—GENERALLY.

The following synopsis of the European military forces is taken from the statistics of Europe, by M. Hassel:

Europe is politically divided into 78 sovereign states, nominally independent; but if we consider the German confederation and the Swiss republic as simply units, the number of independent states will be reduced to twenty-three. Their forces by land will comprehend about 1,600,000 soldiers on a peace establishment, and 3,600,000 on that of war. The maritime forces consist of about 409 ships of the line, 38 fifty-gun ships, 348 frigates, 1,668 vessels of inferior rank, forming a total of 2,463 sail, with 60,750 guns, and 282,400 seamen.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

A division was had in the house of commons on the 26th of Jan. when the vote stood—on the side of the ministers 206, against them 169. A liberal pecuniary provision will probably be made for the queen, but the great struggle will be about the re-insertion of her name in the liturgy.

Mr. Evelyn, in his memoirs, remarks that "the insignificant ceremony of presenting addresses to the king, was first brought in in Cromwell's time, and had ever since continued, with offers of life and fortune to whomsoever happened to have the power."

Net produce of the revenue of Great Britain, for the year ending January 5, 1821:—Customs, 5,716,520; excise, 23,678,939; stamps, 6,151,347; post office, 1,350,186; assessed taxes, 6,311,346; land taxes, 1,192,257; miscellaneous, 293,938; unappropriated war duties, 30,780—total consolidated fund, 44,725,313 pounds sterling, or about two hundred millions of dollars.

Several persons have been arrested at a public house in Dublin, by major Sirr,* charged with being engaged in a treasonable meeting, and committed to prison.

Cotton yarn is spun so fine at Manchester, that one lb. of it will reach 176 miles and a fraction.

Mr. Huddy, the postmaster of Lismore, lately travelled, for a wager, from that town to Fermoy, in a Dungarvon oyster tub, drawn by a pig, a badger, two cats, a goose, and a hedge hog! The eccentric sportsman wore a large red night cap, and merely used a large sow-gelder's horn, and a pig-driver's whip. Mr. Huddy is in his 97th year. This exploit assembled a numerous concourse of spectators, and is the theme of conversation in that part of Ireland where the fete was accomplished.

A new and astonishing female singer is commanding the attention and admiration of the British public. A Miss Wilson has been engaged to sing at the Drury Lane theatre forty nights, for 800 guineas. She had performed three evenings, and surpassed expectation—one of the evenings there was, it is said, little less than 700*l.* in the house.

*We thought that this old sinner, given to eternal infamy by the eloquence of Curran, had gone home.

In 1820, 371 American vessels arrived at the port of Liverpool, from the following places, viz:

From Boston	7	From Charleston	77
New-York	67	Savannah	89
Philadelphia	18	New-Orleans	61
Baltimore	4	Darien	4
Alexandria	7	Mobile	4
Virginia	20		
Dist. of Maine	2		
Wilmington	11	And 52 British vessels.	371
In 1819	. . .	249 American vessels.	
1818	. . .	363 " "	
1817	. . .	378 " "	
1816	. . .	235 " "	
1815	. . .	258 " "	

The increased number of vessels last year from the United States was owing to the large import of cotton and flour; when the ports are not open, the average number of American vessels has been of late years 250, and about sixty British; the ports having been opened in 1817 and 1818, brought about 100 cargoes of flour to this place. There are now in port 27 American vessels, 14 of which have arrived this week, chiefly with cotton from the southern ports.

The following is a list of vessels which sailed from the part of Liverpool in the year 1820:

	Vessels.	Tons.
To Africa	. . . 25	7,437
South America	. . . 242	40,446
North America	. . . 354	82,219
United States	. . . 446	138,374
Europe	. . . 665	104,883
East Indies	. . . 14	5,983
West Indies	. . . 195	50,377
N. S. Wales and S. Shetland	8	2,014
Greenland	. . . 3	892
Azores, Teneriffe, . . .	24	1,924
	1,956	434,549

King's speech. The king opened parliament by a speech from the throne, on the 22nd of January. On his way he was saluted with cheers and hisses. The house of lords was crowded to excess. The speech was as follows:

"My lords and gentlemen,

"I have the satisfaction of acquainting you, that I continue to receive from foreign powers, the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

"It will be a matter of deep regret to me, if the occurrences which have lately taken place in Italy, should eventually lead to any interruption of tranquility in that quarter; but it will, in such case, be my great object to secure to my people the continuance of peace.

"Gentlemen of the house of commons,

"The measures by which, in the last session of parliament, you made provision for the expenses of my civil government, and for the honor and dignity of the crown, demand my warmest acknowledgements.

"I have directed that the estimates for the current year shall be laid before you; and it is a satisfaction to me, to have been enabled to make some reduction in our military establishments.

"You will observe from the accounts of the public revenue, that notwithstanding the receipts in Ireland have proved materially deficient, in consequence of the unfortunate circumstances which have affected the commercial credit of that part of the united kingdom, and although our foreign trade, during the early part of this time, was in a

state of depression, the total revenue has, nevertheless, exceeded that of the preceding year.

"A considerable part of this increase must be ascribed to the new taxes; but in some of those branches, which are the surest indications of internal wealth, the augmentation has fully realized any expectation which could have been reasonably formed of it.

"The separate provision which was made for the queen, as princess of Wales, in the year 1814, terminated with the demise of his late majesty. I have, in the mean time, directed advances, as authorized by law; and it will, under present circumstances, be for you to consider what new arrangements should be made on this subject.

"My lords and gentlemen,

"I have great pleasure in being able to acquaint you, that a considerable improvement has taken place within the last half year in several of the most important branches of our commerce and manufactures, and that, in many of the manufacturing districts, the distresses which prevailed at the commencement of the last session of parliament, have greatly abated.

"It will be my most anxious desire to concur in every measure which may be considered as calculated to advance our internal prosperity.

"I well know that, notwithstanding the agitation produced by temporary circumstances, and amidst the distress which still presses upon a large portion of my subjects, the firmest reliance may be placed on that affectionate and loyal attachment to my person and government, of which I have recently received so many testimonials from all parts of my kingdom; and which, whilst it is most grateful to the strongest feelings of my heart, I shall ever consider as the best and surest safeguard of my throne.

"In the discharge of the important duties imposed on you, you will, I am confident, be sensible of the indispensable necessity of promoting and maintaining, to the utmost of your power, a due obedience to the laws, and of instilling into all classes of my subjects, a respect for lawful authority, and for the established institutions under which the country has been enabled to overcome so many difficulties, and to which, under Providence, may be ascribed our happiness and renown, as a nation."

FRANCE.

There have been some tempestuous debates in the French chambers respecting the revenue for the year. General Donnadieu denounced the ministers in the most pointed manner—and said that one of them had offered 100,000 francs to a member of the chamber, as the price of his honor and independence. There was much confusion, but gen. D. persisted in his assertion.

Royal ordinance. A London paper speaking of the annexed decree says "It is very favorable to England, but must give much offence to the jealous Yankees."

"Louis, by the grace of God, &c.

"Having taken into consideration our ordinance of the 25th July last, by which we have granted a premium of six francs per 100 kilograms for cotton wools of both Americas, of which French vessels go in search, out of Europe, except in the ports of the United States of America; and being desirous that this premium may not be abusively applied to cargoes taken on board in countries reputed to be out of Europe, but too near to the ports of the continent to admit of the distant voyage

provided by the regulation, we do, therefore, on the report of our minister of finance, and after consulting the council of state, order what follows:

"Art. 1. The premium granted by our ordinance of the 26th July last, for the cotton wool of the two Americas, conveyed by French vessels, will not be allowed, except on cargoes taken on board out of Europe, and the islands in the vicinity of its continent, to the exclusion of the United States of America.

"The islands of the Canaries, the Azores, Malta, and Madeira, shall not, in consequence, be deemed out of Europe.

"Our minister secretary of the finances shall be charged with the due execution of this ordinance.

The Thuilleries, (Signed) LOUIS.
10th January, 1821. (Sub-signed) ROY."

SPAIN.

By a late law of the cortes, the national militia embraces all able bodied men who are citizens from 18 to 50 years of age, except the clergy, public functionaries, civil and military, physicians, and other persons who are exempted on account of the nature of their employment.

London, January 20. The following is the speech made by Quiroga, when the sword was presented to him, which had been voted by the Spaniards resident in London:

"*Citizen*—This sword, which has been delivered to me in the name of the Spaniards resident in London, is to me of inestimable value. In receiving it, I receive the greatest glory which a freeman can desire—the esteem and distinction of his fellow countrymen. If I should ever be called upon to use this sword, may I use it with success and honor, either against the external enemies of my country, or the internal adversaries of the constitutional system and the just liberties of the people. This sword in my hand shall always be devoted to the cause of justice—ready to repress tyranny, despotism, and all the enemies of the legitimate rights of nations."

PORTUGAL.

An eloquent manifesto of the new government of Portugal, is inserted in page 54. The constitution has been proclaimed with the greatest enthusiasm at Madeira; and there are reasons to believe that a revolution will immediately take place in the Brazils, if the king does not act liberally towards the people. The soldiers at Rio Janeiro, it is said, have refused to salute him, and the lives of the ministry were threatened.

TWO SICILIES.

A letter from Naples Bay, dated 29th Dec. after mentioning the departure of the king for Laybach, says "What will be the result I know not; but the people seem determined not to give up their liberty easily. Under the old system they were little better than slaves.—Yesterday, the prince regent met the parliament, and took the oath never to forsake the constitution."

The people of Naples are "wide awake"—in some of the cantons every man able to carry arms has enrolled himself and furnished himself with them. What the people of Spain have done, those of Naples may do, in defence of their liberties.

ITALY.

An article from Vienna, inserted in the Paris papers of the 18th Jan. reports, positively, that a force of 30,000 Austrian troops is to be stationed in the Papal territories, with the consent of his holiness the pope, in order to give effect to the negotiations at Laybach.

SWEDEN.

"*Stockholm, Jan. 3.* The whole revenue of the customs for the year 1819, was above 2,058,260 six dollars banco, and after deducting every expense their remains a net receipt of 1,507,150 six dollars, which is above half a million of dollars more than in 1818.

SURINAM.

The destruction of by the late fire at Paramaribo has been greater than first reported—1500 houses, of all descriptions, were consumed, and 10,000 people driven naked into the streets. The amount of property lost is enormous.

HAWTI.

The importation of all spirituous liquors is strictly prohibited in Hayti—under confiscation and a heavy fine.

Letters from Port au Prince state that serious disturbances had broken out in the late dominions of Christophe. The people appear to wish to have a separate government, with general Romaine at its head, as president. Gonaives was plundered by a regiment lately in the service of the king, and there was simultaneous disturbances by another such regiment at St. Marks. The latest account however, says that order was restored at the latter and maintained at the Cape—and that Boyer has himself sat out for Gonaives.

CHRONICLE.

The messrs. *Johnsons*, of Ky. are preparing to establish a line of steam boats to ply, direct, from Louisville to Havana; which is considered as a matter of great importance to the people of the western country. We honestly wish success to the undertaking, though we cannot see how it is likely to render a profit to the concerned at this time.

Died, on Sunday last, at Philadelphia, aged 67, *John Dover*, an officer of the revolution; and in Gloucester county, N. J. *Jacob Krener*, in the 73rd year of his age. He enlisted in the continental army on the commencement of hostilities and served throughout the whole war, and, among others, was present at the battles of White Plains, Monmouth, Trenton, Brandywine, and Germantown, and at the surrender of lord Cornwallis. After the termination of the revolutionary war, he again enlisted to fight the Indians, and was again eleven years more in service, under different officers—was present at St. Clair's defeat. He then returned to Washington city, enlisted as a marine for three years, served in the Mediterranean, and was captured by the Tripolitans in the Philadelphia frigate. He was released from slavery with the rest of the crew of that ship. He was, in all, *twenty-three years* in actual service as a dragoon, artillery-man of marine.

— in Hartford, Con. captain *Charles Miller*, aged 79. He fought at Bunker's Hill, and led the forlorn hope at Stoney Point, was the first man that entered the fort, being thrown over the ramparts by his companions, with the muzzles of their muskets, at his own request! He was a pensioner of the United States at the time of his decease.

— at Charleston, on the 11th February, capt. *John Johnson*, in the 85th year of his age, a valiant soldier of the revolution, who raised a company almost entirely at his own expense, and marched it into the line of the "continentals." His latter days appear to have been as easy as his earlier years were useful to his country.

Slave trade. A late London paper states that a letter from *Bonny* (coast of Africa) says, "since

our arrival here 120 sail of French, Spanish, and Portuguese vessels have arrived and sailed with slaves."

The north-west. A report has gone abroad that com. Porter, with a line of battle ship and two frigates, will soon proceed to the Pacific ocean to protect our commerce in that sea. This is hardly probable—for our commerce, except the whale fishery, which we have not heard of being disturbed, is not worth the cost of the expedition, and chiefly consists, so it is reported, of illicit transactions between the powers at war. If this distinguished officer shall proceed into that sea, we presume that it will be for the more important purpose of surveying our part of the coast, &c.

Marine corps. Promotions and appointments in the marine corps, on the 3d of March, 1821, by the president of the United States, with the advice and consent of the senate:

Captain *Archibald Henderson* to be lieutenant colonel, to take rank from 17th Oct. 1820.

First lieutenant *W. L. Brownlow* to be captain, to take rank from 17th Oct. 1820.

Second lieutenant *Thomas B. Barton* to be a first lieutenant, to take rank from 17th Oct. 1820.

Second lieutenant *George W. Walker* to be a first lieutenant, to take rank from 3d March, 1821.

To be second lieutenants, *Andrew Ross*, from Louisiana; *Stephen M. Rogers*, from Pennsylvania; and *William A. Bloodgood*, from New-York.

Specie. A British government brig has arrived at New-York from Jamaica and Havana, with 300,000 dollars, for sundry merchants in that city.

Forward. The Harmony Agricultural and Manufacturing establishment in Kentucky, which originated in 1804, with a capital of twenty thousand dollars, has increased its capital to two hundred, and twenty thousand dollars, besides making liberal dividends.

The steam mill at Vincennes was destroyed by fire on the 10th ult. It was a large establishment, and its loss will be severely felt in the neighborhood.

Lehigh coal, in considerable quantities, is now arriving at Philadelphia, and when the "navigation company's works" are completed, the supply promises to be abundant for all the wants of that great city.

Pennsylvania college. The number of the faculty in this college is 13, and of the students 282. It prospers beyond expectation under the charge of president Holley.

Students. Number of students in the five principal northern colleges, at the present time:

Yale College—New-Haven, Con.	319
Havard—Cambridge, Mass.	286
Union—Schenectady, N. Y.	264
Dartmouth—Hanover, N. H.	222
Princeton—New-Jersey, about	150

Total, 1,241

INTERNAL NAVIGATION. The *Mongomery* (Alabama) Republican of the 3d inst. says:—"We this day announce the arrival of a boat, [the *Tennessee Patriot*, King, from East Tennessee; with flour and whiskey], the history of which will no doubt seem almost incredible to strangers.—She is a keel-boat, 50 feet long, 6 feet beam, 6 feet deep, and is capable of carrying near 100 barrels. She was built at West Point, in East Tennessee, where she was loaded for this place, and proceeded 100 miles down the Tennessee river, to the mouth of the Hiwassee, thence 65 miles to the entrance of the Wocoo, up the latter a certain distance, when she was trans-

ported (with her cargo) 10 miles by land to the Comusaga, thence to and down the Eastonulla, through the Coosa into the Alabama river—a distance of near 1000 miles from the interior.”

Damages. We understand that fifteen hundred dollars damages were yesterday awarded in the case of a colored man (Jewett) who was barbarously whipped about two years since in one of our forts. It will be recollected that eight hundred dollars damages were given in the lower court in the same case, from which award the defendant, (col. Eustis), then appealed. [Boston Pat.

Auburn state prison, N. Y. There were 213 criminals in this prison on the 31st Dec. last, variously employed. During the year they several times attempted to set fire to the buildings, and once succeeded, for which three of them are to be tried. The arrangements of this establishment appear to be excellently well calculated to answer its purposes.

New-York. An act has passed the legislature of New-York, authorizing the suffrages of the people of the state to be taken on the question of the expediency of calling a convention.

Pennsylvania. It is announced that the senate of this state has “passed a bill, entitled “An act for the improvement of the state,” by a great a proportionate majority in that body, as it passed the house of representatives. The appropriations exceed \$800,000 besides a guarantee to pay six per cent. interest per annum on 450,000, dollars for twenty five years, as an encouragement to new subscribers to the stock of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna canal company, making a grand total for the construction and improvement of roads and canals equal to 1,250,000 dollars! A happy presage of prosperity to be derived from the enlightened measures of government.”

Savannah. The population of this city is 7,523; of whom 3,866 are white persons, 582 free people of color and 3,075 slaves. Of the whites 590 are engaged in commerce, and 544 in manufactures, mechanics, &c. There are 190 foreigners not naturalized.

Alabama. List of the house of representatives of the state of Alabama: Virginians, 18; South Carolinians, 13; Georgians, 8; N. Carolinians 7, Pennsylvanian, 1; Marylanders, 2; Tennesseans, 2; and 1 Alabamian.

DUELLING. The following letter against duelling, which was written by Joseph, late emperor of Germany, has just found its way to the world, in a work published at Leipsic, entitled “A collection of unpublished letters of Joseph II.” —*Nat. Gaz.*

“General—I desire you to arrest count K — and captain W — immediately. The count is of an imperious character, proud of his birth, and full of false ideas of honor. Captain W. who is an old soldier, thinks of settling every thing by the sword or the pistol. He has done wrong to accept a challenge from the young count. I will not suffer the practice of duelling in my army; and I despise the arguments of those who seek to justify it. I have a high esteem for officers who expose themselves courageously to the enemy, and who, on all occasions, show themselves intrepid, valiant, and determined in attack as well as in defence. The indifference with which they face death is honorable to themselves and useful to their country; but there are men ready to sacrifice every thing to a spirit of revenge and hatred. I despise them; such men, in my opinion, are worse than the

Roman gladiators. Let a council of war be summoned to try these two officers, with all the impartiality which I demand from every judge, and let the most culpable of the two be made an example, by the rigor of the law. I am resolved that this barbarous custom, which is worthy of the age of Tamerlane and Bajazet, and which is so often fatal to the peace of families, shall be punished as repressed, though it should cost me half my officers. There will be still left men who can unite bravery with the duties of faithful subjects. I wish for none who do not respect the laws of the country.

Vienna, August, 1774.

Tobacco. We have a statement of the deliveries of tobacco from the London and Liverpool warehouses, in 1820. At London, 3,983 hhds. were delivered out for consumption, 6,079 for export, and 108 for the navy. At Liverpool, 3,914 were delivered for home consumption, 814 for transport to Ireland, and 4,228 for export.

The following is an estimate of the annual consumption and present stock of American tobacco, in Europe, contained in a circular from Mr. James Hagarty, of Liverpool—

	Consumption.	Stock.
Britain . . .	10,500	25,750
Ireland . . .	3,500	2,100
Hamburg . . .	1,500	1,200
Bremen . . .	7,500	3,065
Holland . . .	24,000	21,000
Flanders . . .	2,000	1,800
Spain and Gibraltar	6,500	3,500
France . . .	7,100	7,500*
All others parts of Europe	2,000	1,500

Total, 64,500 67,415†

The circular goes on to shew that the stock on hand, which is equal to the present year's whole consumption, has accumulated in six years, for that in 1814 there was very little unconsumed American tobacco in Europe, and states the moral certainty of a decline in price, unless the cultivation of the article is restrained, as there is no prospect of increasing the consumption. The writer says he has “looked thirty years back into the operations of this article,” and it does not appear that the consumption has ever exceeded 70,000 hhds. and he believes that it does now reach 65,000 which he attributes either to a disuse of the article, or its increased growth in Europe.

Washington, March 17. We understand that the following gentlemen were appointed navy agents on the 3d inst. by the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, at the respective places mentioned:

Amos Binney, for the port of Boston.	
Constant Faber do	Newport, R. I.
Joseph Hull do	Middletown, Ct.
George Harrison do	Philadelphia
James Beatty do	Baltimore
John Randall do	Annapolis.

Note. These gentlemen were previously in office, but a law of the first session of the sixteenth congress, limiting the term of office, their appointments had expired—hence new appointments were necessary.

*Of the stock in France, 4,500 hhds. are in the hands of the Regie.

†The above stock consists of about 35,000 hhds. Virginia; 15,000 do. Maryland; 17,000 do. Kentucky, &c.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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☞ Mechanical convenience, as well as a press of matter at a late period of the week, has excluded a continuation of our "free remarks."

☞ Last week we published a valuable article from a correspondent, on "the meaning of words," and now give another from the same hand on "the application of principles." We should be glad to see in what manner the force of such plain-sense remarks can be impaired. Nations and individuals, if they expect mutually to prosper, must be "customers to their customers," as much as possible.—How can we hope that a man is to pay his debts when we assist in denying him the means of paying them? But our correspondent speaks for himself better than we can do.

FLOUR. In our last number, there was published an interesting table of the exports of vegetable and animal food. The amount of flour exported in 1820, is given at 1,777,036 barrels. This is as it was in our copy; but many believe that that quantity was not exported in that year: some think that the amount was only 777,036 instead of 1,777,031.

As it is considered a matter of no little importance to ascertain whether a low price of this article will force a foreign market for an increased quantity, any person who can assure us what the amount exported really was, will oblige many *thinking* farmers and manufacturers of flour.

NEW YORK. We now publish the report of a joint committee of the legislature of New York, in relation to the message of the governor in January last, implicating the conduct of sundry individuals holding offices under the general government. As in publishing the message we did not give the accompanying documents, those attached to the report are omitted—but in neither case, perhaps, are they necessary to a rightful understanding of the chief matters in controversy.

POPULATION—1820. In addition to the states whose population has been ascertained and published, we now have that of Tennessee. The totals are as follows:

	In 1820.	In 1810.
East Tennessee . . .	135,343	101,267
West Tennessee . . .	287,510	160,460
	423,053	261,727
	261,727	

Increase in ten years, 161,326

There are 67,894 slaves in West Tennessee. The amount in the eastern district is not stated, but they are not numerous. It was 9,376, in that district, in 1810. The whole number of such persons in the state may be 80,000.

The estimate that we made in 1816 of the population that Tennessee would have in 1820, was 498,021; more by 25,000 than the amount has proved to be. The state has gained some by emigration, but has also sent out many planters and others to Mississippi and Alabama. The late high price of cotton caused a great press of people to the

south. Cotton is raised in some parts of Tennessee, but the crop is less certain, we are told, than in Alabama.

The federal number of Tennessee in 1810, which gave her six representatives in congress and a large fraction left, was 243,913: it now is about 387,000, and, at the same ratio, would entitle the state to ten members.

☞ We mentioned in our paper of the 17th, that the population of Ohio would be about 580,000—it is returned at 581,434,—in 1810, 230,760, increase in 10 years 350,674. The rank of the states, in regard to population, will probably stand thus: New-York, Pennsylvania, or Virginia, North Carolina, Ohio, &c.

FOREIGN NEWS. By several arrivals we have recent news from Europe, the details of which, so far as they are necessary to keep up the chain of events, are inserted under their proper heads.

It certainly appears that the "holy alliance"—that is, really, Russia, Austria and Prussia, have taken the people of the continent into their "holy" keeping—and that those of Naples are to be chastised into a respect for the "divine right of kings," though a king may happen to be an idiot or a madman—royalty cannot do wrong. But the circular of lord Castlereagh to the British ministers at foreign courts, the British editors think, will bring the holy alliance to a pause. Britain raised up Bonaparte to what he was; and she has introduced Alexander to carry on a similar game under new appearances—he is just as ambitious as the other was. The letter of the king of France to Ferdinand of Naples is also inserted—it is said to have produced the most unpleasant sensations at Paris. Louis is evidently favorable to the right of the sovereigns to interfere: this was to be expected—they imposed him on the French people, and it appears that his sacred life has been attempted! There is a prospect of war, but not of such a one as will relieve the people of the United States of the necessity of looking at home for comfort and security!!! What a pity, that the Europeans will not go into a general war just to help our revenue, seeing that we have so little dependence on ourselves for the means of supporting a free government!!!

APPLICATION OF PRINCIPLES. I am often amused to see the different opinions about the application of the same principles to different subjects. I was once in conversation with a lawyer about manufactures—he had that day received a large fee from some mechanics, and was pleased with their liberality—they had given him more than he would have charged. He was dressed extremely well, and I asked him who are the best customers when they employ lawyers? None better than mechanics and merchants. Where did you buy your hat? Philadelphia. Your clothes? Philadelphia? Your boots, shoes, saddles? Philadelphia. And suppose the merchants and mechanics of this place should, at every court, send for lawyers to come and plead their causes—how would you like it? Like it, why I should not like it at all—it would ruin me. I have been wrong; I will be a customer to my customers. This is no tale of fancy, and it is true of thousands

of all classes and professions, who, without reflection, do what they would not approve on reflection. I would thank some lawyer who is opposed to domestic manufactures, to make out an estimate of the money paid for fees at the sessions of the supreme courts of the United States, and the circuit courts of the United States in New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Could the clients not afford to pay some eminent counsel from London to come and argue their causes at these courts? If this was done, would it be better for those cities to have the money sent to London for imported lawyers, or to remain at home and be expended by domestic lawyers? When a lawyer receives ten dollars from a shoe-maker for advice, and expends the money for a pair of imported boots, he ought to reflect a little both on the grounds of justice and interest. He ought to be a customer to his customer—and this is his interest; for, if he gives the ten dollars back to the shoe-maker, he may receive it again for advice from him or somebody else. If it goes abroad no American is the better for it. Every man ought to look around him and ask, who supports me and my family—who are my customers, foreigners or my countrymen? No man ought to refuse his custom to those who give him theirs. The Baltimore merchant, when he is receiving the money of the farmer, mechanic and manufacturer, is bound in justice to take from them what *he* wants in their line. He can have as much profit in retailing the domestic article as the foreign, and it is his interest to do so—for he thereby enables his customers to deal more largely with him. The merchant who gives a lawyer 100 dollars for a fee, would not be pleased to see him pass his store and expend it at another. He would not like to see the mechanic whom he had employed to build and furnish his house, take his money and expend it with one who never employed a mechanic. Merchants complain loudly when they see their old customers going to auctions—they even petition congress to prohibit auction sales, and I believe that in every twenty merchants in Baltimore there are nineteen in favor of a duty of ten per cent. on sales at auction. There is not a lawyer that would be pleased at seeing Mr. Scarlett and Mr. Garrow attending at every term, and carrying off the fat fees in insurance and prize causes. Ship owners clench their teeth when they see a foreign flag in our ports; owners of lots, houses and stores, clerks, servants, all unite against foreign agents, consignees and auctioneers—and the complaints of all are just. But the lawyer, the merchant, and owner of real estate, must reflect—and while they are convinced of the correctness of their principles and endeavoring to impart that conviction to others, must remember that their principles apply to three classes of society—the farmer, the manufacturer the mechanic. Principles cannot be national that do not apply to all alike. Government cannot be just that will not enforce them to all with equal justice. On national grounds, I must call on the merchant to support his consistency and public spirit, in opposing high duties on manufactures and praying for a prohibition of auction sales. He will be better pleased with himself by joining me in endeavoring to effect both. He can look his suffering neighbors in the face with a better countenance, when he feels they are embodied in a common cause, then when he is conscious that he is asking his government to extend to him the benefit of a principle which is denied to all others. Tho' there has been much agitation in the country about the true principles of political economy, it has been in their application to manu-

factures. The same principles have, by general consent, been for thirty years applied to shipping and commerce. The time has now come when the country will demand their universal application or rejection. The people of the Eastern states must reconcile with national policy, the bounties on fish with their hostility to *such manufactures as they cannot monopolise*—the sugar planter must shew that it is equal protection to tax imported brown sugar sixty-seven dollars a ton and bar iron fifteen. Equality is equity, conformity is justice. If these truths cannot be impressed on our legislators in any other way they can be by this—Let every man in the nation resolve that he will be a customer to his customers;—not to buy from those who will not buy from him. If a merchant will not buy my produce or manufactures, I will not buy his goods. This rule must be forced on individuals and nations. Europe affords no market for the productions of the middle, western or northern states—we must either learn, to do without their manufactures or compel them to exchange; we must do so with our own merchants. Our ancestors resorted to a non consumption of British goods—we must follow their example, while foreign nations deny us a market. [Communicated.]

Legislature of New-York.

In assembly, March 15, 1821,

Report of the joint committee of the senate and assembly, in relation to the message of the governor of the 18th of January last, implicating the conduct of sundry individuals holding offices under the general government.

The joint committee of the senate and assembly to whom was referred the message of his excellency the governor, of the 18th of January last, with the documents accompanying the same, report:

That the charge contained in the speech of his excellency, delivered at the commencement of the session, must, in the opinion of the committee, have been designed to apply to the president of the United States, and to the heads of department at Washington; and to implicate them, as having arrayed "an organized and disciplined corps" of their officers in this state, for the purpose of improperly "interfering in our elections, and of violating the purity and independence of our local government." Although the accusation is made hypothetically, the intent cannot be mistaken; nor is the force of it diminished by the ambiguous form in which it is preferred. If it were possible, however, for any one to hesitate as to the nature and extent of the charge, the last communication of his excellency, with the accompanying documents, transmitted by him, in reply to a resolution of the assembly, and referred to the committee, must convince the most sceptical.

In this message, no doubt is attempted to be raised: no hypothesis is set forth, for argument or dispute; no effort is made to veil the design; the accusation is positive and unequivocal. It is only necessary to refer to that part of the message which relates to the conduct of general Swift, to remove every lingering scruple. "When," says the governor, "the situation, connexion, education, and political principles of this officer of the United States are considered, there can be no doubt but that he had previously ascertained the sense of his political superiors, and that he was instructed to act accordingly." The allusion to the president of the United States, and the heads of department, as the "political superiors" who "instructed" ge-

neral Swift to pursue the course which he did, at the last election, cannot be misunderstood. The remarks of his excellency, respecting Messrs. Lilliotson and Southerland, whose "affinity to the president of the United States, and to the secretary of the navy," respectively, is particularly mentioned, further establish this position. The crimination of the gentleman presiding over the post office department, is also of the most unequivocal character. In reference to the appointment of Mr. Jacob Van Ness, postmaster at Poughkeepsie, his excellency observes, "this event actually took place, and indicates an understanding and co-operation between a department, at least, at Washington and a political party in this state." The secretary of state of the United States designates the newspapers, in the several states, in which the laws of the union are to be published. A change has recently been made of one of those papers, and this circumstance is mentioned by the governor to impeach that officer of the general government. Many additional observations might be specified, but it is deemed unnecessary to detail them.

The serious nature of this accusation seemed to strike the community with astonishment; inasmuch, as the existence of any extraneous influence in our elections, had never been observed by our citizens, whose watchfulness against all encroachments upon their rights has been unremitting. Had this denunciation of the officers of the general government been made in any form less solemn and imposing, or by an individual, not clothed with the authority of government in a high official station, it would not have met the notice of the legislature. It would probably have been considered the mere effervescence of party animosity; or, perhaps, the invective of some political zealot, whose "vaulting ambition" did not shrink from the idea of severing the bonds of friendship between the general and state governments; or, perhaps, it might have been viewed as the refuge of some disappointed intriguer, willing to account for the decline of his popularity, in other ways than the true way—a loss of the confidence of the people. But when the chief magistrate of this state, in the performance of his constitutional duty, announces to the legislature, the existence of an "organized and disciplined corps of officers of the general government," who have interfered in our elections, and, protesting against such interference, calls upon the people "to resist these alarming attempts upon the purity and independence of their local government," these considerations may seem to be irrelevant, if not inadmissible. The subject then becomes too deeply interesting to the people of this state, to be attributed to motives such as have been alluded to; and their representatives would be wanting in their duty to their constituents to disregard it. It was for these reasons, that both branches of the legislature promptly demanded of the executive, the evidence in his possession, to substantiate the allegations which he had made. This evidence has been furnished; but so far from demonstrating the existence of any improper influence, on the part of the general government, in the local concerns of this state, or of any organization of its officers, for corrupt purposes, or of any concert of action among them at our elections, it establishes nothing more, in the opinion of the committee, than that a few individuals, holding offices under the United States, were active at the last election in support of their favorite candidates; and exposes some particular acts and declarations of particular officers.

Before reviewing the various documents which

have been received by the committee, from the individuals whose conduct has been implicated, it is proper to examine some of the novel positions assumed by the executive, in his message. Until his excellency asserted that the officers of the United States were "objects of jealousy," and "partially disfranchised," their enjoyment, as citizens of the several states, of all rights not expressly prohibited, had never been denied to them. The general government must have officers in the several states, and if the elective franchise of the citizens of the states, respectively, is forfeited or impaired, by accepting an office under the United States, honorable and competent men would disdain to make such a sacrifice. The facts, and the reasoning upon them, by which this doctrine is attempted to be enforced, are by no means satisfactory. That national officers cannot "sit in congress, or in the electoral colleges," is indisputable; these are mandatory provisions of the constitution, and the reason of them is both obvious and sound. But does it follow that they are not entitled to the enjoyment of all other privileges, where no restraint is imposed? Does it not rather follow, that where there is a restriction, as to a particular right, the legality of exercising every other is, by such exception, confirmed? It is the very essence of our republican system, and the language of our state constitution, that no man can be disfranchised by implication or analogy, nor deprived of his suffrage, but by positive enactment; and on any other principle is dangerous to our liberties, and, in the opinion of the committee, wholly untenable. The observation of his excellency, "that an officer of the general government cannot sit in the state legislature," so far as it respects this state, is certainly incorrect; and it is not a little surprising, that this remark should have been made by him, with a knowledge of the fact, that persons holding offices under the general government, many of whom are his political friends, were, at the time, members of both branches of the legislature. If his excellency's assertion be correct, how is this inconsistency to be reconciled? Or why is its continuance permitted? Would it not be his peculiar province to notice such an infringement of the constitution, and to warn the representatives of the people against its predominance? The idea, in the opinion of the committee, is unsound, and cannot be maintained. That some of the states have prohibited officers of the general government from holding seats in their legislature, does not vary the case; this they had a perfect right to do; it is a question of expediency alone. The constituent branches of the legislature of this state have not adopted this policy, considering it illiberal partially to disfranchise a portion of their citizens, selected, for their talents and respectability, to fill the offices of the general government.

The concurrent resolution, passed in March, 1790, which is mentioned in the message, only proves that it was deemed improper, at that period, by the legislatures which adopted it, for a member of congress, or other person holding an office under the United States, to be a member of the senate or assembly of this state. That resolution could only bind the legislature which sanctioned it; its obligatory power did not extend to future legislatures. Had a law been enacted, embracing the same provision, it would, of course, have been operative upon all subsequent legislatures, until their wisdom had dictated its repeal. Our constitution declares, that the senate and assembly shall be the judges of their own members; but it may well be doubted,

whether either of the houses can create a qualification for a seat therein, not recognized by the constitution: at any rate, it becomes highly important to our constituents, that the qualifications for holding a seat should be explicitly defined; otherwise, they may be unexpectedly deprived of their representatives, to their great inconvenience and prejudice.

Since the year 1792, this objection has not prevailed; and it is an indisputable truth, that since that time, the established usage of the legislature has been to permit national officers to hold seats in both branches; and it is equally true, that, within the same period, his excellency has been a member for several years, and, during a part of the time, was lieutenant governor of the state, and presided over the senate in that capacity.

The general reasoning which is urged to show the impropriety of national officers holding seats in the state legislatures, would apply with equal force to prohibit officers of the state governments from holding seats in congress. This exclusion, however, has never been contended for; and the common practice of this and of other states has been, to elect state officers to the national legislature. Several members of the last congress, from this state, held prominent offices at the time of their election. Whether the officers of the United States ought or ought not to hold seats in the state legislature, is not the important question—but whether, by accepting such offices, they forfeit any right which they before enjoyed as citizens of the states respectively. The most suspicious states have gone no further than to debar national officers from sitting in the legislature; no restriction has ever been imposed upon their right of suffrage. Wholly to deny them this right, would be palpably unconstitutional. It is the most sacred prerogative inherited from our forefathers; and we must indignantly repel any attempt to impair it. No matter from what source it emanates; no matter how exalted its author, nor how lofty his pretensions to patriotism, we could not hesitate to pronounce it the offspring of a heart inimical to the liberty, the prosperity, and the perpetuity of the republic. The organization of the officers of the general government with views hostile to state independence and sovereignty, must also be deprecated, as an unwarrantable procedure, meriting the most serious reprehension. Against such an influence, we should unitedly protest; and when necessity required, assume the responsibility of resisting its unhallowed intrusion. But to exercise their right of suffrage does not evince such an organization of the officers of the United States; nor is the indiscreet zeal of some of them to be urged as a proof of its existence. Individuals may be violent, without being organized to subvert the foundations of state sovereignty; and such an indiscretion becomes the strongest evidence that no such organization exists. The approach of despotism is not by boisterous invectives or deep-toned recriminations, but by silent and insidious advances—undermining first, then prostrating; and if the general government had organized their officers to war against this state or any individual of it, the means would not have been employed, which have been indicated as the evidence of such design. His excellency observes that the elective franchise should be exercised by national officers *"in the genuine spirit of republicanism; that the suffrages of the citizens should not be biased by the emoluments and honors of the office, and that he should not carry into the elections any of the influence derived from his official position."*

This discrimination is not easily comprehended, and would seem to be impracticable. The constitution and laws recognize no distinction between citizens who hold offices under the United States, and those who do not, in the mode of exercising the elective franchise. If they have the right to vote at our elections, may they not also express their opinions of the conduct of public men, and offer the reasons which induce them to prefer one candidate to another? This right, the executive declares in his message, is possessed by every citizen; and claims the benefit of it himself. And it may further be asked, have they not the same right which other citizens enjoy, of inducing their companions, neighbors, and friends, to co operate with them, in all honorable measures to promote the general welfare? Or, are they merely to be permitted to deposit their ballots into the boxes, and then to retire? This would be a proscription, unjust as well as unconstitutional; abridging the freedom of action and of speech, and introducing distinctions between our citizens repugnant to our republican character. Is it possible to separate the influence which an individual would possess, if he were not a national officer, from that which he possesses as such, in any sensible manner, so as to allow him to exercise his whole influence at the state elections in the first character, and excluding all which appertains to him in the other capacity? Certainly not; such a discrimination is theoretical and fanciful, not practicable.

There is no alternative, but to refuse to the officers of the general government all participation in the elective franchise, or to sanction to them its full, free, and unrestricted exercise, in equal degree with other citizens. It will not be pretended, that this state could constitutionally pass a law restraining officers of the United States from the enjoyment of this privilege; neither has the general government the power to control them in this particular, or to prescribe the course which they are to pursue, in reference to state elections. This idea will be clearly illustrated by a single example: Suppose that, immediately preceding the last election, the general government had issued an order prohibiting their officers from interfering on that occasion, upon pain of removal; or, merely permitting them to give in their silent votes. Who would not have pronounced such a measure a violation of their rights as citizens of this state? Who would not have been foremost to denounce them for this "unwarrantable obtrusion of extraneous influence in the local concerns of the state?" Such conduct would have merited and would have met with the indignation of every friend to liberty. With what propriety, then, has the executive demanded the interposition of the national legislature, and insinuated that they were regardless of their duty upon this subject? Any interference on the part of the general government, either to restrict or instruct their officers, would be equally unconstitutional and unjust. After the most deliberate reflection, the committee are of opinion, that the officers of the general government are not in a state of disfranchisement; but that their rights, as citizens of the respective states, are neither forfeited nor diminished, so far as relates to the local concerns of each state.

The committee will now review the exculpatory documents transmitted to them; premising, that all the evidence furnished by the executive has been procured since his accusation was preferred; thus admitting, that he was not at that time in possession of a single fact to justify his denunciation

of the officers of the United States. The testimony thus offered is not of a positive nature; and most of the individuals who have deposed, or certified to their statements, speak from presumption and hearsay, not from their own knowledge.

The conduct of the officers at the navy yard in Kings county, is first complained of. It is alleged, that col. Decatur, and other officers, brought up the persons in public employ to vote; and that "improper attempts were made in a variety of shapes to operate on the electors." That colonel Decatur, and other officers attached to the navy-yard, were active at the last election, is not denied by them. The *substance* of the charge against them is, however, successfully rebutted by the certificate of the inspectors of the election, who are gentlemen of acknowledged respectability. They explicitly declare, that they saw nothing unlawful or dishonorable in the conduct of colonel Decatur, or of any of the officers of the general government; and that no illegal votes were taken. Colonel Decatur states in his affidavit, that, from the nature of his situation, he has no command or official influence over the persons employed about the navy-yard; and, while he frankly avows his zeal at the last election, and the motives which actuated him, he disclaims all interference on the part of the general government, or of any officer, dependant, or agent thereof. The affidavit of George S. Wise, jun. purser at the navy-yard, is of similar import; and the other documents relative to his conduct are altogether satisfactory. By the affidavit of sailing-master Bloodgood, it appears that the quarrel alluded to in one of the certificates communicated by his excellency, was of a private, and not of a political nature; and the influence of any officer of the general government over him, is denied. The affidavit of Amos Dickinson, the master blacksmith, of Amos Cheney, master laborer, and of James Cosgrove, gunner, exculpate colonel Decatur, and every other person, from the imputation of influencing their conduct, and show that those individuals conceived that they were exercising nothing more than their undoubted rights, as free citizens, at the last election. The certificates of doctor Hunt and of the rev. Mr. Ireland, are conclusive, as to that part of the subject connected with their names; and must convince every man, that no undue influence could have operated upon gentlemen, entertaining that high sense of honor, which is their characteristic. The letter from Mr. Brockholst Livingston, jun. is in reply to a part of the certificate of Mr. John Hunter, contained among the documents furnished by the governor, in which Mr. Livingston is untruly stated to be a customhouse officer. This letter was addressed to a member of the senate, before the reference of the message to the committee was known at Brooklyn, and is introduced with the consent of the author. The committee can discover no reason for supposing that the general government interfered at all in the election in Kings county; nor that any organization of its officers existed. No illegal votes were taken; no person was compelled to vote contrary to the dictates of his own judgment; and the republican candidate who had represented the county the preceding year, and was again supported for the assembly, failed in his election. The number of votes given for governor was about the same as on former occasions; and their *political complexion* did not vary. The documents referred to are marked "Navy Yard," from No. 1 to 13, inclusive.

The documents received from the surveyor of

the port of New York, completely exonerate him from all censure. The offence of this gentleman is that he attended a meeting of the electors of the county, in which he resided, and was appointed one of a committee, to prepare resolutions for their consideration, which were afterwards reported and adopted, as the sense of the meeting. These resolutions approve the conduct of the vice-president, during the late war; and severely animadvert upon the political course of his excellency; but it does not appear that general Swift had any further agency in this transaction, than the other members of the committee. The letter from general Swift, states, that he did not even know the political sentiments of his own deputy, nor of his subordinate officers, whom he is accused of influencing. Many of the individuals, attached to the customhouse, in New York, who have subscribed the certificate marked "Customhouse, New York," No. 2, are warm adherents of the governor, and exerted themselves at the last election, in his support. The letter of Mr. Beckman M. Van Beuren, and also that of the deputy surveyor, Mr. Samuel Terry, both of whom are his avowed friends, furnish additional testimony of the injustice of the attack upon general Swift; and of the deep regret with which those gentlemen had seen it made. The letters of Messrs. Innes, Darling, and Wood, and the certificates of Messrs. Anderson and Gahagan, corroborate the others, and prove how highly our citizens value the elective franchise, by their solemn protest against any encroachment upon its lawful exercise. It is necessary to remark, that the individual, by whose affidavit the conduct of the customhouse officers is impeached, was, at the time, an inspector of leather, holding his office under the "state administration." The documents referred to, are marked "Customhouse, New York," from No. 1 to No. 9, inclusive.

The conduct of the two inspectors at Staten Island, Messrs. Van Beuren and Arnett, is adverted to, as connected with the department under the superintendence of Gen. Swift. Those individuals have long been known as active republicans, at our elections. The certificate of the inspectors of the election, marked "Customhouse, Staten Island," No. 1, exonerates them from the charge of improper conduct, and fixes it upon one of their accusers, whose outrageous and scandalous behaviour, caused the inspectors to feel some apprehensions for the safety of the ballot boxes, and the offender would have been committed to prison, had the proper officer been present. The numerous affidavits, accompanying this report, detail a state of facts relative to the certificates transmitted by his excellency upon this part of the case, which must excite much mortification and disgust. Some of them were obtained from persons who could neither read nor write, and who, being intoxicated at the time, were induced to assent to what they have since confessed was false. With the standing of the persons who procured them, Messrs. Garrig Gilbert and Joshua Secor, the public are already sufficiently well acquainted. Every material fact contained in them, is disproved; the characters of those who have certified, are impeached, both morally and politically; and the whole, in the opinion of the committee, exhibits an abortive effort to arouse jealousy and discontent, without any rational ground for excitement.—That the vice-president should be assailed by such men, is no reproach; but the attempt to fasten upon him the crime of executing a deed for property, by way of present, and for the purpose of procuring th

votes of electors in his favor, is not merely characteristic of the persecution which has been levelled against him, but manifests a greater degree of malignity than could well have been imagined. The documents relative to the election on Staten Island, are headed "Customhouse, Staten Island," from No. 1 to No. 12, inclusive.

"The resolution of the citizens of Buffalo," implicating the persons who are attached to the commission for establishing the boundary line between the United States and Canada, would appear to have been prepared solely to confirm the charge previously made by the executive. It was passed a month subsequently to the speech of his excellency, and nearly eight months after the election to which it refers. It is scarcely dealing fairly with our common sense to offer this resolution as proof to substantiate an accusation, made long before its adoption. This extraordinary paper is couched in language nearly similar to that employed by the executive in his speech, and sounds like its very echo. The officers of the general government are, in both, denominated a "corps" regularly "organized" to control and coerce the voices of electors. The meeting consisted of some ten or twelve persons; the chairman (Mr. John F. Marshall) held an office under his excellency's administration; and Oliver Forward, Esq. collector of the customs for the port of Buffalo, and at the same time a senator of this state, drew up, or presented this, with other resolutions, which were adopted by the meeting. The other resolutions alluded to, are annexed to this report to shew how little respect this assemblage of ten or twelve "citizens" were disposed to pay to the legislative branch of the state government, however obsequious they may have been to the executive branch. The letters and affidavits referred to, are marked "Resolutions of the citizens of Buffalo," from No. 1 to No. 4, inclusive.

The conduct of the judge of the United States for the northern district of this state, and of the district attornies for the northern and southern districts, is next adverted to. With respect to judge Skinner, it is only necessary to remark, that he was elevated to the bench subsequently to his election to the senate, where he now holds his seats by the voice of the people and the sanction of the constitution. He is independent of the general government for the tenure of his judicial station, and above the suspicion of violating his allegiance to this state, under any circumstances.

The committee cannot suppress their belief that the clamor raised upon this subject, has been made to subserve other interests than those of the state, when they reflect that, notwithstanding how much has been said and written in relation to it, no attempt has to this day been made to test the right of judge Skinner to his seat. Either the senate are unanimously of opinion that the objections which have been taken are unfounded, or they have been greatly wanting in the discharge of their duty to the people.

The certificate of Israel Ketcham, marked X, of the documents communicated by the governor, is proved to be incorrect in all its parts, by the affidavits of Robert Tillotson, Esq. and of Mr. William Eaton, and the certificate of major Samuel Cooper. The statement of Mr. Ketcham is too improbable to be credited, independent of all contradictory evidence. He certifies that Mr. Eaton declared, that he was in Mr. Tillotson's office in April last, and there heard Mr. Tillotson direct a gentleman to go to certain persons in the western district and promise them any offices they wanted in that quar-

ter, in the gift of the general government. Is it by certificates of this loose nature, that the existence of an "organized and disciplined corps" of national officers is to be substantiated? Will the people tolerate such an attempt to enlist their prejudices against the government of the union? The story, "that two men had been sent from Washington last spring, to oppose the re-election of De Witt Clinton, whose expenses were paid at Washington," is equally incredible; and major Cooper, who is designated by Mr. Ketcham, as the author of the statement to him, declares "the whole to be a base fabrication, absolutely false, and without the least shadow of foundation." The documents referred to are marked from No. 1 to 4, inclusive.

A perusal of the letter from Jacob Southerland, Esq. and the documents therein referred to, marked "District attorney for the northern district." Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, will show that the charge against that gentleman was unfounded. Indeed, the allegation is not only an impeachment of his moral integrity, but if true, would have subjected him to a heavy penalty under our laws, and disqualified him from holding any office within this state, and it is therefore not surprising that he should have felt indignant at the effort made by the chief magistrate of the state, to fix upon him so foul an imputation. The person, whose affidavit contained the aspersion (R. W. Rulifson) is a boy of eighteen years of age, who either ignorantly or malevolently represented as a general opinion, the idle conversation of a few individuals whom he refused to name. Mr. Southerland does not deny his earnest solicitude for the success of the republican candidates, at the last election; but protests against the doctrine that his rights as a citizen are forfeited or impaired by his holding a commission under the United States.

The official conduct of the postmaster general furnishes a prominent topic of complaint in the communication of his excellency; and one upon which the greatest reliance is placed by him, in his attempt to implicate the administration of the general government. The substance of his excellency's charge, upon this subject, is, that the postmaster general, previous and preparatory to the last election of governor in this state, removed several deputy postmasters, because they were the political friends of the executive, and with a view to deter others from his support. This conduct of the postmaster general is pressed with much warmth, by his excellency, as furnishing, when added to the charges insinuated against the president, the secretaries of state, of the treasury, and of the navy, the most satisfactory evidence, that the president and the heads of all the departments of the general government, save one, were engaged in an organized conspiracy against the freedom and purity of our elections. To increase the odium of that officer's conduct, his excellency has seen fit to contrast it with that of his predecessor, and to indulge in the unqualified assertion, that "during the able and impartial administration of the predecessor of the present postmaster general, those offices were conferred without any reference to state politics."

From the documents communicated to the committee, they are well satisfied, not only that the complaints of his excellency are wholly unfounded; but that there is good reason to question the correctness of his remark, in relation to the conduct of the former postmaster general. While, however, the committee feel it their duty to lay before the legislature the evidence to disprove the allegations of the governor, in this particular, they desire not

to be considered as admitting that the conduct of the postmaster general would have been subject to just censure, if he had made the selections for those appointments, from among the republican citizens of this state, who are not included in his excellency's denomination of "friends of the state administration." For although the committee are not the advocates of political intolerance, or of injustice of any kind, they can neither stifle nor abandon the conviction, that a just and patriotic administration ought to confer its favors on those, who, at periods of great public embarrassment, as well as of national peril, have sustained and supported the government, in preference to those who are, and have been incessant in their labors to stigmatize its motives, and frustrate its efforts in the public cause. In this state, at least, and in this particular, this course, which is dictated by justice, and would be consecrated by patriotism, the committee regret to be obliged to say, has not been pursued.

The postmasters, whose removals are complained of, are Halsey Rogers, Levi M'Keen, Alpheus Doty, Stephen B. Leonard, Samuel Smith, Slade D. Brown, Hezekiah L. Granger, Nathan Chamberlin, and David Holt. The documents marked "Post Office," from No. 1 to No. 14, relate to this subject.

No. 1, shows that the postmaster general was not actuated by the motives attributed to him.

No. 2, That Halsey Rogers was removed at the instance of the two members of congress representing the district in which he resides, (one of them Mr. Gross, an avowed and distinguished political friend of the executive), on the ground that "the people had lost all confidence in him as a public officer."

No. 3, Is a letter from Mr. Schuyler, the member of congress from the district in which Mr. M'Keen resides, stating the grounds on which his removal was asked. In addition to this letter, a great number of letters, affidavits, and other documents, being the papers on which this removal was made, have been laid before the committee, which incontrovertibly show, that the removal of Mr. M'Keen, and the appointment of Mr. Van Ness, were called for by all parties, and on grounds wholly disconnected with politics. The great length of the documents has prevented their being incorporated with this report, and they are therefore filed with the clerk of the assembly.

Nos. 4, 5, and 6, show the grounds on which Messrs. Doty, Smith and Brown were removed, and that they were not political. It is conceded by the message of his excellency, that the alleged reasons for the removals of Messrs. Holt, Leonard and Chamberlin, were other than political; and the committee are persuaded that the reasons assigned by the postmaster general, are those by which he was actuated.

No. 7, Is submitted to show, that the application for the removal of Mr. Chamberlin, originated with the representatives from the county in which he resided.

The papers, numbered 8, 9, 10, and 11, will enable the legislature to estimate the justice of the attempt, on the part of his excellency, to implicate the conduct of the present postmaster general, by contrasting it with that of his predecessor. These documents show that the very gentleman (Mr. Mott) who first called on the postmaster general, on the subject of the recent removals in this state, and who has been among the most vehement in denouncing those measures, received the appointment of postmaster from the late postmaster gene-

ral, upon a removal, one of the avowed causes of which was, that the former incumbent, Mr. Woodruff, had supported Morgan Lewis, for the office of governor of this state. But this is not all. They further show that the abuses of the post office department, in this state, have been, for years, a subject of complaint; and that blank commissions or warrants were entrusted to his excellency, the present governor, and the present chief justice, by the late postmaster general, leaving the selection of the officer to their discretion. How far that discretion was expected to be influenced by political considerations, the contemporaneous letter of the chief justice, and the known political course and temper of the gentlemen by whom it was to be exercised, cannot fail to indicate.

Nos. 12, 13, and 14, explain the transactions in relation to which the conduct of Mr. Borland is censured. The whole affair is, in the opinion of the committee, too trifling and irrelevant to require a single remark.

The certificate and affidavits, marked A, B, C, D, and E, relate to the reception given to the vice-president, last spring, upon his arrival at New-York from this city. This appears to have been projected and conducted by "militia officers," who having formerly served under him, anxious to exhibit a mark of their entire confidence in his integrity and patriotism, notwithstanding the obloquy which had been heaped upon him. This tribute of respect, paid to the vice-president by the militia officers, was nothing more than a voluntary testimonial of gratitude for public services; the officers of the general government had no considerable participation in the arrangement; and an indelible obliquity of perception alone, could have discovered in it the manifestation of a design to corrupt the purity, or to prostrate the independence of the state government.

The declarations attributed to Dr. John H. Sackett, are positively denied in his letter, marked F, and the certificate of lieut. W. D. Agur, marked G, corroborates such denial. Admitting, however, that Dr. Sackett had used the expression ascribed to him, it may be asked, is a declaration made at a breakfast table, in a public boarding-house, seriously considered by his excellency as proof of the organization of the officers of the general government, "to break down the power of the state."

The committee lament, that loose, and inadvertent observations, are thus treasured up by the executive, inasmuch as it furnishes some ground for the belief, that a system of espionage is in operation, and that the movements of our citizens are watched, and their words marked down to their prejudice: A system, inconsistent with the spirit of our free institutions, and subversive of all independence of action, and of the freedom of speech: A system, which must inhibit social intercourse, and excite animosities, fatal alike to our moral happiness and political prosperity.

Upon a careful examination of the documents thus recapitulated, the committee feel confident that the conviction of every mind must be, that the charge made by his excellency against the general administration and their officers in this state, has not been substantiated, and is wholly unfounded. The committee must express their unfeigned regret, that his excellency had not deemed it consistent with his ideas of respect for the general government, to have solicited an inquiry into the subject of his accusation, before a positive charge had been preferred. The agitation of the public mind, and of the national legislature, relative to the admission of Missouri into the union, and the then

approaching presidential election might, and in the opinion of the committee ought to have indicated, to his excellency, that the time which he selected to arraign the conduct of the national administration, and of its officers was peculiarly inauspicious.

The frequency with which attempts to excite similar alarms, have been made from the same quarter, has proved highly prejudicial to the character of our state, and has sullied her dignity. Her influence in the union has been checked; her prosperity at home diminished; the tranquility of her citizens disturbed; and the most bitter political animosities engendered. So often the theatre on which hostility to the general government has been displayed, this state has, in a measure, lost the confidence of the wise and good men of other states: and we regret to say, is too much regarded as the focus of intrigue, around which the discontented of all parties rally, and raise the standard of disaffection. Her wealth, her resources, her public spirit, and her patriotism, entitle New-York to a distinguished rank in the nation; and demand that the policy which has hitherto impeded her merited elevation, should be abandoned, and a more liberal and enlightned course pursued; a course, which shall be characterised by magnanimous and manly feeling, ingenious towards the national administration, respectful towards our sister states, and honorable to ourselves.

Nothing can be gained, but every thing is hazarded by a policy which tends to excite discord and discontent between the general and state governments; and the peculiar organization of our republic, renders harmony between them indispensable to their permanency. Mutual dependence ought to ensure mutual confidence: unfounded jealousies beget recrimination, and ought never to be indulged. This confidence between the general and state governments being once destroyed, and these jealousies once aroused, who can anticipate, without serious apprehensions, the consequences which must ensue. Then, indeed, would the "aspirations of ambition" have full scope; the fair fabric of our liberties be prostrated; and the majesty of the people humbled before the sceptre of some successful tyrant. If the hope expressed by his excellency, that "impartial posterity" will applaud him for his "conduct on this occasion," can afford him any consolation, the committee feel no wish to dispel the flattering illusion; but they cannot refrain from expressing their entire conviction, that from the just censure of the present generation he cannot escape.

The committee offer, for the consideration of the legislature, the following resolution:

Resolved, (if the honourable the senate concur herein,) That the accusation, made by his excellency the governor, against the officers of the general government, charging them with interfering, as an "organized and disciplined corps," in our elections, and of violating the "purity and independence of our local government," has not been substantiated, and is wholly unfounded.

All which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the joint committee.

SAM'L. B. ROMAINE, chairman.

Anderson vs. Dunn.

Opinion of the supreme court in the case of Anderson vs. Dunn.

Mr. Justice JOHNSON—Notwithstanding the range which has been taken by the plaintiff's counsel, in the discussion of this cause, the merits of it really lie in a very limited compass. The pleadings have

narrowed them down to the simple enquiry, whether the house of representatives can take cognizance of contempts committed against themselves, under any circumstances? The duress complained of was sustained under a warrant issued to compel the party's appearance, not for the actual infliction of punishment for an offence committed. Yet it cannot be denied, that the power to institute a prosecution must be dependant upon the power to punish. If the house of representatives possessed no authority to punish for contempt, the initiating process, issued in the assertion of that authority, must have been illegal; there was a want of jurisdiction to justify it.

It is certainly true, that there is no power given by the constitution, to either house, to punish for contempts, except when committed by their own members. Nor does the judicial or criminal power given to the United States, in any part, expressly extend to the infliction of punishment for contempt of either house, or any one co-ordinate branch of the government. Shall we, therefore, decide that no such power exists?

It is true, that such a power, if it exists, must be derived from implication, and the genius and spirit of our institutions are hostile to the exercise of implied powers. Had the faculties of man been competent to the framing of a system of government, which would have left nothing to implication, it cannot be doubted that the effort would have been made by the framers of the constitution. But what is the fact? There is not in the whole of that admirable instrument a grant of powers which does not draw after it others, not expressed, but vital to their exercise; not substantive and independent, indeed, but auxiliary and subordinate.

The idea is utopian that government can exist without leaving the exercise of discretion somewhere. Public security, against the abuse of such discretion, must rest on responsibility, and stated appeals to public approbation. Where all power is derived from the people, and public functionaries, at short intervals, deposite it at the feet of the people, to be resumed again only at their will, individual fears may be alarmed by the monsters of imagination, but individual liberty can be in little danger.

No one is so visionary as to dispute the assertion, that the sole end and aim of all our institutions is the safety and happiness of the citizen. But the relation between the action and the end is not always so direct and palpable as to strike the eye of every observer. The science of government is the most abstruse of all sciences; if, indeed, that can be called a science which has but few fixed principles, and practically consists in little more than the exercise of a sound discretion, applied to the exigencies of the state as they arise. It is the science of experiment.

But, if there is one maxim which necessarily rides over all others, in the practical application of government, it is, that the public functionaries must be left at liberty to exercise the powers which the people have intrusted to them. The interests and dignity of those who created them require the exertion of the powers indispensable to the attainment of their creation. Nor is a casual conflict, with, the rights of particular individuals any reason to be urged against the exercise of such powers. The wretch beneath the gallows may repine at the fate which awaits him, and yet it is no less certain that the laws under which he suffers were made for his security. The unreasonable murmurs of individuals against the restraints of society, have

a direct tendency to produce that worst of all despotisms which makes every individual the tyrant over his neighbor's rights.

That "the safety of the people is the supreme law," not only comports with, but is indispensable to, the exercise of those powers in their public functionaries, without which that safety cannot be guarded. On this principle it is that courts of justice are universally acknowledged to be vested, by their very creation, with power to impose silence, respect, and decorum, in their presence, and submission to their lawful mandates, and, as a corollary to this proposition, to preserve themselves and their officers from the approach and insults of pollution.

It is true, that the courts of justice of the United States are vested, by express statute provision, with power to fine and imprison for contempts; but it does not follow from this circumstance, that they would not have exercised that power without the aid of the statute, or not, in cases, if such should occur, to which such statute provision may not extend; on the contrary, it is a legislative assertion of this right, as incidental to a grant of judicial power, and can only be considered either as an instance of abundant caution, or a legislative declaration that the power of punishing for contempt shall not extend beyond its known and acknowledged limits of fine and imprisonment.

But, it is contended that, if this power in the house of representatives is to be asserted on the plea of necessity, the ground is too broad, and the result too indefinite; that the executive, and every co-ordinate branch of the government, may resort to the same justification, and the whole assume to themselves, in the exercise of this power, the most tyrannical licentiousness.

This is unquestionably an evil to be guarded against, and, if the doctrine may be pushed to that extent, it must be a bad doctrine, and is justly denounced.

But what is the alternative? The argument obviously leads to the total annihilation of the power of the house of representatives to guard itself from contempts, and leaves it exposed to every indignity and interruption that rudeness, caprice, or even conspiracy, may meditate against it. This result is fraught with too much absurdity not to bring into doubt the soundness of any argument from which it is derived. That a deliberative assembly, clothed with the majesty of the people, and charged with the care of all that is dear to them; composed of the most distinguished citizens, selected and drawn together from every quarter of a great nation; whose deliberations are required by public opinion to be conducted under the eye of the public, and whose decisions must be clothed with all that sanctity which unlimited confidence in their wisdom and purity can inspire: that such an assembly should not possess the power to suppress rudeness or repel insult, is a supposition too wild to be suggested. And, accordingly, to avoid the pressure of these considerations, it has been argued, that the right of the respective houses to exclude from their presence, and their absolute control within their own walls, carry with them the right to punish contempts committed in their presence, while the absolute legislative power given to congress within this district, enables them to provide by law against all other insults against which there is any necessity for providing.

It is to be observed, that, so far as the issue of this case is implicated, this argument yields all right of the plaintiff in error, to a decision in his

favor; for "*non constat*" from the pleadings, but that this warrant issued for an offence committed in the immediate presence of the house.

Nor is it immaterial to notice what difficulties the negation of this right in the house of representatives draws after it, when it is considered that the corcession of the power if exercised within their walls, relinquishes the great grounds of the argument, to wit: the want of an express grant, and the unrestricted and undefined nature of the power here set up. For, why should the house be at liberty to exercise an ungranted, an unlimited, and undefined power within their walls, any more than without them? If the analogy with individual right and power be resorted to, it will reach no farther than to exclusion, and it requires no exuberance of imagination to exhibit the ridiculous consequences which might result from such a restriction, imposed upon the conduct of a deliberative assembly.

Nor would their situation be materially relieved by resorting to their legislative power within the district. That power may, indeed, be applied to many purposes, and was intended by the constitution to extend to many purposes indispensable to the security and dignity of the general government; but they are purposes of a more grave and general character than the offences which may be denominated contempts, and which, from their very nature admit of no precise definition. Judicial gravity will not admit of the illustrations which this remark would admit of. Its correctness is easily tested by pursuing in imagination, a legislative attempt at defining the cases to which the epithet *contempt* might be reasonably applied.

But, although the offence be held undefinable, it is justly contended that the punishment need not be indefinite. Nor is it so.

We are not now considering the extent to which the punishing power of congress, by a legislative act, may be carried. On that subject the bounds of their power are to be found in the provisions of the constitution.

The present question is, what is the extent of the punishing power, which the deliberative assemblies of the union may assume and exercise on the principle of self-preservation?

Analogy and the nature of the case furnish the answer—"the least possible power adequate to the end proposed," which is the power of imprisonment. It may at first view, and from the history of the practice of our legislative bodies, be thought to extend to other inflictions. But every other will be found to be mere commutation for confinement; since commitment alone is the alternative where the individual proves contumacious. And even to the duration of imprisonment a period is imposed by the nature of things, since the existence of the power that imprisons is indispensable to its continuance; and, although the legislative power continues perpetual, the legislative body ceases to exist on the moment of its adjournment or periodical dissolution. It follows that imprisonment must terminate with that adjournment.

This view of the subject necessarily sets bounds to the exercise of a caprice which has sometimes disgraced deliberative assemblies, when under the influence of strong passions or wicked leaders, but the instances of which have long since remained on record only as historical facts, not as precedents for imitation. In the present fixed and settled state of English institutions, there is no more danger of their being revived, probably, than in our own.

But the American legislative bodies have never possessed or pretended to the omnipotence which constitutes the leading feature in the legislative assembly of Great Britain, and which may have led occasionally to the caprice under the specious appearance of merited resentment.

If it be inquired, what security is there that, with an officer, avowing himself devoted to their will, the house of representatives will confine its punishing power to the limits of imprisonment, and not push it to the infliction of corporal punishment, or even death, and exercise it in cases affecting the liberty of speech and of the press?—the reply is to be found in the consideration that the constitution was formed in and for an advanced state of society, and rests at every point on received opinions and fixed ideas. It is not a new creation, but a combination of existing materials, whose properties and attributes were familiarly understood, and had been determined by reiterated experiments. It is not, therefore, reasoning upon things as they are, to suppose that any deliberative assembly, constituted under it, would ever assert any other rights and powers than those which had been established by long practice, and conceded by public opinion. Melancholy also would be that state of distrust which rests not a hope upon a moral influence. The most absolute tyranny could not subsist where men could not be trusted with power because they might abuse it, much less a government which has no other basis than the sound morals, moderation, and good sense, of those who compose it. Unreasonable jealousies not only blight the pleasures, but dissolve the very texture of society.

But it is argued that the inference, if any, arising under the constitution, is against the exercise of the powers here asserted by the house of representatives, that the express grant of power to punish their members respectively, and to expel them, by the application of a familiar maxim, raises an implication against the power to punish any other than their own members.

This argument proves too much; for its direct application would lead to the annihilation of almost every power of congress. To enforce its laws upon any subject without the sanction of punishment is obviously impossible. Yet there is an express grant of power to punish in one class of cases and one only, and all the punishing power exercised by congress in any cases, except those which relate to piracy and offences against the laws of nations, is derived from implication. Nor did the idea ever occur to any one, that the express grant in one class of cases repelled the assumption of the punishing power in any other.

The truth is, that the exercise of the powers given over their own members, was of such a delicate nature that a constitutional provision became necessary to assert or communicate it. Constituted, as that body is, of the delegates of confederated states, some such provision was necessary to guard against their mutual jealousy, since every proceeding against a representative would indirectly affect the honor or interests of the state which sent him.

In reply to the suggestion that, on this same foundation of necessity might be raised a superstructure of implied powers in the executive and every other department, and even ministerial officer of the government, it would be sufficient to observe, that neither analogy nor precedent would support the assertion of such powers in any other than a legislative or judicial body. Even corruption any where else would not contaminate the

source of political life. In the retirement of the cabinet it is not expected that the executive can be approached by ignominy or insult; nor can it ever be necessary to the executive or any other department, to hold a public deliberative assembly. These are not arguments; they are visions which mar the enjoyment of actual blessings, with the attack or feint of the harpies of imagination.

As to the minor points made in this case, it is only necessary to observe that there is nothing on the face of this record from which it can appear on what evidence this warrant was issued. And we are not to presume that the house of representatives would have issued it without duly establishing the fact charged on the individual. And, as to the distance to which the process might reach, it is very clear that there exists no reason for confining its operation to the limits of the district of Columbia; after passing those limits we know no bounds that can be prescribed to its range but those of the United States. And why should it be restricted to other boundaries? Such are the limits of the legislative power of that body; and the inhabitant of Louisiana or Maine may as probably charge them with bribery and corruption, or attempt, by letter, to induce the commission of either, as the inhabitant of any other section of the union. If the inconvenience be urged, the reply is obvious; there is no difficulty in observing that respectful deportment which will render all apprehension chimerical.

Foreign Articles.

"THE HOLY ALLIANCE," &c.

It may be presumed that business of great importance is intended to be transacted at Laybach, from the following assemblage of ministers: from Austria 6; France 3; Russia 11; Prussia 2; England 3; Two Sicilies 3; Sardinia 2; Tuscany 1; Modena 1; states of the church 1—33. Several more may be expected. The emperors of Russia and Austria and the king of Naples, had arrived and frequently visited each other. The king of Prussia was reported to be ill with the rheumatism—but some insinuate that his non appearance has been caused by some agitations of popular feeling in the Saxon provinces.

England, as the common centre of commerce in Europe, must necessarily have a powerful control over the circulating medium of the continent. Russia, Austria and Prussia have drawn vast funds from her for the pay and support of their armies, and are greatly indebted to her. The finances of each of these states are exceedingly deranged—and hence some believe that the stand taken by the British government in the case of Naples, may bring the "holy allies" to a serious pause. We, however, do not believe that Alexander, whose ambition is evidently to dictate to the continent, will suffer himself to be checked in his purpose by England.

A letter from Trieste, dated Jan. 10th contains the following:—"We hear positively from Laybach, and on good authority, that the old king of Naples has distinctly refused to enter into any of the arrangements proposed to him, avowing his determination to adhere strictly to that form of constitution to which he had taken the oath. This unexpected firmness, of course, puts an end to the deliberations, and the congress is expected to break up immediately. As soon as the disposition of the king of Naples was known, orders were forthwith transmitted to Milan, the head quarters of the ar-

my, to put the troops in motion; and all persons who have entered into engagements to supply forage, provisions, or other necessaries, have been called upon for the immediate fulfilment of their contracts.

L' Ami du Roi, a Belgian paper, asserts that the journalists of that country find themselves in an awkward situation relative to the events of Naples, Spain, and Portugal, in pursuance of the law called "the law of the 500 florins," which subjects to the payment of that sum, any person who shall dare to make free with the government of a foreign state. "If we speak," says the editor, "of the principles adopted by those powers, we shall immediately provoke the resentment of the power of the north, whose agents would call us to account; if, on the other hand, we condemn the new constitutions, the ministers accredited by the same three states, would drag us before the tribunals. Thus, whatever our sentiments may be, we are in either case subject to pay the penalty."

The Hamburg Correspondent states, that the declaration of the allied sovereigns, which was published in the French and English papers, and which called forth the exposition of the views of the British government with respect to interference in the affairs of foreign states, was never intended for publication, and was very incorrectly printed.

Circular despatch to his Britannic majesty's missions at foreign courts.

Laid before the house of lords, in pursuance of an address to the king, February, 1821.

Foreign office, January 19, 1821.

Sir—I should not have felt it necessary to have made any communication to you, in the present state of discussions begun at Troppau and transferred to Laybach, had it not been for a circular communication, which has been addressed by the courts of Austria, Prussia and Russia, to the several missions, and which his majesty's government conceive, if not adverted to, might, (however unintentionally) convey, upon this subject therein alluded to, very erroneous impressions of the past, as well as of the present, sentiments of the British government.

It has become, therefore, necessary to inform you that the king has felt himself obliged to decline becoming a party to the measures in question.

These measures embrace two distinct objects. The establishment of certain general principles for the regulation of the future political conduct of the allies in the cases therein described; 2dly. The proposed mode of dealing, under these principles, with the existing affairs of Naples.

The system of measures proposed under the former head, if to be reciprocally acted upon, would be in direct repugnance to the fundamental laws of this country. But even if this decisive objection did not exist, the British government would nevertheless regard the principles on which these measures rest, to be such as could not be safely admitted as a system of international law. They are of opinion that their adoption would inevitably sanction, and in the hands of less beneficent monarchs, might hereafter lead to a much more frequent and extensive interference in the internal transactions of states, than, they are persuaded, is intended by the august parties from whom they proceed, or can be reconciled, either with the general interest, or with the efficient authority and dignity of independent sovereigns. They do not regard the alliance as entitled, under

existing treaties, to assume, in their character, as allies, any such general powers, nor do they conceive that such extraordinary powers could be assumed, in virtue of any fresh diplomatic transaction among the allied courts, without their either attributing to themselves a supremacy incompatible with the rights of other states, or if to be acquired through the special accession of such states, without introducing a federative system in Europe, not only unwieldly and ineffectual to its object, but leading to many most serious inconveniences.

With respect to the particular case of Naples, the British government, at the very earliest moment, did not hesitate to express their strong disapprobation of the mode and circumstances under which that revolution was understood to have been effected; but they, at the same time, expressly declared to the several allied courts that they should not consider themselves as either called upon, or justified to advise an interference on the part of this country; they fully admitted, however, that other European states, and especially Austria and the Italian powers, might feel themselves differently circumstanced; and they professed that it was not their purpose to prejudge the question, as it might affect them, or to interfere with the course which such states might think fit to adopt, with a view to their own security, provided only that they were ready to give every reasonable assurance that their views were not directed to purposes of aggrandizement, subversive of the territorial system of Europe, as established by the late treaties.

Upon these principles the conduct of his majesty's government, with regard to the Neapolitan question, has been, from the first moment, uniformly regulated; and copies of the successive instructions sent to the British authorities at Naples for their guidance have been from time to time transmitted for the information of the allied governments.

With regard to the expectation which is expressed in the circular above alluded to, of the assent of the courts of London and Paris to the more general measures proposed for their adoption, founded, as it is alleged, upon existing treaties, in justification of its own consistency and good faith, the British government, in withholding such assent, must protest against any such interpretation being put upon the treaties in question, as is therein assumed.

They have never understood these treaties to impose any such obligations; and they have, on various occasions, both in parliament and in their intercourse with the allied governments, distinctly maintained the negative of such a proposition. That they have acted with possible explicitness upon this subject, would at once appear from reference to the deliberations at Paris, in 1815; previous to the conclusion of the treaty of alliance, at Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1818, and subsequently in certain discussions, which took place in the course of the last year.

After having removed the misconception, to which the passage of the circular in question, if passed over in silence, might give countenance; and having stated, in general terms, without however entering into the argument, the dissent of his majesty's government from the general principle upon which the circular in question is founded, it should be clearly understood, that no government can be more prepared than the British government is to uphold the right of any state or states, to interfere with their own immediate security or essential interests are seriously endangered by the internal transactions of another state. But as they

regard the assumption of such right as only to be justified by the strongest necessity, and to be limited and regulated thereby, they cannot admit that this right can receive a general and indiscriminate application, to all revolutionary movements, without reference to their immediate bearing upon some particular state or states, or be made prospectively the basis of an alliance. They regard its exercise as an exception of general principles, of the greatest value and importance, and as one that only properly grows out of the circumstances of the special case; but they at the same time consider, that exceptions of this description never can, without the utmost danger, be so far reduced to rule, as to be incorporated into the ordinary diplomacy of states, or into the institutes of the law of nations.

As it appears that certain of the ministers of the three courts have already communicated this circular despatch to the courts to which they are accredited, I leave it to your discretion to make a corresponding communication on the part of your government, regulating your language in conformity to the principles laid down in the present despatch. You will take care, however, in making such communication, to do justice, in the name of your government, to the purity of intention which has, no doubt, actuated those august courts in the adoption of the course of measures which they are pursuing. The difference of sentiment which prevails between them and the court of London on this matter, you may declare, can make no alteration whatever in the cordiality and harmony of the alliance on any other subject, or abate their common zeal in giving the most complete effect to all their existing engagements. I am, &c.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

Letter from the king of France to the king of Naples.

The following document is extracted from a Naples Journal of the 5th instant, received yesterday:—

"Sir, my brother,—Amidst the circumstances in which the events of the last five months have placed the states confided by Providence to the care of your majesty, you could not for an instant have doubted the continued interest felt by me towards you, and of my prayers both for your individual happiness, and that of your people. Your majesty is not ignorant of the powerful motives that have impeded the more early expression of the sentiments with which I am animated, and of that counsel which I felt authorised, by the most sincere friendship, to offer you. But I cannot now allow myself to hesitate longer. Informed by my allies at Troppau of the invitation sent by them to your majesty, I ought to unite my instances with theirs, both as the member of an alliance whose object it is to secure the tranquility and independence of every state, and as the sovereign of a people friendly to the nation governed by your majesty, if not as a sincerely affectionate relative. I cannot too strongly urge you to come and assist in person at the new congress of my allies that is about to take place. I can assert to you, Sir, that their views in this congress are to reconcile the interests and general welfare that the paternal solicitude of your majesty would desire for your people, with the duties they are themselves pledged to fulfil to their states and the world. The most pure glory awaits your majesty. You will assist in fixing the basis of social order in Europe; you will preserve your people from the misfortunes that threaten them; and secure, by that accord which is so necessary between power and liberty, their felicity and prosperity through a long

series of generations. If my infirmities had permitted, I should willingly have accompanied your majesty to this august congress; but when you perceive, that in writing this letter, I have been compelled to avail myself of the hand of another, you will easily judge of the impossibility under which I am placed of following on this point the impulses of my heart.

"You may rely, notwithstanding, that those of my ministers who may assist there in my name, will omit nothing in furnishing you with all the support you might have expected from me.—Your majesty, in taking a determination conformably to the wish manifested by me and my allies, will convey to your people an assurance of your affection by so much the greater, inasmuch as the determination, I feel wholly convinced, will be the most certain means of securing to them the blessings of peace and rational liberty.

"I request your majesty to accept the expression of the sentiments of esteem, of friendship, and of high consideration, with which I am, sir, my brother, your majesty's true brother,

(Signed)

"LOUIS.

"Paris, Dec. 3, 1820."

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

London dates to Feb. 10.

☞ A copy of an important despatch from lord Castlereagh is inserted above, as among the things belonging to the "holy alliance."

The king has lately visited the theatres, and is said to have been well received.

The preparations for the coronation fete in Westminster Hall, are going forward, and rumour fixes the month of May for this splendid spectacle.

The ministers have rallied all their forces in the house of commons. During one of the late sittings 576 members were present, a greater number than is known ever to have been present before. From the sketches of the debates which have reached us the country appears to be in a distressing condition—yet the revenue is productive—so much so, that there will not be any *positive* loan for the service of the year.

Sir Francis Burdett has been sentenced to three months imprisonment and the payment of a fine of 2000*l.* for his famous letter about the Manchester massacre.

The *personal* property of the duke of Devonshire is valued at twelve hundred thousand pounds; that is, his furniture, books, plate, pictures, jewels and stationery.

The duchess of Norfolk, recently deceased in England, has left large family estates, which, she having no near relation, descend to three persons, who inherit the property as the heirs to a person who was born *near three hundred years ago*.

The emoluments of the speaker of the house of commons amount to eight thousand pounds a year, besides a house to live in and many privileges.

Admiral Campbell, aged 50, lately shot himself. A printing establishment at Copperas Hill, Liverpool, was lately destroyed by fire—the loss exceeds 160,000 dollars. The agricultural interests are praying for relief.

The English stocks were on the rise—on the 3d of Feb. 3 per cent. consols were at 72½ to 73. They declined a little some days after on account of the hostile aspect of affairs on the continent. The prices of American products were declining at Liverpool.

The Gazette contains the following notification from the bank of England—"That on and after the 6th day of February inst. the bank will be ready to

issue, in such proportions as the directors may think proper, current silver coin of the realm, to the amount of one million pounds sterling, in exchange for bank notes, provided application be made for the same before the 1st of July next."

Preparations have been made at the mint in London, for coining 10,000,000 guineas within the year 1821. By the time the process is in complete operation, the issues will amount to 200,000 per week.

The university of Edinburgh now reckon not less than 2,000 students; a greater number, it is believed, than any university in Europe could ever boast of.

An ox was lately slaughtered in England, of the Durham breed, that weighed 4,346 lbs. He truly was a "mountain of beef."

A long memoir has been published in the London Observer to encourage emigration to the *Brazils*, in preference of the United States. From the extracts which we have seen, the writer must have been terribly alarmed about us, for he deals in round assertions most wonderfully. He says our climate is "cold, unhealthy, subject to fevers and not remarkably productive"—intimates that emigrants are made slaves of, and says, "in the states, from Philadelphia to Charleston and New Orleans, the yellow fever makes dreadful ravages, and millions of Europeans have there met a premature death." Well done! It is believed that the whole amount gained by emigrants from Europe to the United States, from the first settlement of our country to the present day, has not exceeded half a million, and that "millions" of these should have died, as stated above, is quite miraculous. See WEEKLY REGISTER, vol. XIII page 179. The ravages of the yellow fever in the "states" is a notable idea, and entirely new.

The queen. Petitions were pouring in for the restoration of her name to the liturgy. The house of commons have passed a bill to allow her 50,000*l.* a year, but it will be seen that she declines to receive it unless they will suffer the people to pray for her! There appears to be a decided majority with the ministers in the house of commons. She is establishing her household, and many distinguished persons are attached to it.

Feb. 10. Of all the processions which went up to address the queen on the subject of her wrongs and sufferings, none was so magnificent, we believe, though many were deserving attention, as that of the brass founders of the metropolis. It was last night stated in the house of commons, upon authentic documents, by sir Robert Wilson, that the expense of that magnificent procession amounts to the sum of 7,100*l.*—*Times.*

Mr. Brougham recently made the following solemn declaration of his belief in the innocence of the queen. Mr. B. is distinguished as much for his probity as his talents, and, in sifting the whole matter as the confidential adviser of his client, must have had a better opportunity of drawing correct conclusions as to her conduct than any other person—hence great weight is given to his opinion.

"It is fit [said Mr. B. in a speech delivered in the house of commons] I should now discharge what I call a debt of justice to her majesty. I know it has been invindictively and malevolently asserted, and most industriously circulated for purposes which must be obvious to every man, that my expressed opinions of her majesty's conduct are not the same in fact with my own conscientious conviction. It is necessary, sir, for me, with that seriousness and sincerity which it may be permitted to a man upon

the most solemn occasions to express, to assert—which I do now assert in the face of this house—that if, instead of an advocate, I had been sitting as a judge, at another tribunal, I should have been found among the number of those men who, laying their hands upon their hearts, conscientiously pronounced her majesty, "not guilty." For the truth of this assertion, I desire to tender every pledge that may be most valued and most sacred—I wish to make it in every form which may be deemed most solemn and most binding; and if I believe it not, as I now advance it, I here imprecate on myself every curse which is most horrid and most penal.

In the house of commons, Jan. 31. Lord Castlereagh having moved the order of the day for the house to resolve itself into a committee on that part of the king's speech that related to a provision for her majesty the queen.

Mr. Brougham rose, and said that he had received her majesty's commands to present the following message:

"Caroline R.

"The queen, having learned that the house of commons has appointed this day for taking into consideration the part of the king's most gracious speech which relates to her, deems it necessary to declare, that she is duly sensible of his majesty's condescension in recommending an arrangement respecting her to the attention of parliament. She is aware that this recommendation must be understood as referring to a provision for the support of her estate and dignity; and from what has lately passed, she is apprehensive that such a provision might be unaccompanied by the possession of her rights and privileges in the ample measure wherein former queens consort, her royal predecessors, have been wont in times past to enjoy them.

"It is far from the queen's inclination needlessly to throw obstacles in the way of a settlement which she desires in common with the whole country, and which she feels persuaded the best interests of all parties equally require; and being most anxious to avoid every thing that might create irritation, she cautiously abstains from any observation upon the unexampled predicament in which she is placed, but she feels it due to the house and to herself, respectfully to declare, that she perseveres in the resolution of declining any arrangement while her name continues to be excluded from the liturgy.

"Brandenburgh-house, Jan. 31, 1821."

[The message was received with loud and repeated cheers.]

An animated debate followed. Mr. Western exclaimed, when speaking on the proceedings—"Good God! that a minister of state should declare that the queen of England was an adultress, and at the same time call on the house to vote a sum of money to support her dignity."—Lord Castlereagh replied. Much confusion took place. The house was many times called to order.

American flour.—In the house of commons, on the 2d of February, Mr. Curtis said, he observed in the Gazette an advertisement, the object of which was to procure a supply of American flour for the military stationed in the British West India Islands. He was desirous to know, from the right hon. gentleman opposite, the president of the board of trade, why a preference should not be given to the produce of British agriculturalists, particularly at the present time, when so much distress was felt in that branch of industry. Mr. Robinson said the reason why American flour was preferred to British for the use of the West India colonies was

this, that the American flour was found to keep better in the West India Islands. British flour had been tried, and it was found not to answer so well. It was intended, however, to make another experiment. Mr. Curwen believed the reason why American flour kept better in the West Indies was, that the grain in America was laid on a kiln previously to its being ground.

FRANCE.

There have been several attempts to blow up people in Paris, among whom was the king himself! The apartment was much injured, but no one was hurt. The affair has been announced to the chamber of deputies; and the king has been solemnly congratulated on his escape. A person of the name of Neveu is supposed to have been the agent in the plot—he was arrested, and when about to appear before the judge of instruction, suddenly cut his own throat with a razor and immediately expired. We may judge of the excitement by the following article which was published at Paris on the 4th of Feb. "The minister, prefect of police, has published an ordinance for the regulation of the sale of gunpowder and fire works, enforcing the observance of several former ordinances, and compelling the retailers of powder to keep a register of the quantities they sell, and descriptions of the purchasers, &c. It further prohibits the sale and discharge of fire arms and fire works, (except by persons duly authorised) under pain of prosecution."

Official account of the transaction, communicated to the chamber of peers, by the keeper of the seals, by order of the king, in the following words:

"On Saturday last, (the 27th January,) at a quarter before 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a loud explosion was heard in the interior of the chateau des Thuilleries. It proceeded from a barrel of powder, which has since been ascertained to have contained about six pounds. It had been placed between the wall and a wooden box, upon a landing place of the staircase, commonly called the wooden staircase, which leads to the apartment of Madame and his majesty, and also to the upper floor, and to the roof of the palace; it is frequented by persons having business with the servants employed in his majesty's household, and who lodge in this part of the Thuilleries. The landing on which the barrel was placed, is about ninety feet from the cabinet which his majesty usually occupies; it is separated from this cabinet by several rooms, and is also on the floor above the apartments of Madame. The greatest force of the explosion was on the side that offered the least opposition, which was the space occupied by the staircase. Many squares of glass were broken, and several doors were torn from their fastenings. It had no other effect; and fortunately, from the direction it took, it reached neither the sacred person of his majesty, nor the august one of Madame. Nevertheless, such an attempt, committed in the very palace of our kings, in the midst of the faithful servants by whom his majesty is constantly surrounded, evinces an excess of malignity and audacity which strikes at all that France holds most dear and most sacred, and would keep alive that anxiety and alarm which the dreadful catastrophe of not quite a year ago shew to be well justified.

"His majesty, convinced that every thing which relates to the safety of his person, and those of his family, as well as to the respect which ought to be protected his dwelling, must strongly interest the chambers of the nation at large, and, desiring to calm those apprehensions which this event has naturally excited, has ordered us to lay these circum-

stances before you. The most careful and active search is making for the authors of this attempt."

An attempt was also made to blow up the duke d'Angouleme, as he was passing through the streets—but it was unsuccessful.

The minister of finance has presented his budget—the result is, that the produce of the revenue, notwithstanding the reduction of the land tax, is set down at 888,021,745*f.*—the expenses 882,327,374*f.* making an excess of 5,694,371*f.*

There is also disposable, for the year 1821, a sum of 24,400,000*f.* so that, after a reduction of the taxes for the half year beginning the 1st of next July, and amounting to 17,181,570*f.* there will be a total excess of 30 millions for the service of the state.

The newest thing in Paris is a modest request of the questor of the chamber of deputies to be permitted to turn out of the chamber the statues of Solon, Lycurgus, Brutus, Demosthenes, Cicero, and a few other characters of antiquity, and replace them by the statues of Charlemagne, St. Louis, and a few other modern worthies. This noble and patriotic proposition was received with prompt approbation, and the poor discarded ancients are to be immediately turned out of doors. This cannot fail to bring to the recollection of our readers the removal of the statue of the great John Locke, to make room for that of Mr. Canning, at one of the colleges of Oxford.

SPAIN.

It is not now believed that the king has been invited to Laybach; but it is reported that the "holy alliance" will review the condition of things in Spain.

A great number of lodges of freemasons are already established in Spain. One person has received an order for five thousand diplomas, for Barcelona.

PORTUGAL.

The cortes met at Lisbon on the 25th of January, and proceeded to business. They took an oath to be faithful to the king and the laws. The archbishop of Bahia, who was chosen president, delivered an address said to be eminent for its "loyalty, piety and patriotism." Every thing appears to have proceeded happily: The people were filled with enthusiasm.

TWO SICILIES.

A Frenchman recently called at the hermitage of St. Saviour, and requested the hermit to accompany him to the crater of Vesuvius—and, the moment that he had reached it, he precipitated himself into the volcano!

The parliament is engaged on the constitution. The prince regent had submitted several alterations, but they do not appear to be of any moment. The deputies from Palermo, it seems, have refused to act in the parliament. It is proposed to force them to come and vote in the house, on the penalty of being divested of all their rights and privileges as citizens. The regent has reported to the parliament that the frontiers are in a valid state of defence: Large supplies of arms and the munitions of war were collecting.

London, Feb. 10. By an express which arrived yesterday from the continent, we have received the important intelligence that the main division of the Austrian army, consisting of 60,000 men, broke up from its quarters on the right bank of the Po, on the 20th ult. with orders to march on Naples. A manifesto has, we understand, been issued, announcing the invasion to be made, not by Austria as a separate power, but as a member, and

in the name of the holy alliance. On that basis, all intention is disclaimed of occupying Naples with the view of territorial aggrandisement, but solely for the purpose of dictating such a form of constitution to the Neapolitans, as may be consistent with the safety of their neighbors. An outline of the form of government meant to be imposed, as the *ultimatum* of the allied powers, has been despatched to Naples, for the consideration of parliament, who will be allowed a short time, some letters say only two days, to deliberate on the proposition. Meantime the Austrian army will advance to Rome to receive the answer of the Neapolitan parliament; but as there is little doubt that the high and spirited tone assumed, lately by the nation, will produce an indignant rejection, it is expected that a very few posts will communicate an attempt, at least on the part of the Austrians, to occupy the fortified posts of the Neapolitan frontier. The proposition to the parliament of Naples is signed by the emperors of Russia and Austria and the king of Prussia. It is mentioned, but we feel disposed to withhold our credence on that head, that the name of the king of Naples is also affixed to it.

By letters from Trieste, we learn that the Austrian fleet in that port, consisting of two sail of the line and three frigates, besides numerous vessels of a smaller class, are under orders for immediate service. The garrison of Trieste has received instructions to march to head quarters at Milan, but they are to be replaced by other troops; and the Austrian ports on the Adriatic are directed to be put in a state of defence. Thus, after a peace of six years, the flame of war is rekindled in Europe, and if Naples should possess the power of bearing up against the Austrians, it may be long before it is extinguished. Though the advance of the Austrian troops was expected at Naples, no suspicion existed that it was so near at hand.

ITALY—GENERALLY.

Several arrests, supposed to be on account of politics, have latterly taken place at Milan. There have been some disturbances at Turin. It is reported that the Austrian troops are ordered to advance towards Naples.

GERMANY.

The Hamburg papers speak of astonishing shipments of gold to England. Louis d'ors have reached a price "unparalleled in ordinary years." No reason is assigned for the export of this precious metal.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 17. The Russian American company has received news from its colony at Sitka, that there are Russian families in the north of Behring's Straits, under 67° north latitude, whose ancestors were driven there by a storm above a century ago. The directors expect, in a short time, a circumstantial account of this remarkable occurrence.

TURKEY.

Ali Pacha maintains the war against the Sultan, and has lately been successful in a sally, in which he cut to pieces many of his enemies. He has warmly attached his soldiers to him by his munificence, and by partaking in all their dangers. One hundred and fifty heads of men, carefully packed up, recently arrived at Constantinople, being sent to the Sultan by one of his generals—they were those of the Montenegrus, who are at war with him.

HAWTI.

During the late disturbances at the Cape, the U. S. ship Ontario, capt. Cbauncey, was lying in the

harbor—he offered his services, and they inspired deserved confidence in the Americans there. The people lately under Christophe, were not prepared to receive the mild government of Boyer in a moment. The transition from despotism to liberty was too sudden for them.

☞ The chief ringleaders of the affair at St. Marks have been tried, condemned and shot.

CUBA.

A new captain-general, don *Nicholas Mahy*, has arrived at Havana. He was received with distinguished honors. He addressed the vast concourse of people assembled to receive him, at the conclusion of which he shouted three times "long live the constitution," which the whole body present responded with the greatest enthusiasm.

SOUTH AMERICA

A letter from Buenos Ayres, dated Dec. 5, says, "A Spanish flag of truce arrived in the harbor yesterday, with three commissioners. A man of war brig was immediately despatched to them; to give them notice that no proposition will be received by this government, unless founded on the acknowledgment of our independence, and that nobody will be allowed to land from their vessel, except such are their powers.

We have finally made peace with St. Fe, according to which the congress is to meet at Cordova in two months, and to this congress is reserved the settlement of all our differences. Our latest accounts from Chili are to the 13th of October. Valparaiso has been made a free port for the transit of goods."

Philadelphia, March 27. The schr. Hebe, Smith, arrived here from Carthagena, sailed on 17th Feb. At that time the patriots were daily coming into the city, having a communication open for trade until the expiration of the armistice. There was a very heavy duty on all goods purchased by the Patriots to go into the interior. About 15,000 troops were encamped near the city—the officers were frequently in Carthagena, and treated with much attention.

CHRONICLE.

A murder, of a most horrible character, was lately committed in a lonely house in the skirts of Norfolk. It was tenanted by two foreigners, who occupied it only at night, and their proceedings caused some unfavorable suspicions to be entertained of them. On the 20th inst. between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, a cry of "murder" was heard, and sometime after the two men left the house, which was soon entered by an officer, who discovered the naked trunk of a human being lying on the floor, divested of its head and limbs!—the head, feet and hands were in the fire place almost consumed to ashes—the arms and legs were separated at the joints and placed in a bucket! The dissections appeared to be skillfully performed. An axe was also found besmeared with blood, and two butcher knives!

There was no furniture in the house, except some bedding and two trunks—the latter were filled with valuable articles of clothing, many costly watches and articles of jewelry, and an elegant patent lever gold watch was lying on the floor. The suspected persons were pursued and caught, who called themselves Manuel Philip Garcia, and Joseph Garcia. They were examined and committed to prison.

Green peas, the production of the present year, were selling at Charleston about two weeks past at the rate of eight dollars per bushel.

New-Hampshire. Samuel Bell has been re-elected governor without opposition.

Florida.—Six months are allowed by treaty for the surrender of this territory, &c. Captain *Reid*, it is said, is to be immediately despatched in the *Hornet* to Havana, to receive an order to that effect from the captain general; with which he will return to Pensacola, there to meet general Jackson.

Crowned heads. An English paper states that none of the reigning monarchs of Europe have been crowned, except Charles John, (Bernadotte), of Sweden.

The paper system. The legislature of the state of Illinois have passed a stop law to suspend executions till October next, at which time the paper of their state bank must be taken, or a further stay of two years will ensue.

The lakes. A letter, very interesting to the scientific, from A. B. Woodward, Esq. of Detroit, to Dr. Mitchell, of New-York, as to the existence of tides in the great American lakes, has been published. The matter will soon be carefully investigated. Mr. Woodward's information favors the idea that there are regular tides in these lakes.

Ship on fire. A transport vessel called the *Abena*, with colonists from Scotland for the Cape of Good Hope, took fire on the 5th of November last, and out of her passengers and crew, men, women and children, consisting of 161 persons, only 49 were saved! These got on board three small boats, and were happily picked up by a vessel from Brazil, and conveyed to Lisbon. The long boat could not be launched in consequence of the rapidity of the flames.

Charcoal. A doctor in New-Hampshire recently lost his life, (and that of his wife was hardly preserved), by sleeping in a small close room in which there was a kettle of burning charcoal!!!

Fat sheep. Mr. Elliott, a spirited victualler of Baltimore, on Saturday last brought to market thirty sheep, which together weighed 3,465 lbs. The heaviest weighed 155 lbs. The amount of rough fat was 727 lbs. The whole were disposed of in a few hours.

An Ox, raised in Deerfeld, Mass. was lately exhibited in Boston, which girted 9 feet 3 inches, was 3 feet and 1 inch across the hips, and whose brisket was only 16 inches from the ground. He was of the native breed, and supposed to have the greatest quantity of flesh, compared with the quantity of bone, of any ox ever raised in that state.

A *hog*, of the "Grass breed," two years and eight months old and weighing one thousand one hundred and thirty-three pounds, was lately exhibited at Albany. He measured about ten feet from the end of his snout to the tip of the tail.

A *wolf* was killed on Manhattan island, 6 or 8 miles from the city of New York, on the 17th Feb. last.

Fire. About fifty buildings were destroyed by fire last week in Portsmouth, Va. They must have been wooden, and the supply of water and of machinery perhaps was short. In Baltimore, even if fire breaks out in the dead of the night and in a wooden building, it is no uncommon thing to save the greater part of the house; and it is a common thing to confine a fire to the house in which it originates: but we have in most parts of the city a full supply of water, and the fire and hose companies are furnished with the best apparatus that can be obtained, which is put into operation by willing hearts with powerful hands.

Shooting! Two officers of the marine corps have lately amused themselves by shooting at one another near Bladensburg, by which one of them received a ball in his thigh.

Murder. We sometime since noticed the murder of a master by his slave—we now have accounts of much more horrid affairs in the murder of slaves by their masters. One of them may be mentioned—a negro was sick, he was beaten and dragged by his master into the yard of the house, covered with blood—the wretched creature could not rise, the master swore it was obstinacy and threw boiling water on his face! this not rousing him, the monster took up an axe and crushed his skull! Such was the verdict of the jury. The murderer escaped.

Economy. A person at a public house, on seeing an iron *fore-stick* and a stone *back-log*, exclaimed loudly to the servant to bring a bundle of *nail rods*, by way of kindling.

Newspaper theft. A boy has been sentenced to ten days imprisonment in the Bridewell, at New York, for stealing two newspapers from the door of a subscriber.

Died, in Suffolk, N. Y. col. *Benjamin Floyd*, a most worthy revolutionary character, aged 80. Also, at Baltimore, on the 17th Jan. Mr. Adam Alexander, aged 75, a revolutionary soldier.

—, in Accomac county, Va. gen. *John Cropper*, in the 66th year of his age, a much respected gentleman, and who gallantly served as an officer during the whole of the revolutionary war.

—, on the 23d Jan. ult. in Columbia county, Pa. col. *Robert Clark*, aged 81 years. He raised a company at an early period of the revolutionary war, and continued in the service throughout the whole struggle!

—, in Philadelphia, on the 19th ult. in the 89th year of his age, *Thomas Willing*, esq. for 60 years past one of the most distinguished citizens of that place.

—, in Plymouth, Mass. *Joshua Thomas*, esq. aged 69; at Berwick, Maine, *Jonathan Norvell*, esq. at Lebanon, Pa. *David Krause*, esq.; at Newburyport, Mass. Mr. *Samuel Pillsbury*—all soldiers of the revolution. In South Bridgewater, Mass. Mrs. *Bethiah Crooker*, aged 100 years—she left 8 children, 80 grand-children, 300 great grand-children, and 30 of the 4th generation.

Corrow. In our last paper we gave a very unpleasant account of the prospects of a market for our tobacco in Europe. We now have to give one not more agreeable as to what may be expected from cotton—as follows:

"The stock of sea island cotton on hand 1st Feb. 1821, at Liverpool was 6,700 bales, stained do. 500—upland 55,300—New Orleans and Tennessee 13,400—Penambucos, &c. &c. 62,900—West India, &c. 4000—Bourbon, &c. 33,800.

The following extracts of letters received in Charleston, furnish a statement of the markets at Liverpool at the latest dates:

"Our cotton market is in a wretched state, and I declare I can see no prospect of any improvement for some time. Some of our largest importers force it off as it arrives. Fair uplands are only worth 9d a 9d; there is not one bale in an hundred that will bring 10d. Sea islands are very difficult of sale; it is to be hoped these accounts will bring down prices with you to a level with us.

Rice, 15s to 16s 6d for inferior, and 17s to 19s for very fine new, which latter is scarce. [Feb. 6.]

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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

COUNTERFEITING is well said to be a "fashionable business." We can hardly take up a newspaper without seeing that the notes of some bank have been counterfeited or altered. They are "too tedious to enumerate;" but one note, in which we were interested, may be mentioned: it was sent several hundred miles to us, and purported to be of \$50 on the "Potomac" bank, which passed as of the bank of Potomac, though the names placed for the president and cashier were nothing like those on the genuine notes of the real bank: — White was put down as cashier, and — Preston, (we think), as president, of the bank of Potomac, at Alexandria. The president's name of the bank of Potomac is *Powell*, and of the cashier *Page*. We hope that the western people, in their anxiety to obtain eastern funds, will keep a good look out; and, unless they know the paper, know, at least, something about those of whom they receive it.

THE ARMY OF THE U. S. We have a copy of the estimates of the paymaster general, col. *N. Towson*, shewing the savings on each particular item of the expenditures on account of the army, according to the bills which were respectively reported to the senate and house of representatives. It is not worth while to give the particulars in detail—yet, though the organization proposed by the two bills differed so much from one another, the real amount of difference in point of expense was no more than \$83,841 32. Thus—

Total saving by the bill of the house of representatives,	\$187,665 48
Total do. senate	103,824 16
	83,841 32

NAVY PENSION FUND. We notice the usual annual report concerning this fund. Certain of the stocks of which it was composed have been reimbursed, and the unredeemed nominal amount of stocks to the credit of the fund, on the 1st day of Jan. 1821, was \$741,758 72; all stocks of the United States, and bearing 6 per cent. interest, except 30,895 in the 3 per cents. To which add the cost of stocks in several banks in the District of Columbia, 129,103 dollars 10 cents—and the aggregate to the credit of the fund is \$870,861 82.

Then follows a list of warrants drawn on account of the fund, amounting to 66,456 70—22,000 of which were for the purchase of stocks during the year; the rest for the payment of pensions.

Next is the account with the treasurer of the United States, agent for the fund, shewing a balance in his hands, on the 1st Jan. 1821, of 17,761 dollars 94 cents—which is to the general credit of the fund, and probably will be invested as additional capital.

A list of the pensioners then follows. The total number of officers, seamen and marines is 375; of the widows of such, 105—together 480; and the total amount paid them during the year 1820, was \$43,862. The highest pension paid to any one is \$50 per month—the lowest 3: generally from 6 to 9.

MINT OF THE U. S. Metals deposited, &c. during the year 1820. *Gold*—on hand 31st Dec. 1819, Vol. XX.—6.

5673 oz. 11 dwt. 9 gr.—deposited during the year 69,733 oz. 11 dwt. 7 gr. worth together \$1,340,566 43½. *Silver*—on hand, 31st Dec. 1819, 64,256 oz. 17 dwt. 15 gr.; deposited in the year 1820, 390,605 oz. 17 dwt.—worth together \$524,843 60. Of *copper*, from the commencement of the institution to the 31st Dec. 1820, the whole amount of this metal purchased was 1,376,121 lbs. 3 oz. 10 dwt. which cost \$378,606 36. Whole gain by its coinage, \$89,114 81.

Aggregate value of gold, silver and copper coinage, from the commencement of the establishment to the 31st Dec. 1820—\$18,857,567 26. Here follows a statement interesting only in its result, which shews that the sum of \$518,530 18 is the net amount chargeable to the coinage of gold, silver and copper, from the commencement of the establishment to 31st Dec. 1820; in which is included the cost of lots, buildings and machinery.

BALTIMORE. Col. Harris, lately in Washington as agent of the city to obtain a settlement of its claims against the general government, has published the following for general information:

Amount claimed by the corporation of the city of Baltimore for disbursements made in 1813, in the service of the United States \$75,225 93
Of this sum there has been admitted by the general government 60,066 83

Leaving a balance of 15,159 09
Which is inadmissible by the secretary of war, because it consists of charges for equipments, &c. not proper to be made against the general government, and of extra pay given to seamen, &c.
Amount allowed to the credit of the corporation, \$60,066 83

Charged to the corporation—
This sum paid to their agent, Mr. Gill, 29th May, 1818, \$15,000 00
This sum received by the corporation for barges sold to the navy agent and at auction, also sundry tents 11,793 78

Amounting to 26,793 78
[Which should have been credited on the original claim, but was omitted through mistake.]

Balance due the corporation \$33,273 05 as settled in the treasury department, March 31st, 1821.

From the above statement, it will appear, that, of the whole amount claimed by the corporation of Baltimore, but \$15,159 09 has been finally rejected.

"THE FRUITS OF THE SYSTEM." A little while since, in the last volume, page 224, and under this head, we mentioned a pleasing instance of the liberality in religious sentiment which grows out of our free institutions, in the case of bishop *Whité*, of the Protestant Episcopal church, attending the funeral of a venerable Quaker, at Philadelphia. A similar case of what I would call pure christianity, because of its benevolent spirit, is presented in the article inserted below. As we expect such acts of

liberality, and regard them as matters of course, we do not appreciate them as we should do. They can hardly happen in any other country; for in nearly all others, an implicit adherence to a certain set of dogmas, and an anathematization of all who do not subscribe to them, leads to preference and power, and places men in ecclesiastical office who eat up the substance of the "sheep," instead of leading them to pleasant pastures.

At the late anniversary of the Hibernian Society, in Charleston, S. C. the right rev. Dr. England, Catholic bishop of the two Carolinas and Georgia, having been requested by the president to propose a toast, rose and stated that, with the leave of the respectable gentleman who filled the chair, he would take the liberty of prefacing his toast with two or three observations:

"He must, in the first instance, express his gratitude to the gentlemen of the society, for the flattering compliment which had been paid him, by their kind invitation: He deeply felt the favor conferred on him, and acknowledged his obligation. He next stated, he seldom felt more pleasure than was afforded him on that evening, in looking round and beholding so many of his countrymen, or their descendants and friends, however divided in religious sentiment, united in the bonds of friendship and social harmony. It certainly was the duty of every man to seek for true religion, and, when discovered, to embrace and profess it; but, if on serious and dispassionate investigation, men conscientiously come to different results upon this momentous subject, they should not, therefore, be precluded from uniting their efforts to promote the other various good objects, for the attainment of which they all agreed. Why not forget religious differences in civil society, as in the hour of rational relaxation and enjoyment? Men of various creeds could unite in harmony to uphold the state, to promote the temporal welfare of the community, and to cultivate the affections of each other, so as to make as smooth as possible the road of mortality. It was the adoption of this great and wise principle which made this country what she now is, admired and powerful—it was the absence of this principle, that distracted and degraded the country which they left. But could Irishmen at home learn to act as the friends whom he saw around him, Ireland yet may be what America now is.

"Upon this principle and that of benevolence towards the distressed emigrant, the society was founded. He, therefore, proposed as his toast—
"Permanence and prosperity to the Hibernian Society of Charleston."

PENNSYLVANIA. At a time when something is so much wanted to afford employment to the people and give a circulation to money, the late appropriations for internal improvements are indicative not only of the public spirit of the state, but also of the knowledge of her legislators in political economy. The money thus to be distributed among the people, may be easily drawn from them again to supply the wants of the state, if required; and this is the true principle on which an enlightened government should act. It is no matter whether a thing costs one cent or one hundred cents: it is the ability to pay for it that fixes its value on the consumer. This imperious proposition cannot be too often impressed on the minds of the people. The amount of the appropriations, according to a table now before us, for internal improvements in Pennsylvania, is \$1,327,180.

Croesus, king of Lydia, once reproved the great Cyrus for the liberal hand with which he scattered his treasures among the people. The latter demanded how much he might have had, provided he had retained what he might have kept? Croesus named an enormous sum. On this Cyrus addressed notes to certain of his adherents, saying that he wanted money, and a much greater sum than Croesus had mentioned was immediately tendered!—"Money made money," if properly used, just as well then as it does now, and that wise prince knew it.

THE LOAN. The following advertisement was issued from the treasury department, dated the 14th March 1821: [We just learn that the loan has been wholly taken by the U. S. bank—terms not stated.]

"Pursuant to the provisions of the act of congress authorizing the president of the United States to borrow a sum not exceeding five millions of dollars, passed on the third day of March, 1821:

"Notice is hereby given, That sealed proposals for lending to the United States the sum of four millions of dollars, payable, at the option of the lenders, at any time within thirty days from the date hereof, will be received at the treasury in Washington until the 14th day of April next.

"It is required that the proposals shall specify the sum which the parties are willing to give for every hundred dollars of stock, bearing an interest of five per centum per annum, payable quarter yearly, and redeemable at any time after the first day of January, 1835. The money to be lent, (if the proposals are accepted), is to be deposited to the credit of the treasurer in the bank of the United States in Philadelphia, or at its offices in New-York or Boston, as the case may be, within the time already prescribed—and, upon the production of the cashier's receipt for the amount so deposited, certificates of stock, of the description before mentioned, and bearing interest from the date of payment, will be issued by the commissioner of loans, residing at the place where the deposit was made.

"Proposals for a less sum than ten thousand dollars will not be received. "WM. H. CRAWFORD,
"Secretary of the treasury."

FREE REMARKS—sketched in Washington city, February 28—continued. The supreme court is certainly the most dignified body that I ever saw or expect to see; and the judges give an apparent attention (at least), to the business before them, that is honorable to themselves and useful to others—an example that may be profitably imitated by many judges in other courts. There is no noise in their room—those who attend either for business or as mere spectators and auditors, are seemingly loath even to whisper to one another: and, though many persons were coming in or going out, I never heard the bailiff, or by whatever other name the officer in attendance is called, cry out "order" or "silence," as such seem to do almost half their time in some ordinary courts. It is a rule that will apply to all cases—they who would receive the voluntary respect of others, must first respect themselves; and order is best ordered by affording an example of it.

The room appropriated to the supreme court is on the ground floor of the north wing of the capitol, under the chamber of the senate. It has a grave and reverend appearance; and its formation, as well as the manner in which it is occupied, may have caused Mr. Randolph severely, perhaps, to call it the "cave of Trophonus," as it is said that

he does, and as which it is frequently spoken of.—Every body will recollect that the cave of Trophœus was a place from whence ancient oracles were supposed to be delivered as from a god. Visitors are handsomely accommodated in this room, and many attend when important discussions are expected. I could not look at the bench without something like veneration—but, recollecting some of its decisions, or “oracles,” the reflection that the judges were only *men*, immediately crossed my mind, and checked the *homage* (though it did not lessen the respect) which the senses of seeing and hearing had pre disposed me to render it. I hold it as the duty of every good citizen to obey the laws, even if he thinks that they, or the construction put upon them, are wrong; but this obligation by no means impairs his duty, as well as his right, to endeavor to obtain the repeal of such laws or to give them an operation conformable to his opinion of their intention. It appears to me that, in one shape or another, there must exist some power in every country superior to ordinary fluctuations of opinion—which should be somewhat removed from the popular feeling; but I think it much safer that that power should rest in the *deliberate opinion* of the people,—those who are to receive the good or suffer the injury by its exercise, than to vest it any man or set of men who are, *in practice*, put up as being nearly infallible, and of course as being almost irresponsible. It is true, a judge may be impeached and tried, and so have kings—but how few of either have been found guilty and condemned, though common sense tells us that they are as liable to error, and may as well be corrupt, as other persons. But kings and judges are so hedged about with privileges and peculiarities that, if they act with ordinary prudence and circumspection, they cannot easily be found guilty. They are not punishable for “errors of opinion”—and this broad mantle may cover a multitude of abominable sins.

But how can this deliberate opinion of the people just spoken of, be clearly collected and safely permitted to operate? Much discussion has been had about the judiciary; but the general idea in favor of its being independent of the people and of their other officers and agents, has prevailed, and suffered its constitution to remain as it is rather than hazard a change. But might we not have some security and responsibility in judges, without materially impairing their independence, by a regulation something after this manner, as applicable to what may be deemed national questions:—admit that, as in the case of the bank for instance, the present house of representatives should consider the decision unconstitutional, as many believe that it is—let the house then, make out a statement of its reasons and lay them before the president, who shall publish them for the information of the people of the United States—in consequence of this proceeding, the judge or judges supposed to be in error, shall, at the end of a certain period of time, be re-appointed by the senate, or cease to be judges. Here are barriers enough, it appears to me, against the inroads of popular feeling, while the responsibility of the judges would be materially increased. But I have wandered into speculations without any practical good that I know of just now, except to favor the great principle embraced in the declaration of *Jefferson*, that “angels in the form of men have not condescended to govern us”—a principle which should always be impressed on the mind of a free people, that they may preserve their freedom.

The great question about the admission of Mis-

souri being now considered as disposed of, the course of the executive and of congress, begins to be a leading subject of conversation: but before I speak of the latter, I shall indulge myself with a few remarks on the former—about which, it appears to me, that I have a peculiar right to say something; seeing that the ground which I took on the *two* occasions when Missouri presented herself, pleased neither party on the onset and yet finally prevailed, in substance, in their conclusion. Though duly impressed with an idea of the importance of the subject, I have not viewed it as bearing that *terrific* aspect which some discovered, or pretended to see, in it—but it was not possible that a true friend to the welfare and real happiness of the United States, could be indifferent to the bad feelings which it excited, or view the possible effects of them with complacency:—I found some consolation and thought, that, if the special case could be settled amicably, much good might grow out of its general matter. Some, of both parties, charge the other with *political* views, and it is believed, by some of both, that such charges were well founded, though they did not apply to a majority on either side. The anti-restrictionists did not fairly and fully appreciate the motives of the restrictionists; nor did the latter duly estimate the condition in which the former were actually placed. Either would agree that slavery was a great evil—the supreme curse of our country; but one party, while it reaped the advantages of the evil, if any belonged to it, was alive to the *contingencies* that may flow from it, and awfully prepared to avert them, if possible: the other felt a political oppression from the operation of the evil—the advantage which it afforded them was remote, if any there was, and their just opposition to slavery, in its principle, impelled them to prohibit its extension over the country. The *hot* men among the anti-restrictionists imputed the opposition to Missouri with her slave-tolerating constitution, to the spirit of the “*Hartford convention*”—and the *hot* men on the other side, were no less free to ascribe the pertinacity of their opponents to a “*Virginia influence*”—to a desire (as I heard one member say), to prevent a “*departure of the sceptre*.” IF the opinion of either was just, the other was not far wrong; and *if both were right, I am sincerely glad that both were defeated*, as both (if either) have been by the general course of the question at large—for I am opposed to every *clannish* principle that can exist in the United States. It is always unpleasant to allude to sections of our country as operating on the nation,—but this may be said, that certain *states*, at the head of certain *parties*, have had more influence over *such parties* than they ought to have had; and *one* or more of such states may have *dragged* others into the adoption of measures, on *party* principles, which they did not, in their abstract, approve. How far such influences had effect on the questions about Missouri, I cannot pretend to say—but this I firmly believe, that a great majority on one side was guided by principles of humanity and justice, and on the other, by considerations of personal security; both honestly believing that the constitution was on their side. The high excitement was caused by some intemperate men of both parties to the question—the body of either, though they wholly differed in opinion, differed like men who believed that “a difference of opinion is not always a difference of principle,” and mutually respected the opinions of each other, as gentlemen should do. In forming my opinion on this question, I endeavored to look a little into our pro-

bable prospects of the future. It appeared to me, that the greatest increase of the white population would, for a long time, be found to exist in the middle and western states, and that the slave population would as surely move south as the waters of the Mississippi: that the time was close at hand when slave-labor, if really profitable any where, would be confined to and centre in a less and lesser district of our country; that in this district, it would become less and less an object; and that the quantity of slaves would decline as it was the less desirable to possess them. I also thought (and still think), that several states now considered as among the "slave-holding," and even Missouri herself, would not long be so regarded, and that the feeling about slaves, as property, would be swallowed up in the greater interests of legislation,—which would open the way for the gradual improvement and final emancipation of this people, as rapidly, perhaps, as their own interests and those of the society in which they are to live, will admit of. A decrease of the value of slaves, as laborers, will naturally tend to a decrease of their numbers, and if the introduction of blacks is practically prohibited from foreign countries, experience teaches us that the *color* will decline. It is this that is the great barrier between them and us. There are many foreigners who come among us that are sometimes stigmatized as "white negroes," on account of their rudeness of manners and want of intelligence—but they are *white*; and, being permitted to mix with the common mass of society, begin to reason* and become *men*, they or their children: the latter oftentimes rising to the most eminent stations, from a consideration in their fathers of the impediments that were thrown in their own way from the want of education. It is evident to me that the district in which slave-labor can be profitable is gradually lessening in the United States, even though sanctioned in Missouri. There is no credit to any of us for this; it is the rational consequence of things. I do not wish to enter at large upon these matters just now, but simply to give an exhibit of the foundation on which I built my opinions. As a *politician*, too, I was willing that the thing should pass. I did not believe that Missouri, whose whole population is less than that of many of the counties in some of the old states, would declare war against us, and put the power of the union to shame—nor apprehend that her people were disposed to act thus, even if there was a prospect of success attending the procedure:—yet would have waived the point in dispute, (though its principle was maintained), as leading to sectional divisions—as virtually *compelling* the members, on either side, to take a sectional, or party-like stand, one against the other—for a middle course was at first scouted at by nearly every body. Though the east and the south are so very different in population, manners and productions, yet they are mutually dependent on one ano-

*The inestimable *Kosciusko*, in a letter to *John Dickinson*, speaking of the condition of the United States, said—"The poor European finds means in settling there to change his slavery for liberty, his wants for ease. Scarcely he lives two years before his ideas *enlarge*, he becomes a *man* and ALMOST a citizen—he is forced to quit his habitudes, his prejudices, and even his vices, and to take the sentiments and virtues of his neighbors. Yes, I have there seen the subjects formerly of a bishop think freely on religion, and heard the natives of ——— reason." *Dickinson's writings, vol. II.*

ther in the most important respects: and it ought to be the desire of every patriot that a sense of this dependence was fixed on the mind of all of us. And, though the admission of Missouri *an* gave accession of power in the senate to what are called the "slave-holding states," I was not jealous of it—because any general legislation on the subject of slavery, except to break up the trade and prevent the introduction of slaves, (*about which all are agreed*), had not been anticipated; and because I knew that the power in the other house was rapidly passing into the hands of the people of the "non slave-holding states." The most thickly inhabited parts of the United States will naturally be the grain-growing countries; for herein the manufacturers will be seated among the agriculturalists, furnishing a market for one another, and mutually adding to the happiness of each other. *Artificial* excitements are passing away—we cannot expect such times as we have witnessed for these thirty years past, though "the age of revolutions" is not over, and we must settle down upon our own resources. If so, blessed as we are with navigable rivers and streams of water, suited to transport our commodities to and fro or to propel machinery, it naturally follows that the weight of population will be found where the means of subsistence are most abundant—where the *white laboring classes* are most respected. But I am pleased that congress will not adjourn without a decision in the case of Missouri, which, it is to be hoped, will be final—though some think that it may be agitated when *Florida* shall apply for admission; saying that the "slave-holding states" have all the land fitted for the culture of tobacco, cotton, sugar, rice, &c. and that there ought to be some place where free white laborers may raise these commodities—if they please. The settlement of the affair must be chiefly attributed to the exertions of Mr. *Clay*. He exhorted and he reprov'd—all his powers of eloquence and persuasion were brought forth to settle it upon some principle that would obtain a majority—and every one is glad that it is settled, though the result may not be conformable to his own views: and it is well that neither party can claim much of a *triumph* over the other. The people are reasonably content with the result, and herein is a happy illustration of the estimable principles of our form of government. We trust that the "hatchet is buried"—that all will bear and forbear, and feel themselves to be *citizens of the United States*. Errors have been committed on both sides; it is best not even to mention them now. We have had enough of *sectional matters*, and the *times* of their violence might easily be mentioned. The south has gained as much as it ought to ask for, and the east most immediately profits by the commerce of the south—the middle and the west are gathering a rightful sense of what belongs to them, and why should not all be well? God is just—His laws operate on general principles, and "nature will have her course." The great evil that besets us is gradually lessening its force or curtailing its influence. Time only can remove it. Let us cultivate good fellowship, cherish a love of the union, and esteem as we ought, the blessings that flow from our republican institutions.

Other and more important subjects of my cogitations, were not even sketched, because it could not then be known what congress would do before its adjournment, or what would be the course of policy which the president, in his inaugural address, would lay down for a guide. These things shall be *freely* spoken of hereafter.

THE AGRICULTURAL INTEREST. There are no persons among us, except the superabundant population of a few of our largest cities, that are more oppressed by "the times" than the farmers of the middle and western districts of the United States, and all others chiefly interested in the growing of grain. A degree of economy, nay, a state of want, is forced upon them of the most unpleasant or distressing character. Those who were happily out of debt when the present prostration of things took place, and have refused to enter into engagements to pay money, may live pretty comfortably—but it is to be apprehended, from seeing the country newspapers teem with sheriffs' advertisements for the sale of property, that this is not the common lot of the cultivators of the soil.* The voice of complaint is heard from every quarter, but most severely from those parts of our country where the heart of the husbandman was lately gladdened by viewing his luxuriant fields of wheat and other grain. A great blow has been struck at the interests of the planters also—and the time is apparently at hand when the culture of tobacco and cotton will not be much more productive than that of corn now is. But it is the growers of the latter that feel the pressure most; and happily, they have it much in their own power to relieve, if they cannot remove it.

At this time a barrel of flour, made of wheat raised 100 miles from Baltimore, and to be brought to market by a land transportation, may be said to be worth nothing more than the cost of its carriage and the expense of the turnpikes, &c. We have heard of a case in which the farmer would have saved money if, after he had raised the wheat and threshed and cleaned it, after he had carried it to the mill and caused it to be manufactured into flour, he had taken it home again and then burnt it, instead of fetching it to market—yet this is the

*The Richmond Enquirer, of the 30th ult. has the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in Frankfort, Ken. to his friend in Richmond, dated Feb. 27:

"Hard times are just commencing in this state! The twelve months replevin bonds are expiring daily, and executions going out on them; and, on these things, the money must come, if it can be had—but 'there's the rub:' for I do think there is money enough in the country to pay one-fourth of the debts! The bank of Kentucky has, in a few days past, determined to sue all her debtors, who have failed to pay the discounts and calls on them; and, in this single county, she has commenced, within the last two days, two hundred and seventy-five suits, and the sum sued for amounts to 887,154 dollars. This is a fact which comes within my own knowledge."

Frankfort, by the census just taken, contains 1679 inhabitants, and the whole county in which it is located only 11,034, 'all told,' white and black. Of these, not more than 2250 are white male persons over the age of 21 years. The average then, of the debts sued for is, to each and every such individual, equal to about \$400! What then is the amount of all the debts owing? Such are the results of glorious banking: such the fruits that the tree of speculation bears! And legislation to pay debts is worse than either. It is the abomination of abominations! For one honest man that is relieved by such legislation, fifty honest men are victims.

The newspapers in Baltimore give a list of the applicants for the benefit of the insolvent laws—these lists shew a general amount of about two hundred and twenty persons who are applying for relief.

article on which thousands of farmers depended for supplies of money to obtain such things as their wants and wishes required, and which could not be raised on their farms or produced in their own households. The necessity of the case imposes on these a consideration of a new commodity that may supply the place of their surplus grain, and furnish a medium through which these wants and wishes may be gratified.

Discoursing the other day on this subject with a substantial Pennsylvania farmer, who is getting richer and richer, even in these "times," by his industry, good management and economy—he mentioned that *sheep* and *flax*, but especially the former, were the best agents to accomplish a purpose so desirable—they supplied him with every thing that he wanted, and left him some money to spare. His experience is amply confirmed by the facts stated in the article inserted below, which, indeed, led to the present remarks. Wool will bear the cost of transportation from distant places, and the sheep themselves may be made the carriers of it—but the great advantage of wool-growing is, that it naturally makes a market near home for the wool, for the sheep, and all other surplusses of the farmer—his grain, his potatoes, his cabbages. A general attention to the breeding of sheep might cause a decline in the price of wool after a while—but it would also cause an increased consumption of the commodity for a long time to come; and the business might be retired from, without loss, whenever another pursuit should present itself as being more profitable. The merino mania had its day and injured many; but it is not likely that we shall have a return of it. We shall go on regularly. Household manufactures, as well as those carried on in extensive establishments, will grow up with the abundance of the chief material used, and society be the better for it. Private wealth would be promoted, and, of course, the stock of national means be augmented. It is true, that the public revenue, if to be raised as at present, would be diminished—but the sober sense of almost every man begins to tell him that *there must be such diminution*, and the only question now is, *whether it shall be caused by a desire to support the industry of our own people or that of foreigners*, so far as they will kindly enable us to pay them for their goods—so far as they will condescend to give us a yard of cloth for two or three barrels of flour—to exchange the product of the labor of one of their females for that of four or five of our men! The people also begin to see, and to think too, that one dollar which goes into the treasury of the United States as a duty on goods imported, which we have the spare labor to make as home, draws no less than three other dollars from the country for the benefit of foreigners. This is *shaving* with a vengeance; raising money at the most exorbitant rate—three for one; the one also paid by ourselves, and that only for our own benefit! What is it that foreigners take of us which they can raise or make at home, even if at double the price that we would gladly supply them at? Not one solitary article—they deal with us only of necessity, because they *must* have certain of our commodities, which they would pay us for in specie, if we refused to receive their goods in exchange for them—acting on their own principles. In this state of the case, why should we not look to ourselves? Why are we prostrate in the mud, calling upon Hercules, or praying for the desolation of Europe by war, instead of putting our shoulders to the wheel, and trying what we can do *without a cutting of men's throats*? It is an abomination on us as Christians, a

foul disgrace on us as men, and a deep dishonor on us as republicans, to see the anxiety with which foreign events are regarded, and to observe the hopes manifested that nations, in amity with us, should get to fighting one another! 'Philip is sick'—'Philip may die'—'Philip is dead!' are the reports that amuse us: but, whether 'Philip' is sick or dead his spirit and power will remain to act against us—and so it should be, for they that will not help themselves do not deserve help from any body. When we shall resolve to do this or that, and rely upon the great abilities and ample resources which a kind Providence has granted to accomplish such resolutions—then shall we be happy at home and respected abroad. So far as nations will exchange with us on equitable principles, we will exchange with them, and no further. By a well balanced system of agriculture, manufactures and commerce, our own market is sufficient for substantial prosperity: and, if we should have any surpluses, they may serve to furnish us with extra articles of convenience or luxury. It is an absurdity, that, with such extensive grounds for the rearing of sheep, which cannot be appropriated to any other useful purpose, we should be dependent on any country under heaven for woollen goods much longer. The manufacture of cotton is forcing its way—it is establishing by suffering; and when our farmers shall make it a general concern to raise sheep, that of wool must follow. These, with all the heavy works of iron, will give the farmers a market that can be relied on—which, we trust, they will demand of their own government—which foreigners cannot take away.

Annexed is the extract, from an Ohio newspaper, that led to these remarks:

"Charles Hammond, esq. in reply to a writer in the Washington Reporter, signed a 'Retailer,' who made an unwarrantable attack upon the Steubenville woollen manufactory, after disproving many of his assertions, from actual experience, says:

"Your correspondent cavils at the price paid at the Steubenville factory for wool. Here too my experience assures me he is wrong. I am myself the most extensive wool grower in the county where I reside, (Belmont, Ohio). I find a market for my wool at the Steubenville factory, and receive payment in cloth, at the prices so much reprehended by your correspondent." It is a very profitable business, in comparison with any other that can now be pursued upon a farm. I can clear more money on one hundred sheep, of such blood that their wool will average sixty cents per pound, than upon farming one hundred acres of land, in wheat, corn and oats, with the labor of cultivation furnished to me gratuitously. I do not make this assertion theoretically, but from actual experiment."

NOTE.—The government duties in England upon a number of articles in constant use, are more than double the original cost, as appears from the following table:

	Original value without the duty.	Produce of the duty.
Spirits, (British)	£1,215,062 0 0	£3,037,655
Ditto (foreign)	469,995 0 0	2,349,975
Tea	3,085,764 0 0	3,085,764
Tobacco and snuff	820,625 6 8	2,488,876
Wine	629,667 6 8	944,501
Malt	£4,782,072	
Hops	394,425	
Beer	2,543,713	
Salt		
	£10,281,451 18 4	£21,156,844

The real tax upon bread stuffs, by a prohibition of their importation unless when wheat is at a certain price, is, at this time, pretty nearly equal to one third more of cost than they might be furnished to the people at.

Naturalization.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

We acknowledge the receipt of a communication from "An alien subscriber," in reference to the short article which appeared in this paper on the 29th ult. with respect to the naturalization of aliens; and requesting more precise information on that subject.

Without preface, we proceed to inform him, that there are three things indispensable to the naturalization of an alien in the United States; namely:

1. A report of himself on his arrival.
2. A declaration, two years afterwards, of bona fide intention to become a citizen.
3. And, three years after that, a declaration, upon oath or affirmation, to support the constitution of the United States, and a renunciation of all foreign allegiance.

It is believed that the first of these requisites has, in many former instances, been neglected; and that, from a loose practice in some of our courts, aliens have passed to the final act of naturalization, and entered upon the rights of citizenship, without a compliance with it at all. It is to this particular, viz. the *Report on arrival*, that we have wished to draw the attention of persons interested; and to advise them that it is not sufficient to begin with the *Declaration of intention*. Without the preliminary report, in fact, all the proceedings will be vitiated, null and void: and, however long any alien may have been resident in the United States, if he has omitted to report himself, he must, with a view to citizenship, begin by doing so; unless he resided within the limits of the United States between the 18th of June, 1798, and the 14th of April, 1802; in which case, for reasons connected with the political history of the country, he is favored by the provisions of the act of congress of the 26th of March, 1804.

Congress have been aware of the omissions with regard to the *Report on arrival*; and, with the design of instructing the marshals, clerks and prothonotaries of courts, and the collectors of the customs, on this head, by a resolution of the 16th of April, 1816, they directed the secretary of state to cause four thousand copies of the laws in force respecting naturalization to be printed and distributed. This, we understand, was done. And, at the same session, to prevent naturalization with like omissions in future, the congress enacted the law of the 22d of March, 1816, which requires that the certificate of report, and the certificate of *Declaration of intention*, shall both be exhibited by

*The editor of the REGISTER intends to purchase some cloth that was manufactured at Steubenville. It is apparently of the very first quality, permanently dyed and highly finished. A better cloth, at the same price, (\$9 per yard), cannot be found in our stores of imported goods. If any think it extravagant in me to give so much for cloth, let them recollect that the money is to remain at home, and that I may chance to handle some of it again.

every alien, arriving in the United States after the 18th of June, 1812, and applying to be admitted to citizenship; and both these certificates, are to be recited, at full length, in the record of the court admitting such alien.

In conclusion, the act of the 14th of April, 1802, (which will be found at page 475, vol. 3, of the new edition of the laws of the U. States,) contains all the rules necessary to be observed by an alien who is desirous of becoming a citizen; what has been enacted since being for the special purpose of enforcing those rules.

Militia of the United States.

Summary of the returns of the adjutant and inspector general laid before congress Feb. 26, 1821.

States and territories.	For what year rendered.	Aggregate.
Maine :	1820	30,960
New Hampshire :	1819	27,012
Massachusetts :	1820	48,140
Vermont :	1819	20,781
Rhode Island :	1821	8,665
Connecticut :	1820	22,100
New York :	1819	121,553
New Jersey :	1818	35,240
Pennsylvania :	1818	115,231
Delaware* :	:	7,451
Maryland† :	:	32,189
Virginia :	1820	88,915
North Carolina :	1819	49,782
South Carolina‡ :	:	33,729
Georgia :	1819	29,661
Alabama§ :	1820	11,281
Louisiana :	1820	10,357
Arkansas territory :	:	5,291
Mississippi¶ :	1819	36,146
Tennessee** :	1819	51,052
Kentucky :	1820	12,030
Missouri :	1818	2,031
Illinois :	1819	14,990
Indiana :	1820	83,247
Ohio :	1818	1,707
Michigan territory :	1818	1,707
		899,541

*No return since 1814.

†No return since 1811.

‡No return since 1815.

§The adjutant general reports that 16 regiments have not been heard from and that he estimates the militia at 20,000.

||No return.

¶No return since 1812.

**Return informal.

Civil Appointments

By the president—confirmed by the senate, at the late session.

[One or two of these have been before informally announced.]

Daniel M. Forney, of North Carolina, to be commissioner to treat with the Creek Indians.

Paul Baillio, of Tennessee, to be factor for the setory on the Osage River.

George Blake, of Massachusetts, to be attorney of the United States for the District of Massachusetts for four years from and after the 26th January, 1821.

John M'Campbell, of Tennessee, to be attorney of the United States for the District of East Tennessee, for four years from and after the 11th of January, 1821.

Thomas Morris, of New York, to be marshal of the United States for the southern district of New York, for four years from and after the 21st of January, 1820.

Charles P. Porter, of Tennessee, to be marshal of the United States for the district of East Tennessee, for four years from and after the 12th of February, 1821.

David Meriwether, of Georgia, to be a commissioner to treat with the Creek Indians, vice Thomas Flournoy, resigned.

John Pitman, of Rhode Island, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Rhode Island, for four years from and after the 9th day of December, 1821.

Langdon Cheves, Nicholas Biddle, and John Connelly, of Philadelphia; James Wilson, of Baltimore; and Charles E. Dudley, of New York, to be directors of the bank of the United States, for one year, commencing on the first Monday in January, 1821.

John W. Smith, of Louisiana, to be district attorney for the said state.

Benjamin Johnson, of Kentucky, to be judge in and for the territory of Arkansas.

Thomas Swann, of the district of Columbia, to be attorney of the United States in and for the district of Columbia.

John Crowell, of Alabama, to be agent to the Creek nation of Indians.

George Washington Scott, of Arkansas territory, to be marshal in and for said territory.

Samuel C. Roane, of the Arkansas territory, to be attorney of the United States in and for said territory.

Joshua Norvell, of Kentucky, to be consul of the United States for the Island of St. Bartholomew.

Ether Shipley of Maine, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Maine.

John Gadsden, of South Carolina, to be attorney of the United States for the district of South Carolina.

James H. Bennett, of Virginia, to be Consul of the United States at Pernambuco, in Brazil.

Taliaferro Livingston, to be marshal for the district of Alabama.

Joseph McIlvaine, to be district attorney of the United States for the district of New Jersey.

Samuel Luke, of Ireland, to be consul of the United States for the port of Belfast.

John W. Livingston, of New York, whose commission has expired, to be marshal for the northern district of New York.

Joseph Delafield, of New York, to be agent of the United States under the sixth and seventh articles of the treaty of Ghent.

George Moore, to be consul of the United States for the district of Trieste.

John Vawter, of Indiana, whose commission expired on the 6th of March inst. to be marshal for the district of Indiana.

Samuel D. Harris, to be marshal for the district of Massachusetts, in the place of James Prince, deceased.

John Dick, to be judge of the United States for the district of Louisiana.

Iezekiah Huntington, to be attorney of the Uni-

ted States for the district of Connecticut, his former commission having expired.

Wm. Ward, of Kentucky, to be agent to the Choctaw nation of Indians.

John Biddle, to be Indian agent at Green Bay.

Daniel Humphries, to be district attorney of the United States for the district of New Hampshire.

William A. Griswold, of Vermont, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Vermont.

Enoch Reynolds, Richmond Johnson, Nathan Luffborough, Walter S. Chandler, John Heugh, and Charles H. W. Wharton, to be justices of the peace for the county of Washington.

Charles I. Catlett and G. W. P. Custis, to be justices of the peace for the county of Alexandria.

Prior Lea, to be district attorney of the United States for the district of East Tennessee.

Alexander Brackenridge, to be attorney of the United States for the western district of Pennsylvania.

African State Paper.

A London paper says—The subjoined is a literal translation of a letter written in Arabic, sent from Almamy Abdullah, prince of Fouta Jallan, residing at Teembo, and the subordinate chiefs of that nation, addressed to his excellency the governor of Sierra Leone:

“To God alone belongs adoration and thanks—To his name be praise given through all the earth.

It is necessary that God alone be worshipped.

To all the blessed—This writing comes from the faithful Almamy Abdullah, Mori Ali, and the persons of note, good men of Teembo and Fouta, who love peace; more especially Walifar Bobucary, Modi Yeyatha Congye, chief of the Little River.

Abdullah offers the inhabitants of Sierra Leone his wishes for their happiness and peace; the same is the prayer of Ali Houssain, prince of both Labies; Mohadi Alifar, of Teembo; Mahamadoo Marsee Yancobar, of Medina; Mohamado Jong, of Conso-babic.

Mohamadoo Ibrahim, of Noubo, and the faithful of the more interior districts, with peace and joy to the chieftain of Sierra Leone. Peace to all his goods subjects!

The chieftains of Fouta being in health, wish health to all in the name of the most merciful God.

The thing of consequence and weight which hath moved the faithful to thee and thine, shall be shewn.

The Mandingo country is torn by a civil war, occasioned by the angry disputes of two young men. Why do the chiefs of the lands on the salt water allow it? Does not the advantages of that country belong to the Europeans as well as the Mandingoes? Why not force its inhabitants to be at peace and not suffer two youths to desolate a fine country? Where will its inhabitants find shelter? Do they think Fouta, or Fouta's provinces, shall receive them?—They shall not.

Therefore, in the name of God, his apostles, and Jesus Christ, we entreat you to make peace between them.

War desolates, brings hunger and distress, and in other respects is a great evil.

Know ye who live in peace, that war is called waste and hunger.

Let, therefore, your good and learned men, in your name, proceed to bring this dispute to an end; let peace, by your means, flourish among the true believers. Attend, we pray thee, to our desire. If you wish that the good things of Fouta and the

interior should not be wanting for your pleasure and subsistence, make peace; how will you get the same if the Mandingo country is allowed to become a wilderness? We have heard of the old Mandingo war—no nation was so powerful in ending that dispute as the Europeans.

Ye, also, the chiefs on the salt waters, (among whom we would not forget Dalla Mahamadou) the above is sent you.

Forget not that Kencorie, of Port Logo, troubled that country, but at last God in vengeance visited him with a violent death.

We wish you all peace, health, and everlasting felicity.”

Weights and Measures.

Extract from Mr. Adams' report on weights and measures.

The following note, appended to the main body of Mr. Adams's report to congress, is published entire, because it is more than ordinarily interesting in its matter, and, being complete within itself, allows of being separated from the voluminous report.

Note. On the proportional value of the pound sterling and the dollar.

The whole amount of the commercial intercourse between two countries, within a given time, say a year, may be considered as the barter of an equivalent portion of their respective productions. The balance of trade is the excess of exportation from the one, and of importation to the other, beyond the equivalent value of the specific articles of the trade.

In the practice of commerce all the articles of the trade are valued in the established currencies of both countries; each article first in the country from which it is exported, and, secondly, in that to which it is imported. The balance of the trade must be discharged by some article of equal agreed value to both parties. There are two precious metals, *gold* and *silver*, which, by the common consent of all commercial nations, are such articles, and there is no other.

These two metals constitute also the principal basis of the money, or specie currency, of all commercial countries; and, as they are variously modified by weight and purity in the *coins* of different countries, a common standard must be resorted to, by which the relative value of the coins of the two countries may be ascertained and settled, in their commercial dealings with each other.

Some one specific coin, or money of account, on each side, is assumed, between which a proportional value is established, as the conventional *par* of exchange. Thus, between the United States and Great Britain, the dollar of the former and the pound sterling of the latter, with their respective subdivisions, are assumed as the standards of comparative value, and the conventional proportion of value between them, commonly used in their commercial intercourse, and sanctioned by several acts of congress, has settled the *par* of exchange at one pound sterling for four dollars and forty-four cents in the United States, while in Great Britain it is at four shillings and six pence for the dollar.

But, observe—First, that here are already two different bases of exchange—the American, which assumes the pound sterling for the unit, and estimates it in the proportional parts of the dollar; and the English, which assumes the dollar for the unit, and values it in the proportional parts of the

-pound sterling. This would have been immaterial, if the calculations upon which the exchange was originally settled, had been correct. But the results of the two estimates are not the same. If the dollar is worth four shillings and six pence, the pound sterling is equivalent to 4 dollars 44 cents 4 mills, and an endless fraction of four decimal parts. If the pound sterling is worth 4 dollars and 44 cents; four shillings and six pence, or 54 pence, are equal only to 99 cents and 9 mills. The difference is of one mill in a dollar, or one thousand dollars in a million.

Secondly—That the elements of this exchange, the two objects of comparative estimated value, are not homogeneous. The dollar of the United States is at once a money of account and a specific silver coin, while the pound sterling, at the time when the exchange was settled, was only a money of account, having no coined representative, in one piece, of either of the precious metals. Since that time, indeed, the pound sterling has found a spurious representative in paper notes of the bank of England, and of late a more truly sterling representative in the piece of gold which is called a *sovereign*. So that the pound sterling in England is an indefinite term, represented by three different materials; that is, in gold, by the *sovereign*, or by the guinea, with deduction of a shilling—in silver, by twenty shillings, or four crowns—or, in paper, by a bank note.

In the United States, their coins, both of gold and silver, are legal tenders for payments, to any amount; but, in England, silver coin is a legal tender for payments only to an amount not exceeding forty shillings; and, by the restrictions of cash payments by the bank, the only actual currency, the only material in which an American merchant, having a debt due to him in England, can obtain payment, is bank of England paper. So that at this time the materials of *exchange* between the United States and England, are, on the side of the United States, gold or silver; on the side of Great Britain, bank paper.

Suppose an American merchant has a debt due to him in England, which is remitted to him in gold bullion, or coins of the English standard—say 10,000*l*. He receives of pure gold 196 pounds, 2 ounces, 3 pennyweights, 22 grains; for which when coined at the mint of the United States, he receives 45,657 dollars 20 cents. The pound sterling, therefore, yields him 4 dollars 56.572 cents. And such is the value of the pound sterling if the par of exchange be estimated in gold, according to the standard of purity common to both countries.

If the payment should be made in silver bullion, at 66 shillings the pound, troy weight, according to the present English standard of silver coinage, he would receive only 43,489 dollars and 43 cents, and the pound sterling would only nett him 4 dollars 34.8943 cents.

The pound sterling, therefore, estimated in gold, is worth

In silver

\$4 56.5720
4 34.8943

Making a difference of
Half of which

21.6777
10.8388

Added to 4 34.8943

And deducted from 4 56.5720

Makes what is called the medium par of exchange 4 45.7331

It is contended by some writers upon the commercial branch of political economy, that this me-

dium is the only equitable par of exchange; but this is believed to be an error. It is perhaps of as little importance what the conventional par of exchange is, as whether a piece of linen or of broad cloth should be measured by a yard or an ell. The actual exchange is never regulated by the medium or any other par, but by the relative value of bullion in the two countries at the time of the transaction; by the relative proportions between the value of gold and silver, established in their respective laws; by the prohibitions of exportation of bullion, sometimes existing, and the duties upon its exportation, levied at others; by the laws, which in some countries make gold alone, in others silver alone, in others again both silver and gold, legal tenders for the payment of debts; by the existing condition of the commerce of the two countries, and of each of them with all the rest of the world; and last, and most of all, by the substitution of paper currency instead of the precious metals, in one or both of the countries, and the existing depreciation of the paper.

But the law of the United States, first enacted on the 31st July, 1789, section 18, prescribing that, for the payment of duties, the pound sterling of Great Britain shall be estimated at 4 dollars 44 cents [U. S. Laws, Bioren's edition, vol. 2, p. 22] is not so indifferent. This provision of the law has been continued in both the collection laws, since enacted, and by that of 2d March, 1799, [3 U. S. Laws, sect. 61, p. 193] is still in force.

By section 30 of the act of congress of 31st July, 1789, the duties were made receivable in gold and silver coin *only*. The gold coins of France, England, Spain, and Portugal, and all other gold of equal fineness, at 89 cents per pennyweight; the Mexican dollar at 100 cents; the crowns of France and England at 1 dollar and 11 cents each; and all silver coins, of equal fineness, at 1 dollar and 11 cents per ounce.

As this was one of the first experiments of legislation under the present constitution of the U. States, it is unnecessary to make upon it many of the remarks which suggest themselves; but, with regard to those of its provisions which are still in force let us observe:

That, on the 31st July, 1789, there had been no suspension of specie payments by the bank of England. The pound sterling, if paid in gold, yielded 113.0014 grains of pure metal; if paid in silver, 1718.72 grains of pure silver.

That the dollars and cents in which this pound sterling was estimated by the act of 31st July, 1789, were not the dollars and cents of the standard now established, but of the standard established by the resolution of the old congress, of 8th August, 1786, and their ordinance of 16th October, of the same year, [1 U. S. Laws, p. 646,] by which the dollar was to contain 375.64 grains of pure silver, and the eagle 246.268 grains of pure gold.

This dollar had been assumed as the money unit of the United States, upon a report from the board of treasury, dated 8th April, 1786; from which report it appears, that the board intended and believed that it would be of equal value with the Spanish dollar, then generally current in the United States at four shillings and six pence sterling, excepting an allowance which they proposed to make for the waste and expense of coinage of silver. They made a similar allowance of one half per cent. upon the coinage of gold.

The ordinance assumed for the standard of purity, both of gold and silver coins, eleven parts fine, and one part alloy. This standard was, with

respect to gold, the same as that of England. But the English standard of silver coins is eleven ounces and two pennyweights of fine, to eighteen pennyweights of alloy; so that, while the English pound troy weight of coined silver contained 5328 grains of pure metal, that of the United States, by the standard then established, contained only 5280 grains.

In the elaborate calculations of the report, which were adopted as the basis of the ordinance, no allowance whatever is made for this difference of 48 grains in the pound troy, between the English standard and that prescribed for the United States. It expressly states, that the English mint price of standard silver is sixty-two shillings sterling, and professes to prepare a dollar of equal value, excepting an allowance of two per cent. for waste and coinage. It then draws a proportion without reference to the difference between the two standards, and computes the sixty-two shillings of the English standard, pound troy, as if they contained only 5280, while they really contained 5328 grains. The object of this omission apparently was, together with the two per cent. allowance for waste and coinage, to preserve what the report states to have been the proportional value established by custom in the United States, between coined gold and silver, of fifteen and six tenths for one, while their fractional value in the English coins, was 15.21 for one.

The ordinance for the establishment of the mint, and for regulating the value and alloy of coin, therefore, prescribed that bullion or foreign coin should be received there as follows:

Uncoined gold, or foreign gold coin, 11 parts fine, and 1 part alloy—1 lb. troy weight \$209 77.

Silver, 11 parts fine, and 1 part alloy—1 lb troy weight \$13 77 7: and so in proportion to the fine gold and silver in any other foreign coin or bullion. And the dollar to be issued from the mint of the United States was settled at 375.64 grains of pure silver, because the report of the board of treasury had first supposed, contrary to the fact, that there were only 5280 grains of pure silver in sixty-two shillings of English silver coin; consequently, only 383.225 grains, instead of 387, in four shillings and six pence, and then provided an allowance of two per cent, for waste and coinage. By these operations it seems to have been thought that the standard dollar of the United States would be of equal value with the Spanish dollar then current in this country, and with four shillings and six pence of English silver coin.

Thus, while by the 18th section of the act of 31st July, 1789, the pound sterling was estimated, for the payment of duties, at 4 dollars and 44 cents, by the 30th section of the same act every pound sterling, paid in guineas or other gold, was received for \$4 57.143, and if paid in English crowns, was received for \$4 57.5455.

That the calculations upon which the rated value of gold and silver coins was fixed, were loose and inaccurate, is apparent. The gold coins of France and Spain were rated as of the same standard of purity with those of England and Portugal; the crown of France as of equal value with the English crown, both without reference to their weight, and both as equivalent to an ounce of silver of the same fineness. It was well known and intended, that all these coins should be rated at more than their intrinsic value, compared with the pound sterling, as estimated at 4 dollars 44 cents, or with the standards of gold and silver coins of the United States, then established. The differences might

be considered in the nature of a discount for prompt payment of the duties; and, as the merchants of the United States were deeply indebted in England, inasmuch as the pound sterling was undervalued, the difference was clear profit to them in discharging the balances due to their English creditors.

The act of 31st July, 1789, was, at the succeeding session of congress, repealed, and that of 4th August, 1790, substituted in its stead. [2 U. S. laws, p. 131.] The 40th and 56th sections of this act correspond with the 18th and 30th sections of that of 1789. The pound sterling is again rated at \$4 44, and the coins as before.

But, on the 2d of April, 1792, passed the act establishing a mint and regulating the coins of the United States, by which the whole system established by the ordinance of 1786 was abandoned, and different principles and different standards were assumed. The standard of gold coins was left at 11 parts fine to one of alloy, but instead of 246.368 grains of pure gold, the eagle was required to contain 247½ grains. The silver standard was altered from 11 parts in 12 of fine, to 1485 parts in 1664. Instead of 375.64 grains of pure silver, the dollar was required to contain only 371 4-16 grains, and its weight, instead of 409 grains, was fixed at 416. The proportional value between gold and silver was fixed by the same law, at fifteen for one; and instead of the allowance of two per cent. for waste and coinage, the principle was adopted of placing gold and silver coined, at the same rate as uncoined, and of delivering at the mint, coined, the same weight of pure metal as should be brought to it in bullion or foreign coin.

By this operation, the value of the silver dollar, as compared with British silver coin, was reduced from 52.4539 pence sterling, to 51.8409 pence; and the pound sterling from \$4.57 5445 was raised to be worth \$4.62.955. And at the same time the value of the dollar estimated in the English gold coin was raised from 52.304 to 52.5656 pence, and the pound sterling was reduced in the gold coin of the United States from \$4.57.143 to \$4.56.572.

The act establishing the mint had, however, no direct reference to the value or the rates of foreign coins. But, on the 9th February, 1793, passed the act regulating foreign coins, and for other purposes, [2 U. S. laws, p. 328,] which made the gold coins of Great Britain and Portugal, of their then standard, a legal tender for the payment of all debts and demands, at the rate of 100 cents for every 27 grains of their actual weight. The gold coins of France and Spain at the rate of 100 cents for every 27 2-5 grains; Spanish dollars, weighing not less than 415 grains, at 100 cents; French crowns, weighing not less than 459 grains, 110 cents each. The 55th [56th] section of the act of August 1790, was repealed, but the 40th section was left in force, and the pound sterling was still receivable for \$4 44. It was, however, thenceforward, whether paid in the gold coins of England or of the United States, worth \$4.56.572.

A new collection law was enacted on the 2d March, 1799, which is still in force. In the 61st section of which, [3 U. S. laws, p. 193,] the pound sterling of Great Britain is again rated at \$4 44, while, in the 74th section, the gold coins of Great Britain, of the standard prior to 1792, are receivable at the rate of 100 cents for every 27 grains. But a proviso is added to the 61st section, that the president may establish regulations for estimating duties on goods invoiced in a depreciated currency; and a proviso to the 74th, that no foreign coins but

such as are a lawful tender, or made receivable by proclamation of the president, shall be received.

In the act of 9th February, 1793, the English crown was not rated at all, and from that time no English silver coin has been a legal tender, nor, consequently, receivable in payment of duties.

The act of 10th April, 1806, regulating the currency of foreign coins in the United States, continued the rates established by the 74th section of the act of 2d March, 1799, and it required of the secretary of the treasury to cause assays to be made every year, and report them to congress, of the foreign coins made tenders by law, and circulating in the United States.

29th April, 1816, [6 U. S. laws, p. 117.] act regulating the currency within the United States of the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain, and the crowns of France and 5 franc pieces. Gold coins of Great Britain and Portugal, 27 grains, = 100 cents, or 88 8.9ths cents per dwt.

Do. France 27½ = 100 cents, or 87½.

Do. Spain 28½ = do. 84.

Crowns of France, weighing 449 grains, 100 cents, or \$1 17 pence.

Five franc pieces, 386 gr. 93.3 \$1 16.

3d March, 1819. Act to continue in force the above act.

After 1st November, 1819, foreign gold coins cease to be a tender. Rest of the act to be in force till 29th April, 1821.

The Act of 2d April, 1792, establishing the mint, was founded in its principal features upon the report of the secretary of the treasury, Hamilton. It is remarkable, that in this report all notice of the ordinance of congress of 16th October, 1786, is omitted.

It says, "a pre-requisite to determining with propriety what ought to be the money unit of the United States, is to endeavor to form as accurate an idea as the nature of the case will admit of, what it actually is. The pound, though of various value, is the unit of the money of account of all the states. But it is not equally easy to pronounce what is to be considered as the unit in the coins, *there being no formed regulation on the point*, (the resolutions of congress of the 6th July, 1785, and 8th August, 1786, having never yet been carried into operation.) it can only be inferred from usage or practice."

New the ordinance of 16th October, 1786, was a formal regulation, which recognized the principles in regard to the unit of coins, of the resolutions of 6th July, 1785, and 8th August, 1786, and the congress under the new constitution had, by the two successive collection laws of 31st July, 1789, and 4th August, 1790, not only rated the foreign moneys of account, but foreign coins, by the standard of dollars and cents, established in the resolution of 8th August, 1786. Millions of dollars had been received in revenue under those laws in foreign coins, estimated in those dollars and cents. A pamphlet was published by Mr. Boardly, at Philadelphia, in 1789, in which he shews that the real value of the dollar, in the first collection law, was 52.46 pence sterling, and not 54, and adds, "I do not consider whether this valuation accords with a late declaration that twenty shillings sterling shall be estimated at the value of 4 dollars and 44 cents of the present dollar; but I recommend it to the consideration of others."

In the Gazette of the United States of 24th October, 1789, is an essay entitled "A few thoughts concerning a proper money of account, by a gen-

tleman of Virginia," in which it is fully shewn that the valuation of the pound sterling, "as it stands rated by congress at 4 dollars and 44 cents," was inconsistent with the pennyweight of gold, rated at 89 cents; that the pound sterling should be rated at 4 dollars 57.89.623 cents, or the pennyweight of foreign gold coin at 86.19.36 cents, instead of 89, which it states to be greatly to the injury of the revenue.

The alterations from the system established by the old congress, recommended in Mr. Hamilton's report, and adopted by the law for establishing the mint, were—a dollar, of 371½ grains of pure silver, instead of 375.64 grains; an eagle of 247½ grains pure gold, instead of 246.268—16 for 1, proportional value of silver and gold, instead of 15.6 for 1. Gratuitous coining, instead of a duty of 2 per cent. for the bullion sent to the mint to be coined.

Mr. Hamilton proposed to leave the standard of purity of the silver coin at 11 parts in 12 pure, as it had been established by the old congress. But in this respect, the law departed from the principles of the secretary. It took the weight as well as the pure contents of the Spanish dollar, then in circulation, for a model: not, indeed, its legal weight and purity, which would have been 420 grains at 10½ parts in 12, pure silver, but its actual weight and purity, with the allowances for remedy, and ascertained by the average from a considerable number of the Spanish dollars of the coinage since 1772, which were then in actual circulation. The result gave us a dollar of 416 grains, containing 371½ grains of pure silver.

In the coins of the United States there is no allowance for what is called the remedy of weight, but assays of all coins issued from the mint are made, and if any of them are found inferior to the standard prescribed, to the amount of more than 1.144 part, the officers of the mint, by whose fault the deficiency has arisen, are to be dismissed. This provision was adopted from what was stated in Mr. Hamilton's report to be the practice of the mint in England.

By the acts of incorporation of the banks of the United States, their bills, payable on demand, are made receivable in all payments to the United States, unless otherwise directed by congress.

By the acts of 31st July, 1789, and 4th August, 1790, the gold coins of Great Britain were rated at 89 cents the pennyweight. By the act of 9th February, 1793, passed after the change of the standard of our domestic coins, British gold coins were rated at 27 grains to the dollar, equivalent to 88.89 cents the pennyweight, at which they stand to this day.

In the year 1797, the British parliament passed an act restricting the bank of England from paying their own notes in specie, a restriction which has been continued to this day, with certain exceptions, by recent acts of parliament. The pound sterling, therefore, in all English invoices and accounts, is now neither gold nor silver, but bank paper. This paper has been at times so depreciated, that Spanish dollars have been issued by the bank itself, successively, at five shillings and five shillings and six pence the dollar, and they have passed in common circulation at six shillings.

In the year 1816, there was a coinage of silver at the mint, in which the pound troy weight of standard silver, was coined into 66 shillings, instead of 62 shillings, which had been the standard before.

And an act of parliament of 2d July, 1819, confirms the restrictions upon cash payments by the

bank until the first day of May, 1823, with the following exceptions.

1. That between the first of February and the first of October, 1820, any person tendering to the bank its notes payable on demand, to an amount not less than the price or value of sixty ounces of gold, at the rate of four pounds one shilling per ounce shall receive payment in gold of the lawful standard at that rate of 4*l.* 1*s.* per ounce.

2. That, from the 1st October, 1820, to the 1st of May, 1821, such payment shall be made in gold, calculated after the rate of 3*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* per ounce.

3. And that, from the 1st of May, 1821, to the 1st of May, 1823, they shall be made in gold, calculated after the rate of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per ounce. All these payments to be made at the option of the bank, in ingots or bars, of the weight of sixty ounces each, and not otherwise.

Throughout this whole canto of mutability, the pound sterling of Great Britain, from the 31st July, 1789, to this day has been rated by the laws of the United States at 4 dollars and 44 cents.

There has probably been no time, since the establishment of the mint of the United States, nor since the first establishment of the dollar as the unit of account in the moneys of the United States, when this has been the intrinsic value of the pound sterling, whether computed in gold, silver, or bank paper.

A proclamation of queen Ann, issued in the year 1704, declared that the Spanish, Seville, and Mexican pieces of eight, (as dollars were then called,) had, upon assays made at the mint, been found to weigh seventeen pennyweights and a half, (420 grains,) and to be of the value of four shillings and six pence sterling; from which the inference is conclusive, that they contained, of pure silver, 387 grains; and the proclamation accordingly prohibited their passing, or being received for more than six shillings each, in the currency of any of the British colonies or plantations. An act of parliament, in 1707, corroborated by penalties the prohibition contained in the proclamation. Six shillings for the Spanish dollar became thenceforth the standard of lawful money in the colonies, although the currencies of some of them afterwards departed from it. In 1717, Sir Isaac Newton, being master of the mint, again made assays of the Spanish dollars, and found them still to contain 387 grains. From this standard they successively fell off, in 1731, in 1761, and 1772, since which their average weight and purity has been that at which the dollar of the United States is fixed.

The dollar being thus of the intrinsic value of four shillings and six pence sterling, the pound sterling was of course equivalent to 4 4/9 of the dollar. This was the par of exchange computed in the silver coins of the two countries, for even then if the computation had been made between their gold coins, the result would have been different.

Thus, while the laws of the United States, in establishing their mint and the unit of their currency, have assumed for their standard the Spanish dollar of 1772, in the calculations of their revenue, and their estimate of the English pound sterling, they have adopted the Spanish dollar of 1704.

But when, in 1704, the value of the Mexican dollar was fixed at four shillings and six pence, it was because it contained 387 grains of pure silver, the same quantity which was also contained in four shillings and six pence of English coined silver. At this time, four shillings and six pence sterling

of English silver coin contain only 363½ grains of pure silver, and the dollar of the United States contains 371½ grains. The following statements show the relative present value of the dollar and pound sterling, in the gold and silver coins of both countries, in gold bullion as payable by the bank of England, and in English bank paper, at its current value in 1815:

1. Gold.

One pound troy weight, of standard gold in England, contains 5280 grains of pure gold. It is coined into 46*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* or 11214 pence.

Then 11214:5280::240:113.0014 grains of pure gold in a pound sterling.

In the United States, 24.75 grains of pure gold is coined into a dollar, or 247.5 grains to an eagle.

Then 24.75:1::113.0014:4.56.572 dollars, cents, &c. to a pound.

Thus the pound sterling in gold is worth \$4.56.572.

And as 5280:11214::24.75:52.5656—

dollar in English gold 4*s.* 4.5656.

pound sterling in gold, \$4.56.572.

2. Silver.

One pound troy weight, of standard silver in England, contains 5328 grains of pure silver, and is coined into 66 shillings, or 792 pence.

The dollar of the United States contains 371.25 grains of pure silver.

Then 5328:792::371.25:55.1858.

dollar in English silver, 4*s.* 7*d.* 1858.

792:5328::240:1614.445 grains pure silver in a pound.

371.25:1614.545::1:4.34.8943.

pound sterling in silver, \$4.34.8943.

medium par dollar, 4*s.* 5.8757 pence.

£ stl. in gold 4.56.5720—

10.8388—4.45.7331 medi-

um par £ stl.

3. Value of the pound sterling and dollar, in gold and silver coin, in gold bullion, and in English bank paper.

	pence ster.
Value of United States' dollar in English silver coin, at 66 shillings per lb. troy weight,	55.1858
In English gold coin, at 3 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 10½ <i>d.</i> per ounce,	52.5656
In English bank notes, in 1815,	72.
In gold bullion, at 4 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> per ounce,	54.675
	Dolla. Cts.

English pound sterling in silver coin worth, in United States' silver dollars,	4 34.8943
Gold coin, at 3 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 10½ <i>d.</i> per oz. in United States gold,	4 56.5720
In English bank notes in 1815,	3 33.3333
In gold bullion, at 4 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> per oz.	4 38.9574
In do. at 4 <i>l.</i>	4 44.4444

Foreign Articles.

☞ See "postscript," page 95.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

There were fifty-four petitions presented to the house of commons in one day, signed by great numbers of persons, praying for a restoration of the queen's name to the liturgy, and the dismissal of the ministers. But the latter, possessing a decided majority, disregard every thing of the sort. In their train are seventy-two persons who annually receive 170,000*l.* of the public money; a host not easily to be shaken! Some of the debates were not only been very animated but oftentimes very rude.

The Birmingham trade in hardware is said to have diminished 25 per cent.

It appears that there is a debt due from the emperor of Austria to the British government, of *nine millions nine hundred and fourteen thousand five hundred and twenty seven pounds ten shillings*.

The accounts of the revenue of Ireland have been presented to the house of commons. The whole receipt for the financial year, ended January 5, 1820, was 4,251,902*l*. That for the year ended January 5, 1821, is 3,605,446*l*. being a reduction in one year of 646,456*l*.

A Mr. Arnot has completed the great pedestrian match of two hundred and sixty-four miles in four successive days.

Miss Wilson. "A great star, (says a late letter from London) has lately come out at Drury Lane, a Miss Wilson. She is said to excel Mrs. Billington and Catalini. She sings the "Soldier tired" three times every night. A high compliment has been paid her by the celebrated Mrs. Siddons. A few nights ago, Mrs. Siddons, with lady Harcourt, and a large party, went into the green room, when Mrs. Siddons told Miss Wilson *she never saw so much science in singing, combined with such great acting, for she is an elegant actress. She draws immense crowds to the theatre—London is in an uproar about her!*"

Newspapers. The following is a statement of the number of stamps, (exclusive of the Irish) which were issued from Somerset-house during the last two years, for the London and country newspapers, at four pence: For 1819, 21,838,064; for 1820, 24,820,307; being an increase to the revenue during the last year of 2,982,213 four pences, which, deducting the discount allowed to the newspapers for prompt payment, amounts to 39,762 pounds sterling.

Revenue. We noticed in our last that the revenue was productive, and that there would not be any "positive loan" required for the service of the year. It is since shewn to us that the increase of the revenue is from increased taxes, and that fifteen millions will "be again borrowed from the sinking fund." It is also said that the sinking fund is now a "complete bubble." *How like the condition of things in the United States! Would that, as we copy England in so many bad matters, we might follow her also in some of her wholesome provisions to aid the national prosperity! But her writers and agents, and the love which too many in this country have for her, can make that which is right for her to do, wrong for us to think of, or vice versa, as the business of vending her goods may require!*

About the revenue, Mr. Tierney said in the house of commons, that "every one knew it, and every one was aware of the cause also, or else it would not have been stated. The fact was, there were three millions of new taxes which came into operation last year. Three quarters of the preceding year had not the benefit of any part of that sum. The tax was laid on for the purpose of raising 3,200,000 pounds; but the increase of the income of the last year over the preceding one, was only 2,200,000 pounds. Thus it would appear, that instead of an improvement in our revenues, we had lost a million."

Law case. The following curious case is inserted to shew what the *pulpit* of a "national church" may be converted into—though indeed some *precious* things have occurred in some of our own that might rival this clerical libeller:

At the court of King's bench, Feb. 3—Mr.

Brougham applied to the court for a rule to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against the Rev. R. Blacow, M. A. He made this motion upon the affidavit of A. Miller of Liverpool, who swore that, on the 27th of January last, he bought, at the shop of a bookseller, in that town, a pamphlet, the title of which was as follows: "The substance of a discourse preached at the church of St. Mark, Liverpool, by the Rev. R. Blacow, M. A. on Sunday evening, the 26th of November last, upon the present aspect of the times, with additional notes and an appendix, bearing upon the radical question." The affidavit further states, that the deponent on the same day produced the said R. Blacow, M. A. who admitted that he was the author of it, and that he preached it.

Mr. Justice Bayley—"that he preached it—but did he admit that he published it?"

Mr. Brougham—"My lord, he admitted this—that he was the author of the sermon as stated and contained in the said pamphlet."

Chief justice Abbott—"Well, go on."

Mr. Brougham said the court would collect the import of the publication from the extract which he should read.

"The radicals have one feature about them, even more hideous and disgusting than the Jacobins themselves. They fell down and worshipped the Goddess of Reason—a most respectable and decent sort of being, compared with that which the Radicals have set up, as the idol of their worship. They have elevated the Goddess of Lust on the pedestal of shame—an object of all others the most congenial to their taste—the most deserving of their homage—the most worthy of their adoration. After exhibiting her claims to their favor in two distant quarters of the globe—after compassing sea and land with her guilty paramour, to gratify to the fill her impure desires, and even polluting the holy sepulchre itself with her presence, to which she was carried in mock majesty astride upon an ass—she returned to this hallowed soil, so hardened in sin, so bronzed with infamy, so callous to every feeling of decency, or of shame, as to go on Sunday last, clothed in the mantle of adultery, to kneel down at the altar of that God, who is "of purer eyes than to behold iniquity," when she ought rather to have stood barefoot in the aisle, covered with a sheet as white as "unsunned snow," doing penance for her sins. Till this had been done, I would never have defiled my hands by placing the sacred symbols in her's; and this she would have been compelled to do in those good old days, when church discipline was in its pristine vigor and activity. But, instead of this, we behold her glorying in her shame, triumphing in her guilt, placing herself in the attitude of defiance; and, at the head of her radical troops, demanding those rights she has so deservedly forfeited, and which, in the name of every thing good and virtuous, and sacred among us, she never can, she never must have,

"Enter Jerusalem on an ass;

Then on the stage act Columbine;

Attend with Bergami at mass,

Then to St. Paul's—Oh! Caroline!"

Chief justice Abbot—I think, Mr. Brougham, you have shown causes enough for your rule.

Mr. Brougham—The deponent, of course, my lord, swears that her majesty the queen is the person alluded to in the sermon. And this part of her conduct alluded to, namely, her going to church on the Sunday at Hammersmith, is now for the first time called in question. It was never in issue before.

Mr. Justice Bayley—You have your rule; there is no necessity to read over any further passages. The rule was accordingly granted.

SPAIN.

There is a report of some discontents or disorders in Spain, caused by a set of persons who call themselves "defenders of the faith." From their appellation, we presume that some of the priests are at the bottom of the affair.

Gen Riego, being presented with a sword by the municipality of Saragossa, said—"this sword shall be employed in defending, even to death, the liberty of Spain."

The Spanish ambassador, at the court of London, has exhibited, on a late occasion, the most superb train of carriages, harness and horses ever seen in England. The ornaments on the horses were so massy, that one of them, while standing still, could not sustain the weight and fell.

TWO SICILIES.

The British papers publish an account, as from an officer of the squadron in the bay of Naples, relating to the manner of the king's embarkation for Leghorn, on his way to Laybach. If it is true, it is evident that he stole away from his people—that he was received by the British boats from a subterraneous passage—that, when in the boat, "he resembled a man delivered from death"—that, when he reached the British ship, he exclaimed, actually jumping for joy, "*mea casa, mea casa*"—my house, my house. We are not sufficiently advised of the facts to understand this story.

Naples, Jan. 9. We have already made known the encouragement which we have received from various parts of Europe, either by political writings or by plans of campaigns for the defence of our territory. Offers of another description have been made to us from England.

A private individual of that kingdom, Mr. Davin, has written to government, mentioning that he is ready to furnish, at a reasonable price, and payable in two years, seven vessels of war, provided with necessaries and munitions, and ready to receive men and provisions.

Another Englishman, lieut. col. Ryves, assistant-quarter-master-general, offers to raise and bring to Naples before three months, a corps of auxiliary English troops, composed of three squadrons of hussars, two companies of horse artillery, ten companies of infantry, and six companies of foot chasseurs—in all 2,000 men, equipped and armed, and ready to engage for three years, or longer, if required, who will be selected from the soldiers discharged at the time of the peace. We do not know whether our government will accept of these offers.

GERMANY.

In Saxony, which prides herself on being the cradle of the protestant religion, the Catholic clergy, it appears, prohibit intermarriages with protestants, unless they engage to educate their children in the Catholic religion; and the priests have even gone the length of declaring marriages celebrated by the protestant clergy, null and void, and the parties guilty of the mortal sin of adultery! The university of Leipzig has taken the alarm at the illegal interference of the Catholic clergy, and resolved to bring the subject under the cognizance of the diet.

PRUSSIA.

Real tragedy. Accounts from Magdeburg mention a singular suicide that has been committed there. M. Fabricius, director of the theatre, shot himself through the heart with a pistol, during the

representation of Schiller's Don Carlos. He chose the moment when the marquis Posa is killed on the stage by a shot through the gate of the prison.—He had taken upon himself to discharge the pistol, and fell according to the directions in the part of Posa, without uttering a syllable.

RUSSIA.

In the year 1818 there were born in the whole Russian empire, in the parishes of the Greek religion, 1,431,548 children, (67,158 fewer than in the year 1817). The number of deaths was 875,007, (being 46,446 more than in the year 1817). Among the deaths of the male sex there were 679 persons above 100 years of age; 219 above 105; 116 above 110; 66 above 125; 5 above 130; one attained the age of 140; and one even 145 years. The number of marriages was 333,399, being 3,670 fewer than in 1817.

EGYPT.

Cleopatra's needle. This celebrated monument of antiquity has been presented to the king of England by the pacha of Egypt. It is intended to be set up in Waterloo place, opposite Carlton palace. The weight of the column is about 200 tons, the diameter of the pedestal seven feet. This magnificent column was obtained through the influence of S. Briggs, Esq. the British resident at Grand Cairo, with the pacha of Egypt.

EAST INDIES.

It is stated that the cholera morbus has committed great ravages at Manila, and that the priests induced the people to believe that the complaint was owing to the strangers there; on which the miserable wretches, in the night, massacred upwards of thirty respectable persons. Among them one American named Wilson. The American consul escaped by secreting himself. They also killed a number of Chinese. We have a long account of this tragical event.

The British detached a large force from Bombay under Sir Charles Colville, against the *Emire of Sindh*, because—most probably, as their country had not been much cursed with the footsteps of Europeans, it was rich and the people happy. Subsequent accounts say, that, after five days hard fighting, the ravager gained a complete victory, and it was thought that the country might come under the protection of the British, by which we are always to understand that misery reigns.

The Dutch, after having been often defeated at Palembang, offered 10,000 dollars for the head of the sultan, the "legitimate sovereign." Surely this case will command the attention of the holy allies at Laybach!!!

SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

Illegitimacy. Since the death of Tamahama, king of the Sandwich Islands, there has been a desperate battle fought for the right of succession to the crown. It terminated in the dethronement of the young prince, son of the king; the queen mother reigns in his stead.

CUBA.

The Herculina, captain Gaza, (or Gantz,) arrived at Havana on the 13th ult. with three hundred and ninety slaves, from the coast of Africa. How many of these are for the Florida "market?"

HAYTI.

President Boyer is making powerful exertions to restore the public tranquility. Other chiefs of disorder have been seized and shot. The president has prorogued the house of representatives, in consequence of the necessity of his presence in the north.

SOUTH AMERICA.

It appears that lord Cochrane has not effected any thing decisive against Peru. Much complaint is made of the encouragement which he affords to American seamen to desert their ships. Captain Downes, of the Macedonian frigate, has been of important service in preventing abuses of this sort, as well as in assisting such masters of vessels as had their crews reduced from this cause. Another account says that Cochrane had behaved well in regard to some vessels on the Peruvian coast, though it was known that many of them were covering Spanish property.

By the arrival of a vessel at New York we have the following interesting details from South America—

Commodore Hardy had lately left Buenos Ayres in the *Creole* frigate, for Montevideo, whence he was to sail in the *Superb* 74, accompanied by the *Creole*, for the Pacific Ocean, in the latter part of January. The *Owen Glendower* frigate, capt. Spencer, sailed from Montevideo in December, for the Pacific. A French squadron, composed of a 74 and one or two frigates, went round the Cape some time before, which was assigned as a reason for com. Hardy's going. The British sloop of war *Slaney*, remained at Buenos Ayres to afford protection to the British commerce.

Most of the deputies elected by the province of Buenos Ayres for the congress to be held at Cordova in January, (in virtue of the treaty with Santa Fe, concluded in November,) had refused to go, alleging, as an excuse, the danger to which they were personally exposed from the caprice of the populace! It was not supposed that any thing effectual would be done in the congress, towards forming a general government.—Each province managed its own affairs in its own way. Paraguay still kept up her system of non-intercourse with the rest.—Artigas had claimed, some months before, an asylum with the governor of that province (Francia) for himself and a few followers, which was granted him in a generous and liberal manner. He had been completely beaten by the Portuguese, and lastly, by Ramirez, governor of Entre Rios, and it was generally supposed that his political career was at an end.

The governor of Buenos Ayres, Rodriguez, was absent in the interior, prosecuting a war against the Indians, who had become very troublesome, and caused great alarm.—They had lately committed some horrid excesses, plundering towns, carrying off women, &c. It was supposed that they were instigated by Carrera and other discontented anarchists.

The public tranquility of Buenos Ayres had not been disturbed since the bloody revolution of the beginning of October; but several persons had lately been arrested on suspicion of secretly conspiring against the government. It was reported that Ramirez, with a considerable force, was on his way towards Buenos Ayres, determined to arrange its internal affairs so as to meet the views of the provinces. The prospects for the future were far from flattering—the government paper was at an enormous discount—the value of property much reduced, and the cultivation of the country greatly neglected.

The last news from Chili was to the 5th of December. San Martin, with his army, was at Ancon on the 9th of November, a little north of Lima. He was to invest Lima by land, while lord Cochrane blockaded it by sea. The Spanish frigate *Esmeralda* was cut out of the harbor of Callao on the

night of the 5th Nov. in a gallant manner, by the boats of the Chilian squadron, commanded by lord Cochrane in person. It was reported that the American frigate *Macedonian*, and British frigate *Andromache*, were considerably injured by the fire from the batteries at the time. The crew of a boat that was sent on shore from the *Macedonian*, the morning after the action, were [partly] murdered by the populace of Callao, on suspicion that the frigate had assisted lord Cochrane in the capture of the *Esmeralda*. The city of Guayaquil revolutionized in favor of the Patriots on the 9th October, as soon as they had heard of San Martin's arrival in Peru.

It was reported at Buenos Ayres that a revolution had broken out in Chili, headed by the Carrera party, and that they had possession of Concepcion. These reports were however vague and contradictory.

The Spanish legation, sent out by the king after the establishment of the constitution, arrived at Buenos Ayres on the 4th Dec. and left it in a precipitate manner in the night of the 5th, without effecting any thing, the Buenos Ayrean government insisting, as a base of any negotiation, that they should acknowledge their independence.

A *pirate*, under a flag as of Artigas, lately committed some outrageous felonies on boarding the brig *Copernican*. It is time that these things were stopped. There were some ladies on board the *C.* who were plundered as meanly as the British plundered the poor French women when flying for their lives from the murderous blacks of St. Domingo, some years ago.

POSTSCRIPT.

☞ Since the preceding articles were arranged, an arrival at Boston furnishes us with London dates of the 19th of Feb. from which we gather the following interesting particulars.

GREAT BRITAIN. On the 12th of February, in the house of lords, lord Roselyn, in alluding to the affairs of Austria and Naples, said "that the conduct of the *holy alliance*," as it regarded the step they had taken with Naples, was not exceeded in the history of Bonaparte. That most extraordinary act of violence, he thought, might produce the most serious effects on the peace of Europe, and of the world." Earl Gray rose to express "his horror and detestation, at the blood thirsty and infamous conduct of the allied sovereigns."

Much debate took place on this subject. The earl of Liverpool, in his speech, said that the government did not intend to take any hostile steps—but his manner was so cautious as not to commit the ministry to any line of measures in relation to the designs of the *holy alliance* to put down the people of Naples.

The queen's case has occupied much of the attention of the house of commons. A proposition for an address to restore her name to the liturgy was negatived—178 for it, 298 against it. The annuity bill in her favor has passed. There was much warm sparring about reform. Lord Castlereagh said that "he was never disposed to support the principle of annual parliaments and universal suffrage," at which there was a great laugh. Sir J. Newport said, "it was true that the noble lord had in one part of his life voted for reform, and had never voted for it after he came into office."

A general discharge of workmen from all the dock-yards is spoken of; the decreased number at Portsmouth, it is supposed, will exceed fifteen hundred. The naval force to be kept up is 80 sail of the line, with a suitable proportion of frigates and sloops.

Stocks—Feb. 20. 3 per cent. consols 72 1/8 3/4.
Cotton—Liverpool, Feb. 22: Uplands 7 1/2 to 9 1/2;
 Orleans 8 1/2 to 11 1/2; Tennessees 7 to 8 1/2. The prices
 are declining, though the demand seems steady.

SPAIN. On the 4th, 5th and 6th of Feb. Madrid
 appears to have been in a very disordered state.
 The people were in a great ferment—the king was
 personally insulted, and there was an affray between
 his body guards and the populace, in which some
 lives were lost. The dismissal of these guards
 had been insisted upon, and the requisition was
 complied with. The municipality had declared the
 person of the king "sacred and inviolable."

*Proclamation of the municipality of Madrid, ad-
 dressed to the people*—"Citizens of the heroic city of
 Madrid—Nothing can be done amidst agitation.
 The laws have no force but in tranquility. Your
 complaints are just, and will not fail to be attended
 to. Does the municipality deserve your confidence?
 Yes, for it is your work. Be, therefore, without
 anxiety. You wish the constitution; it is that which
 all good citizens wish, in spite of the factious. The
 constitution speaks order, submission to the laws,
 and confidence in authority. The magistrates of
 the capital of Spain watch and labor for your wel-
 fare. Blame them if they do not fulfil the hopes
 you have conceived; but wait, and watch their con-
 duct. The municipality will never belie itself. It
 swears it to you by the constitution, which it will
 maintain until death.

(Signed) *Francisco Ferdinand de Ibara.*

PORTUGAL. The cortes are proceeding quietly.
 They have elected a regency of five of their own
 members, and appointed the various ministers of
 the interior, finances, war, foreign affairs and ma-
 rine. The regency is to govern in the name of the
 king; and if he or any of the royal family should
 return, they must agree to support the constitution.

OF AUSTRIA AND NAPLES. On the 28th and 29th of
 Jan. 40,000 Austrians crossed the Po to advance
 upon Naples in three divisions. In case of resist-
 ance, they are to be immediately followed by 80,000
 men—soldiers of the "holy alliance!" A Laybach
 article of Feb. 2, says—"his majesty, the king of
 Naples has addressed a proclamation to the inhabi-
 tants of the Two Sicilies, in which he orders the im-
 mediate dissolution of the parliament. He also calls
 on them to receive the Austrians as friends, and
 promises, on his return, to give them a constitu-
 tion."

The intended invasion of Naples appears to be
 fully relied upon as certain. The Austrian flotilla
 in the Adriatic, is to co-operate with the army.
 Advices of these movements have been sent from
 Laybach to Naples.

It is stated on the receipt of despatches, that the
 Austrian minister at London, on the 17th of Feb.
 had an immediate audience with lord Castlereagh.

A Liverpool paper of Feb. 22, says—Advices,
 dated the 30th ult. were received on Saturday last
 from Naples. The sittings of the parliament were
 to close on the following day, but the prorogation,
 which was to be made by the prince regent in per-
 son, was not expected to be for a longer period
 than to the middle of March. Meantime the depu-
 ties would all remain in Naples, to assist by their
 counsel, should any emergency occur to place the
 safety or the tranquility of the country in danger.
 Intense anxiety existed in all ranks of the commu-
 nity on the deliberation at Laybach.

Naples, Jan 31.—The official journal gives the
 following account of a letter from the king:—

"The king enters largely into a detail of the ex-
 treme kindness of his reception by the emperors.
 His majesty adds, that he has nothing of interest to
 communicate as to political affairs, but that the re-
 union of the Italian princes leaves room to hope,
 with the Divine assistance, for the adoption of a
 better system in the affairs of Italy, and confirma-
 tion of the tranquility of Europe."

General Pepe, on the 29th, under the title of the
 order of the day, congratulates the national guard,
 both horse and foot:

"If the chances of war," says he, "should lead
 the enemy into your neighborhood, remember that
 the Neapolitans have more than once defended their
 fine country, and that Saragossa, which does not
 contain the tythe of the population of Naples, re-
 sisted for a long period the attacks of two power-
 ful French armies."

Sicily still refuses to send deputies to the parlia-
 ment. A smothered dissatisfaction prevails in this
 island.

CHRONICLE.

The U. S. ship *Hornet* has sailed for Havana,
 and to proceed to Pensacola, carrying out des-
 patches and persons appertaining to the cession of
 the Florida.

The Florida commissioners.—*Hugh Lawson White*,
 of Tennessee, *William King*, of Maine, and *John W.*
Green, of Virginia, are appointed commissioners
 under the 11th article of the treaty of amity, settle-
 ment and limits, between the United States and
 Spain, concluded at Washington, 22d Feb. 1819.

The mail. There was an attempt to rob the mail
 from Philadelphia to Baltimore, on Wednesday
 night between 9 and 10 o'clock, near Bush. The
 driver was fired at, and the ball went through the
 cover of his waggon. He designed to have return-
 ed the shot, but his pistol would not go off—and
 he drove on without further interruption. Some
 other fellows are resolved to be hung—that seems
 nearly certain. Mail robberies have been committed
 at Richmond, Va. by a slave who was accustomed to
 perform certain menial services in the office. The
 practice of employing blacks is to be discontinued.

The man being a slave, and no evidence against
 him, except his own confession, has been discharg-
 ed.

"*Affair of Lagaudette.*" We noticed in our last
 a horrible murder committed at Norfolk. The de-
 ceased was named Lagaudette—the supposed mur-
 derers Manuel Philip Garcia and J. Garcia Castil-
 lano. The former has made a confession. He says
 that the blow was struck while he was asleep by
 the latter, &c. but he seems to have had some
 share in the matter. The quarrel is given as con-
 cerning a girl, that Lagaudette was paying some
 attentions to.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
 Washington, March 31, 1821.

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may con-
 cern, that a communication has been received at
 this department, from the baron Hyde de Neuville,
 envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary
 from France, that all extraordinary duties upon
 vessels of the United States, imposed by the ordi-
 nance of his most christian majesty on the 26 of Ju-
 ly last, will be remitted, and all obligations given
 for the payment of such duties, will be cancelled
 for all vessels of the United States which entered
 the ports of France before the 12th of Dec. last.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

NEW SERIES. No. 7—VOL. VIII.] BALTIMORE, APRIL 14, 1821. [No. 7—VOL. XX. WHOLE No. 501

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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

During the next week, every subscriber to the REGISTER who has neglected his payments, will be notified of the amount due and requested to remit it, at the risk, and, if he pleases, even at the cost, too, of the editor by mail; except such subscribers as reside at a few places where personal applications will be made to them by our friends; and the latter will be earnestly entreated to urge a settlement of the accounts which have been sent to them.

It is always with sincere regret that we say any thing about money matters in this paper, unless simply to notify our readers of the expiration of the editorial year; but the business of collecting our dues has been so much neglected, or rather procrastinated, from a knowledge of the state of the times, that *self-defence* directly demands an attention to it.

The distinguished support given to this publication, and the promptitude which many exhibit in always keeping their accounts in advance, merits and receives the unfeigned gratitude of the editor. It is to these that he was indebted for preservation from predicted "ruin," when he had the temerity to assail the swindling paper-system—and it is only the continuance of such conduct that can cause this paper to maintain its present standing and activity. Though a man may be as poor as Lazarus, he can possess an independent soul; but the opportunity to manifest it may be lost, in the more important consideration of the ways and means to obtain a support for the body.

So long as the editor owns a press, it shall be kept free from passion and party—it never shall be knowingly used for the purpose of exalting one man or set of men, or for depressing another, or for the promotion of any local or sectional interest whatsoever—it shall never be encumbered by the *advisements* of bashaw-like persons on any subject, and the truth shall be told, when it is needful to speak it: but its life and spirit must flag under pecuniary difficulties, and especially so when it is not rightful or reasonable that such difficulties should exist—and he trusts that his intelligent and thinking readers, whom it concerns, will take this matter into their consideration—and do unto the editor as they would be done unto to. A small simultaneous effort in these, would render a greater service than any individual, not acquainted with the nature of our situation, can apprehend.

Population—1820. The late census gives to the state of Pennsylvania an aggregate population of 1,046,844. Our estimate in 1816, was that the amount would be 1,080,121: over-calculated 33,277. Pretty well for a guess!

In 1810 the population of Pennsylvania was \$10,091—gain 236,753, at the rate of about 29 per cent. in ten years.

KENTUCKY. The exact amount of the population of this state is now given at 564,317, nearly 1,000 more than before reported: Of these 2,759 are free people of color and 126,732 slaves—a greater number than we had anticipated. The persons engaged in agriculture are returned at 132,161; in manufactures 11,779; in commerce 1,617.

VOL. XX.—7.

THE MAILS. It is always disagreeable to complain when we cannot fix the seat of the thing that vexes us; and much less prescribe a remedy. It seems to us, however, as if irregularities in the mails through remote parts of our country, were *periodical*—sometimes for a month, perhaps, we do not hear of a failure of our paper, and then complaints come tumbling in by dozens for two or three months following, to our great loss and detriment; for our subscribers, worn out and disgusted, withdraw their subscriptions. It is not a pleasant thing for a gentleman to send a messenger ten or twelve miles to a post office, for the special purpose of getting his letters and papers, to be told, after all this trouble, that the mail has not arrived for two or three weeks, as the case may be: and this often happens.

We have now a letter from a very respectable gentleman, who, for the convenience of his neighbors, holds the commission of deputy postmaster at a village in the western parts of North Carolina. He notifies us, that the two subscribers which we had at his office reluctantly decline their subscriptions to the Register, because the "post riders, instead of arriving weekly, according to contract, make their appearance there in two, three, and once in six weeks, as suits their fancy." These things ought to be made known to the postmaster general promptly—and if, after a knowledge of them, they are suffered to exist, they should be proclaimed to the public. There is a great deal of dirty work going on, and it becomes every honest man to lend his aid to stop it. "The era of good feelings" is doing more harm to our country than the old contending parties ever produced. "Vigilance is the condition" that best keeps people to the performance of their duty. We believe that the postmaster general, if advised of these things, will do the utmost that is in his power to prevent them, and for this purpose we have sent him the letter just above referred to.

THE U. S. LOAN of four millions, bearing an interest of 5 per cent. has been taken by the bank of the United States at 5 per cent. premium.

THE AGRICULTURAL INTEREST. In our last paper we mentioned, that flour, if manufactured 100 miles from Baltimore, and to be transported by land carriage to that market, was not worth any thing more than the freight and charges. The farmers in the western country, as to their surplus of bread stuffs, are equally in a state of suffering. It was not long since that we heard of a person, in a fit of desperation, destroying his boat load of flour at New-Orleans. We have a letter before us from a gentleman in Ohio, who thus details an adventure to that city: Last summer he sent a boat, laden with nearly 400 bbls of flour and some of whiskey, to New-Orleans—the former remained unsold until it became sour, and, when the sales were made, it was ascertained that the whole product of the cargo was three hundred and nine dollars, not yet received—but out of which, when received, the owner has to pay for the boat, and "the things that were necessary about it,"—so it appears probable, that if he had burnt his flour on the banks of the Ohio, instead of sending it to New-Orleans, he might

have saved money! This gentleman, we are sorry to say, feels the necessity of a *home market*, and we trust will assist us in endeavoring to convince others that it is indispensable to national prosperity. He has some shrewd remarks about bankers that do not pay their debts, shavers "and other villains"—and "thanks God" that he never had a hand in getting up any of them, though he has suffered much from their effects—as every honest man has done.

FLORIDA. Among the petitions presented to congress during the late session, was one from the convention in Alabama that assembled to form a constitution and state government, from which the following is an extract—

"That nature seems to have connected the state of Alabama and that part of Florida which lies along its southern boundary by the strongest ties of common interest. In this part of Florida is situated the seaport which must probably become the emporium of the commerce of at least all that portion of the state which lies south of the chain of mountains dividing the waters of the Tennessee river from those of Mobile bay. The nature of the soil and climate of that part of the state of Alabama, which lies contiguous to Florida, affords reasonable ground to calculate that it will soon contain a numerous and wealthy population, whose wants and industry will require and employ an extensive and valuable trade with other parts of the world. The rivers which afford the most easy and direct route for this trade all discharge themselves into the ocean thro' this part of Florida. This portion of country, consisting of a slip of sea-coast, whose mean breadth does not exceed fifty miles, intervenes between the ocean and the state of Alabama for fully two-thirds of its extent from east to west. This part of Florida is, by all accounts, represented to be almost throughout of a very barren soil, and to afford scarcely any resource for the support of a population, except from the profits of commerce at a few points advantageously situated for that purpose; while it is, by its position and nature, intimately connected with the state of Alabama. It seems, by the same circumstances, to be distinctly separated from any other portion of country. The territory of East Florida appears, of itself, sufficiently extensive to form a state. The settlements of East and West Florida, separated from each other, (as they must probably always be,) by a long and narrow line of desert, or very thinly inhabited country, can scarcely ever be united, to their mutual convenience and satisfaction, for the purpose of common government and defence, or for any of the objects of the political association of a state."

The memorialists proceed to state that they had learned that the Floridas were ceded, at which, after expressing themselves to be highly gratified, they respectfully asked that all that part of the ceded territory which lies west of the Appalachicola river might be annexed to the state of Alabama. They urge the importance of closely uniting the people of the state with those of Pensacola, and dwell upon the inconveniences that might exist if they should be governed by different laws.

Any person who will look at the map will readily believe that the prayer of the memorialists is not only reasonable but also expedient; and the probability is, when things are settled down, that the country in question will be added to Alabama—which will render the Florida acquisition more compact and casier to be managed, and add exceedingly to the importance of the state of Alabama without any apparent disadvantage in other respects.

It is stated that the president of the United States has fixed the salary of the governor of Florida at 5000 dollars per annum, for the time being—the same amount as was paid to the governor of Louisiana, when similarly situated. We heartily wish that gen. Jackson was already installed and at his post. He would prevent an immense quantity of smuggling, slave trading and other vile businesses from being carried on. It is also to be wished that several small armed vessels were appointed to cruise along the coast. After a territorial government has been a short time in operation, under the charge of a man like Jackson, the necessity of such a sharp look out will be lessened.

A COMPLIMENT FROM IRELAND. The "Irishman," a newspaper, noticing the election of a governor in one of the United States, remarks—

"The voting by ballot is the grand secret by which bad and corrupt governments can be easily and speedily controlled: it is also the important secret by which revolution may be prevented, and the public feeling gratified, without struggle or convulsion. This, with the mighty auxiliary of a *free press*," may set at defiance all the acts of the most insidious and corrupt government; with such means in the power of the people, ministers like ours would cease to laugh at the pretensions of a suffering people, or to reply to their supplications with the bayonet or the gallows. We would not see a secret influence stronger than the throne itself, exposing the latter to the contempt of the people, and perpetuating their own ascendancy by the degradation of their sovereign. America, as long as her free spirit can preserve the valuable institutions she now enjoys, may always flatter herself with being the most powerful and the happiest nation of the universe—powerful in her integrity, and happy in the consciousness of her independence."

THE SINKING FUND. In reviewing our documents, we find a report of the commissioners of the sinking fund, which was read and ordered to lie on the table of the house of representatives, on the 7th of February last. We did not expect to receive much satisfaction in this report—"blessed are they who expect nothing!" yet we were induced to look it over, just to see how its results tallied with the financial calculations of the secretary of the treasury and the committee of ways and means.

In his annual report of 19th December, 1819, the secretary says, (speaking of the business of the year 1820), "after paying the interest and reimbursement of the public debt, and redeeming the remainder of the Louisiana stock, about \$2,500,000 of the sinking fund will remain without application, if the price of the stocks should continue above the prices at which the commissioners of the sinking fund are authorized to purchase"—that is, at par for the 6 per cents. &c. And the committee of ways and means, in their report which was read on the 14th of April, 1820, have the following statement as to the sinking fund for that year:

Annual appropriation,	10,000,000	
Payable by the treasury thereout—		
Residue of the Louisiana stock, redeemable this year,	2,310,463 77	
Six per cent. stock	80,000 00	
Reimbursement of the deferred stock	803,196 94	
Interest on the funded debt payable this year,	4,911,843 00	
		7,711,863 71

Leaving a balance which may be applied to satisfy part of the deficit [of the year] *Dolls.* 2,288,497 29

* Where is the press "free?" En. REG.
* Vol. XVII, 262. † Vol. XVIII, 141.

The reader will please to remark that in both of these quotations, the "remainder" or "residue" of the Louisiana stock is spoken of; and again, the secretary, in his report of 1st Dec. 1820, speaks of the above sum as given in the report of the committee, as the "residue" of that stock—from which it appeared evident that that item contained the whole balance due on account of the purchase of Louisiana, and that it was estimated to be totally redeemed or reimbursed in 1820.

The report of the commissioners of the sinking fund above referred to, has the following statement "of the application in 1820 of the funds provided for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt," signed "Joseph Nourse, register," and dated Feb. 1, 1821. [We shall abbreviate the specifications of the items for convenience sake, but carefully retain their several amounts.]

<i>On account of the principal.</i>	
Deferred stock	603,196 94
Treasury notes	100,000 00
Stock purchased	86 75
Redemption of Louisiana stock	(a) 1,785,662 04
Certain parts of domestic debt	124 08
Mississippi funds	1,180,468 33
To replace stocks, &c.	1,078 43
	3,841,186 56
<i>On account of the interest.</i>	
On domestic debt	4,815,473 83
Louisiana stock, (domesticated)	180,444 17
Treasury notes	5,444 57
Louisiana stock held in Europe	83,625 00
	5,924,787 57
	Dollars, 8,565,974 13

(a) Amount of claims to be applied for 31st Dec. 1819 1,646,117 42
Residue payable 31st Oct. 1820 2,216,462 77

Payments in 1820, as above 3,862,580 19
1,785,662 04

Claims to be applied for 1st Jan. 1821 *Dolls.* 3,076,918 15

From the preceding it appears, that the amount of principal that was payable on the Louisiana stock, and all which should have been redeemed in 1820, was 3,862,580 19, instead of 2,216,462 77, as theretofore stated;—that we yet owe 2,076,918 15 on account of the principal of that stock, for which, because he was not pressed for the payment, the secretary in the supplement to his last treasury report, compliments the holders for their "forbearance;" and that, if the debts had been paid as it was estimated that they would be paid, as well by the secretary in his report of 1819, and in the report of the committee of ways and means on the service of the year 1820, there would not have been any surplus of the sinking fund in that year, though estimated by one at 2,500,000 and by the other at the precise amount of \$2,288,497 29.

I am not certain that I understand these things, but humbly think that, from the attention which I have paid to such matters, I ought to be able to understand them—that every man of ordinary intelligence should be able to comprehend any statement issued by his government; for all such statements are presumed to be for the public information. But I most heartily wish that the Louisiana debt was out of the way, by some means or other; it is presented to us in so many shapes that we cannot tell what it is—like an evil spirit condemned to wander a-while on the earth, it eludes the grasp, and seems to throw every thing into confusion. We might say to it, "alas, poor ghost!" except that we know there is too much reality in it.

REPRESENTATION. One would think that in this enlightened day, and particularly in the United States, after so long an application of the representative principle of the management of the national concerns, there could not be much difference among

us as to the manner in which it should operate. The common sense of every liberal minded republican leads to one general result; yet the practice, in many cases, laughs common sense to scorn and tramples under foot the most precious gift of God, in the right of self-government. What hypocrites are we, to censure and rail at England, for her manner of electing members of the house of commons, while several of our states have their legislative power constituted on the same principle, and which, in time, may become the same in practice, by changes in the state of population, without changes in their political constitutions! *Old Sarum*, which now has not one resident elector, though it sends two members to parliament, once was a place of some consequence—it has gone to decay; a single house remains to point the spot whereon the barrough stands! Thus also, certain counties that I could name, in some parts of the United States, are passing to decay—large tracts of country that were cultivated a century ago, are now covered with new growths of stunted timber, the haunt of the deer and other timid animals of the forest. The people have mostly departed for new and better lands—yet the power of representation remains; and it may easily happen, if this course of things is continued, that one freeholder may possess the soil of several counties, and, like an English lord, elect 4, 6, 8 or 10 of his creatures to a state legislature, to make laws for freemen.

Three or four of the old states are governed on this outrageous plan—Maryland and Virginia, and especially the latter, stand conspicuous for such violations of every thing that is honest, every thing that is just. In *Maryland*, the nice balance of political parties (according to the present manner in which power is derived), and the dirty struggles between the *ins* and *outs*, seems to swallow up the reason of the matter, and prevent a reformation which every man admits ought to take place: the sense of honor and a love of justice is sacrificed to a possession of party-power—to put into or put out of office a few insignificant individuals;—for this (say what any one can) is the real amount of the present political contests in Maryland: neither party is disposed fairly to bring about a representation of the people, or even a representation of property—a representation of any thing else than certain districts of country, no matter whether inhabited by men or opossums. Some, no doubt, will be angry with these rude expressions, but "the mischief is" that they are true; that both parties have had the power and yet suffered the outrage to exist unregarded. In *Virginia*, though the principle is the same, the result is much more objectionable than it is in Maryland, on account of the greater changes that have taken place in the relative population and wealth of counties; and so it now is, that one man in certain of the counties, has as much weight in representation as twenty or thirty, in another; and so also in regard to wealth and extent:—for every rule that can be regarded as partaking of a solvent character, is given up to the "Old Sarum"—principle—or, in other words, "once a captain always a captain." The thing was started wrong; and it seems as if the people of Virginia thought there was a merit in continuing in the wrong! Yet they have taken a lead in our political affairs, are the most strenuous supporters of state rights, and seem most to regard the sovereignty of the people! I do not say these things disrespectfully; on most occasions, my politics have sided with those of Virginia—I have admired and almost revered many of her great men,—but reformation

at home is the best evidence of a love for the principles which we contend for *abroad*, and he who cannot manage his own household is not the fittest person in the world to take care of the concerns of others. She has not even the paltry excuse that is urged in Maryland for the continuance of those absurd parts of her constitution which we reprehend, and which is productive of such enormous injuries to the state. There is nothing that can be urged in favor of perseverance in a practice so insulting to the dignity of human nature—a practice as intollerant as any of the acts passed by the parliament of Great Britain, which united America resisted—'taxation without representation,' which should be resisted by every honorable man.

But Maryland and Virginia, though they agree in principle as to the formation of their legislative and executive authorities, are on the opposite extremes as to the way in which that principle shall be brought into action. In the former, every man may vote who has, (*or says that he has*) resided in the state or county such a length of time, if a citizen; and, as in Baltimore, where the places for voting are adjacent, he may vote half a dozen times or more (if he is determined to carry his point), as many have done; for we have nothing that partakes of even the character of a register of voters—not any thing to serve as a check upon the unprincipled: and he who can gain the most of such to his side has the best chance of being elected, when a brisk opposition exists and the passions are excited. On the other hand, none but *freeholders* vote in Virginia, and none but freeholders ought to fight or pay taxes.* But, be the requisition to possess the right of suffrage what it may, it should be so guarded that it cannot be abused—and the voter, in one county or district, ought to have the same influence as a voter in another. And even if a regard to population is waived, and respect is had to wealth only,—the counties should be represented according to the several amounts which they pay into the state treasury, either by direct or indirect taxation. "Equality is equity, conformity is justice."—and there *cannot* be either equity or justice, when neither population or wealth, severally or jointly, are regarded in a delegation of the power to make laws. All laws so made are repugnant to all the principles that appertain to the rights of man.

Such I take to be the doctrines of the "old school" of republicanism; so self-evidently correct, that, though some may not be pleased with them, none will venture at a refutation of them. They are not even disputed in the British parliament—yet "*but*" and "*but*" and "*but*" prevents their adoption. The free states of America should kick all such "*but*s" to the dogs. We have no kings to uphold, and shall not endanger "*the throne*" by acting *honestly!* "TRUTH IS—TRUTH!"—and is best understood when it is spoken plainly. If the practice which I have reprobated will hold good, it cannot have a limit—"if it will go an inch it will go a mile,"—if a man, in one county, ought to have the

*It is my deliberate opinion, that that man is a *slave* who performs military duty or pays taxes for the support of a government in which his voice is not heard. An adherence to this doctrine caused the American revolution. The congress of '76 were right or they were wrong. The declaration of independence has been called a "wicked thing," but I never yet have thought that it was so, nor do I think that I ever shall—so I may be a "rebel" to the end of my life.

weight of thirty in another, one in a third might as well have the weight of *all* the men in a fourth, and so on until *all* the people, save *one*, should arrive at the *blessed* estate of Russian peasants; that one being the autocrat of millions of others, all of whom might be as good and probably better men than the one, impiously claiming a *divine right* to do *wrong things*.

All the new states we believe (as well as many of the old ones) have provided against the prevalence of this *despotism*, by having a regard to the natural equation of power in a free state, which is the population—and they prosper by it; for they are drawing into them the physical force of the nation; and will possess its wealth in due season.

In this respect as well as in others, the census just taken, when its result is known, will teach us a useful lesson.

We were led again to this subject by noticing a warm discussion that is going on in Massachusetts, as to the adoption of the lately proposed amendments to the constitution, in regard to the election of members of the senate. The scale adopted by the convention is called "absolutely arbitrary, and strictly conformable to no principle whatever," and so it seems that it is. The design appears to have been to settle the apportionment of the members of this branch of the legislature according to property "liable to be taxed," not such as *is* taxed, and without regard to population: and hence it appears that Suffolk county [or Boston] according to population would have *three* senators, according to property liable to be taxed "*nine*"—but the number is fixed at *six*: a queer sort of a "compromise," being neither one thing nor another. But even as it is, it is apparent that one man in Suffolk has from 1 and 4-5ths to 3 and 1-3d the power of another man in the rest of the counties of the state! It is an oddity to come out at this day. The amendments however, are not yet ratified, and we hope that they will not be. It is bad enough to bear with old absurdities, but the height of folly create new ones†

†The emperor of Austria's ideas about old things—such even as causing horses to draw the plough with their tails, because that was the old way, as I have heard it said that it was, in Ireland!—are happily given to us in the following article from a late London paper. The people of Maryland and Virginia will laugh at "his imperial majesty's" notions—but before they laugh let them *look at home*, and "take the beam out of their own eye."

London, Feb. 15. We have received Paris papers of Monday last, but they remove in no respect the uncertainty which still prevails respecting the advance of the Austrian army in Italy.—Some extracts of private letters will be found under the head of Paris papers; one of which from Laybach, contains a singular specimen of the sentiments, political and social, which are entertained and avowed by the emperor of Austria. His majesty it seems, was waited on by the professors of the Lyceum, or college of Laybach, but instead of commending their advancement in literature, or observing upon the happy influence which the promotion and extension of learning must exercise upon the well being of society, this enlightened monarch referred them to "the times that are gone" for examples to regulate their conduct. He cautions them against embracing any ideas that bear the mark of novelty, and that are not sanctioned by the venerable rust of antiquity. "Stick to what is old," says this wise emperor, "whatever

We most earnestly wish that the state of Virginia would give us some practical proofs of that republican spirit and vigilance that she so much boasts of. She has many old and pernicious habits to retire from. The weight of population and wealth in this state, has completely shifted its ground since her constitution was formed; and the right of suffrage is every day becoming less and less equal even among those who may exercise it, much more so as to those who ought to possess it. We have all been indebted to her for the many great men and wise counsels which she has given to the nation—but this blot upon her has always reduced her in the public estimation, as well as materially retarded her advances to population and power. Free white laborers will not locate themselves willingly where they are not deemed to be citizens; and it is in these, and out of these, that there is strength and the means of bringing it into action: yes—and perhaps the body of useful common sense, which is better than fine speeches, elegant essays or able reports. A person who once made a dashing speech in the British parliament, was completely put down by the remark of an opponent—who simply stated, that what that man had said he would do.

OUR OWN FAMILY. "He that does not provide for his own family is worse than an infidel." The truth of this saying comes directly to the senses, and he must be a bad member of society, indeed, who does not feel and acknowledge it.

While our country is inundated with societies, based on the best affections of the heart and aiming at the most sublime results to do good to foreigners—to send out missions to the East Indies,* to dis-

seminate the scriptures in the South-sea islands, &c.—when we are infested with wretches playing on our charity for the relief of christian slaves in Algiers, to repair damages occasioned by an overflowing of the Rhine,† and build churches, for what I know, on the eternally snow-capt summit of Caucasus, &c.—while we feel ready to give money to relieve the distresses of those lately burnt out in the moon, by the bursting of a volcano recently discovered therein, provided a good story could be told us as how the news of such distress could be received here, and as how the offerings of our credulity [the gifts of lunarians to the Lunarians] were to be transmitted there,—the following brief account of the progress of improvement among the Cherokee Indians, must afford great pleasure to the really charitable heart. It is not the business of these worthy people, who have taken up their abode in the wilderness, to "spy out the nakedness of the land" and point the path by which the destroyer shall advance on his prey: but, influenced by the spirit of truth, they TEACH the gospel instead of preaching it, and exhibit its benefits in a harmless life devoted to good works—inviting the poor Indian to civilization, as the only means of preserving his race from annihilation, and of preparing him for an adoption into the great American family, on an equal footing with his white brethren, in due season. These excellent people are quietly proceeding in their work; content in their honest endeavors and regardless of fame; and appear to have "began their business at the right end." Their schools have long been highly spoken of, and the proof of the advantages of them is in the fact, that the Cherokees (resident east of the Mississippi) are remarkable for civil improvement and domestic virtue.

is old is good, so our ancestors found it, and why should not we?" He further assured them, that with learning they had no concern whatever; for, exclaimed this monarch, "I want not learned men, I want only good subjects." In fine, he concluded his gracious address to these instructors of youth, that if he found any of them presuming to entertain a novel opinion, he should certainly send him packing. We entreat the particular attention of our readers to this precious *morceau*—it will throw a light clear and satisfactory upon the pretensions of this emperor and his allies to control the destinies of many millions of their fellow-creatures, not only among their subjects, but among people whom Providence had in its mercy preserved from such rulers.

*The bible is too often used in the East Indies as the precursor of the sword. It has more or less been the practice of all the nations who have had much to do with the desolation of India, to send out priests as spies—the word of life on their lips and the dagger concealed in their bosoms! I recollect to have seen a letter from some canting scoundrel, who, after relating the kind manner in which he had been treated by the Indians, how attentively they listened to his discourses, &c. concluded with a description of the riches of the country, saying it furnished "a fine field for his majesty's arms!"—that is, his Britanic majesty's. The British in India have been the immediate cause of the death of not less than fifty millions of the human race in fifty years, and a sense of this destruction probably led to the determination of one of the native princes, as thus given in a Calcutta paper of the 14th of July last—

†The missionaries at Ragoon, repaired to the capital on the accession of the present monarch, in

order to congratulate him and solicit his protection; when he returned for answer that they might freely profess their own religion within his territories and preach as they pleased; but if any Birman quitted the religion of the country to join them, he would decapitate the apostates."

‡In the 19th, or last volume of the REGISTER, page 210, we inserted a notice from the mayor of Philadelphia, of the discovery of a nest of wretches who, under pretence of redeeming captives in Algiers, building churches, &c. were swindling the people out of their money, as charitable gifts for such purposes. They were well furnished with various documents of their own manufacture. One of this nest, or at least a fellow engaged in the same business, has been caught in Indiana. He had a great variety of documents in blank, to fill up at his discretion, as he chose to assume a new character, and about three thousand dollars in good money! He was permitted to pass after destroying his documents and papers, and compelling him to return the money which he had collected in the neighborhood.

destructive trade with the Indians, to supply them with rum in exchange for their skins and lands—to keep them in the hunter-state, though that evidently leads to their utter extinction—if in the vicinity of settlements of white people: but we want something, one solitary fact to point at, that will “tell well in history,” and shew the sincerity of our endeavors to do good to this injured people. Their habits and manners, it must be admitted, renders the task exceedingly difficult—they cannot brook dictation or restraint, and must be delicately dealt with. Long accustomed to regard white men as intruders upon them, and generally subjected to additional sufferings and privations as our settlements extend,—oftentimes cheated and basely deceived, it is difficult for them to apprehend that any person really comes among them disinterestedly, for their good: and this is not to be wondered at, seeing that we find so few persons among ourselves that are truly capable of giving up their private interests to a performance of the virtues. Self-interest is our leading star, and even on the very brink of the grave, we see that many are grasping at the goods of this world. Those then, who are permitted to reside among the Indians with a view to their improvement, should be of humble spirits, patient and forbearing—*working* persons, as farmers, smiths, carpenters, &c. thus making themselves useful and productive; not consumers of the scanty supplies of the inhabitants of the woods. † The axe and the plough, the hammer and the saw,

† The famous Seneca chief, *Red Jacket*, lately sent a letter, or talk, to governor Clinton, of New-York, complaining of many trespasses upon the Indians. Among other things he says—

“Our great father, the president, has recommended to our young men to be industrious, to plough and to sow. This we have done, and we are thankful for the advice, and for the means he has afforded us of carrying it into effect.—We are happier in consequence of it. But another thing recommended to us, has created great confusion among us, and is making us a quarrelsome and divided people; and that is the introduction of preachers into our nation. These black coats contrive to get the consent of some of the Indians to preach among us: and whenever this is the case, confusion and disorder are sure to follow; and the encroachments of the whites upon our lands, are the invariable consequence. The governor must not think hard of me speaking thus of the preachers. I have observed their progress, and when I look back to see what has taken place of old, I perceive that whenever they came among the Indians, they were the forerunners of their dispersion, that they always excited enmities and quarrels among them; that they introduced the white people on their lands, by whom they were robbed and plundered of their property; and that the Indians were sure to dwindle and decrease, and be driven back, in proportion to the number of preachers that came among them.

“Each nation has its own customs, and its own religion. The Indians have theirs, given to them by the Great Spirit, under which they were happy.—It was not intended that they should embrace the religion of the whites, and be destroyed by the attempt to make them think differently on that subject, from their fathers.

“It is true, these preachers have got the consent of some of the chiefs, to stay and to preach among us; but I and my friends know this to be wrong, and that they ought to be removed. Besides, we have

should precede preaching, and, in handling these the means of comfort which the Great Spirit affords, will be better illustrated to the Indians, than by the most learned dissertations on texts of scripture. Some attempts have been made in this way by the Quakers, and at Wapakanetta and other places, which have measurably succeeded, though much interrupted by intruding whites, who lead the Indians astray. The establishment of schools of the highest importance—not schools to learn reading and writing only, but to lead the boys to a love of farming, smithing, &c. and the girls to spinning, knitting, sewing, &c. which we understand is the practice at Wapakanetta, Brainard, &c. If a regard for these things can be established in their minds, and they once feel the advantages that result from a practice of them, all else that is needful will naturally follow.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, one of the mission family at Brainard, in the Cherokee nation, to his friend in the city of New London, dated January 18, 1821.

“Our school continues to prosper—we have between eighty and ninety fine children—they are improving as fast as could be expected—there is an increasing desire among the natives to have their children educated—the nation is rapidly increasing in civilization—at their last council they divided their country into eight districts, appointed circuit judges, sheriffs, constables and justices, and laid a tax on the people to build a court house in each district. They begin to pay very considerable attention to cultivating their land—there are many good persons among them.

It no longer remains a doubt whether the Indians of America can be civilized—the Cherokees have gone too far in the pleasant path of civilization to return to the rough and unbeaten track of savage life.”

CONGRESSIONAL APPLICANTS FOR OFFICE. The general understanding, and “what every body says must be true,” that upwards of sixty members of congress were on their knees before the president of the United States, humbly beseeching and devoutly praying that he would be graciously pleased to give some snug comfortable office to each of them, in which they might enjoy the “blushing honors” that they had so fairly earned in the national legislature, has drawn forth the following well-merited satire from the editor of the Baltimore “Morning Chronicle,” in the shape of a memorial which the “honorable gentlemen” might have presented to the president—and, taking the hint, we have added a petition of our own, though we hardly expect that Mr. Monroe will grant our request!

The memorial of the subscribers, members of the late congress of the United States to the president—

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH—

That the subscribers anxious to participate in the bounty of the executive, having a longing after public honors, but much more for public emoluments, undertook the trade of patriotism for that

been threatened by Mr. Hyde, who came among us as school-master, and a teacher of our children, but has now become a black coat, and refuses to them any more, that unless we listen to his preaching, and become christians, we will be turned off our lands, and not allowed to plague us any more; we shall never be at peace while he is among us.

“We are afraid too, that these preachers, by and by, will become poor, and force us to pay them for living among us.”

purpose; that they used every art commonly employed by patriots, made stately and magnificent promises to their constituents, represented the embarrassed state of the country, the decline of commerce, the languishing situation of agriculture, &c. and promised their fellow citizens full and ample redress if they were only elected to represent them in the grand councils of the nation; that their constituents were weak enough to believe in the sincerity of their protestations, and did, accordingly, elect your petitioners their representatives. Now, your petitioners would further state, that they know no other way of attracting executive notice or regard, than by thus tampering with the honest credulity of their fellow citizens. Thus far they have successfully accomplished the object of their patriotic exertions:

They beg leave further to state, that if they are not considered at this time as objects of executive mercy, they are ruined—utterly ruined and undone. They cannot return to their constituents, for them they have betrayed; they will then be compelled to bear the reproaches of men, whom they have so grossly deceived, that they should lose all hopes of another election—they would suffer all the mortification of having labored so long in the drudgery of patriotism, and, will be rewarded by the frown of contempt for their patriotic exertions. Your excellency knows, very well, that they have done, as legislators, nothing but to forfeit that confidence which has been so liberally imparted. Abandoned by their constituents, fast sinking into their native obscurity; deprived of all hope of rising again in public estimation, made the objects of alternate laughter and contempt, they fly to the executive for mercy, tenderness and compassion, in this trying hour—they implore him for a permanent appointment to some public office, to keep them from the just indignation of their constituents. Your petitioners have, therefore, thus laid before the president of the United States, their claim to executive mercy and bounty. He may well suppose that they will be trust worthy servants, after such signal proofs of patriotism as have already been exhibited to the world. Your memorialists therefore, humbly hope, that, for the reasons above stated, the prayer of their petition will be granted. As in duty bound, will ever pray.

To James Monroe, president of the United States, the petition of Hezekiah Niles, of the city of Baltimore, in the state of Maryland, printer, very respectfully sheweth—

That he hath reason to believe that sixty persons, or more, of those who were elected by the good people of the United States to represent them in the late congress, did so far forget the dignity of their own character and the interests of their constituents, as to beset you like a parcel of hungry wolves, and howl at or fawn upon you whichever way you turned, at intervals crying out "office, office, office," to the great annoyance of your auricular organs, and to the disturbance of the public peace in the Federal City—

That the said sixty, or more, members of congress, instead of attending to the duties which appertained to them, were running to and fro to gather friends in their favor, and, with open mouths, asking for some of the cheese-parings of certain offices which they legislated into existence, that they themselves might fill them—

That some of the said sixty, or more, persons authorized Mr. _____, and Mr. _____, and Mr. _____, to assure you that they were devoted to your views,

and that they had only to understand what you wished them to do and they would do it, notwithstanding you did not countenance the driving of such bargains or "log rollings"—for they were anxious to get hold of the public money, seeing that the *handling* and the *keeping* of it were apparently becoming pretty nearly synonymous—

Your petitioner, very anxious to relieve you from such besettings for the future, respectfully requests that you will cause your private secretary to furnish him with a list of the names of all such applicants for office, together with such explanatory notes and memorandums as may fairly shew the manner in which you were "bored" by them, and also the names of those members of congress who, more modestly, applied for offices for their sons, fathers and brothers, that the people may have a complete view of the whole subject at once, and comprehend the disinterestedness of their representatives: and if such a list is furnished, your petitioner promises to publish and republish the same in the most beautifully manner possible, so that the illustrious applicants may descend to posterity for the admiration of ages! Your petitioner only begs leave to call your attention to one fact, to shew that he can and will perform the said printing and publication of the names, if a list is officially furnished—which is, *that his presses and types have been honestly paid for and ARE REALLY HIS OWN.*

The reprehension in the preceding, though "calculated for the meridian of Washington," as the almanac makers say, may serve just as well for like things occurring in the different states. The practice appears to be growing upon us, and the public safety requires that it should be severely lashed.

Navy of the United States.

It is *economy* to expend as well as to save money.—There is an old saying that "a thing well done is twice done;" and another, that "a stitch in time saves nine." To arrive at this economy in the public expenditures, the nature of the public wants, as well as a knowledge of the public means, should be clearly manifested—made *tangible*, by plain words in the vernacular tongue; and such we freely admit, is the tongue generally used in all the reports from the different departments of the government, those from the treasury and about the finances excepted,—which we do not presume to understand; though they may be very clear to persons better versed in accounts than we are!

There is no establishment appertaining to the government of more practical utility, according to its means and in accordance with what is expected of it, than the board of navy commissioners—for it is composed of *practical* men who know "all about" the matters over which they have a controul; thus greatly relieving what may be called the civil head of that department of the nation's force, by bringing the results of experience into every branch of the service. The navy is a favorite means of defence—and if we are to have ships, let them be *efficient*—let "each count one," as we venture to say that they will do under the present organization and arrangement of things. Hitherto the building and equipment of ships was pretty much submitted to chance or governed by caprice—now every thing is under regulation. The speaking-trumpet and the 32-pounder are made, tried and approved by rule!—not adduced from theory but as resulting from practice. The ships lately built, or building, are the first of their classes in the

world, in every respect—and in all parts of the world that they visit, are the admiration of nautical men. There is nothing *stiff* about them, and the *forms* prescribed for their management, are established upon a knowledge that their observance is necessary to the good of the service.

Among the papers which every body has been pleased with from the navy commissioners, is the following—addressed to the secretary of the navy in answer to certain questions propounded to him.

NAVY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

January 10, 1821.

Sir—In reply to the queries propounded by the honorable chairman of the naval committee, of the house of representatives, in his letter to you, of the 5th instant, which you were pleased to refer to this board, the commissioners of the navy have now the honor to afford such information as they possess.

Query 1st. "Cannot the navy ration be probably procured at less than 25 cents, and at how much less?"

The navy ration can probably be procured for less than 25 cents. By the contracts lately made, the first cost will not exceed 16 cents. At this time provisions are known to be unusually low, and owing to this circumstance, and the competition produced among the bidders for public contracts, by advertising for all articles required, the ration is procured at a price less, considerably, than at any period since the establishment of our navy.

It should, however, be observed, that the component parts of the ration are all of a perishable nature, and that, on board of our ships, they are unavoidably exposed to the vicissitudes of every climate—hence, with every care that can be taken of them, they are, in a greater or less degree, liable to damage before they can be used. The expense of transportation should, also, be added to the original cost. These considerations render it expedient to prepare the estimates, as to the cost of the rations, so as to make a liberal allowance for the damages to which they are liable. Hence, although the first cost of the ration will not exceed 16 cents, it is calculated at 25 cents.

The estimates for 1821, contemplate a provision of 1,526,430 rations, deliverable in kind, for actual consumption, and 376,497 rations to be paid for in money to the officers entitled to them by law. The former is one ration per day for every person in the service. The latter are undrawn rations, which the officers are entitled to, but which, not drawing in kind, (not being provided for them) are paid for in money.

With respect to the rations coming under the former description, it may be observed, that if they should not, including all the losses which may be sustained, cost the price named in the estimate, no more than their actual cost will be drawn from the treasury. The balance will remain undrawn and unapplied, and subject to such disposition as the legislature may please to decide.

With respect to the rations which are not drawn by, or provided for, the officers, but to which they are by law, entitled, and for which they are paid in money, the price has, since the year 1814, been fixed at 25 cents; thirteen years' previous experience having satisfied the government that 20 cents was less than a fair average price.

Prior to 1801, the price of the ration was 28 cents; in 1801, it was reduced to 20, and, as before stated, it was, in 1814, raised to 25, and has never since been changed. This price may be more than the present cost of the ration, but next year

it may be less. At the time the officers were receiving 28 cents the ration, that price was known to be less than the actual cost. The officers might, at that period, have drawn their rations and sold them to a profit; and, after the price was reduced to 20 cents, although an apparent change in the market seemed to favor the reduction, yet it was fully ascertained that the price, on an average, was considerably higher; and, upon this ground, it was fixed at 25 cents, as a fair average price. The officers now consider, and, indeed, have always considered, their undrawn rations as a part of their pay, and have made their calculations accordingly.

That the price of undrawn rations should be fixed, is not only essential, as respects the officer, but equally, if not more essential, as respects the public accounts. Were the price to be regulated by the fluctuations of the market, the officer would be kept in a state of constant uncertainty as to the regulation of his own expenses, and great embarrassments would arise in the settlement of his accounts at the treasury—hence, it has been found expedient to give to these rations a fixed value; and the commissioners presume that 25 cents is not more than a fair average price for them.

The officers, in providing their own tables, are unavoidably subject to pay the market prices demanded for the articles they require. These markets may be as various as the ports they may proceed to in various parts of the world. It is, also, the custom of the service to provide, whenever a vessel goes into port, fresh meat for the crew; and, on such occasions, we are subject to pay the market prices demanded for such fresh provisions. This custom could not be dispensed with; the health of the crews requires its observance; and it is obviously proper to consider this contingency also in the estimate.

Query 2d. "Is it not a departmental regulation which authorizes the officers to commute all their rations but one into money?"

As this is not a regulation directed by any law of congress, the commissioners presume that it was made by the department, and custom has established its convenience. The officers are generally in a situation which would render it inconvenient to them to draw all their rations; if they were to draw them, they could not consume them; and, if they do not draw them, it would not seem to comport with the principles of justice to deprive them of their value. They furnish their own tables, from time to time, as they go into port, but must draw one ration, because one ration is actually provided in kind for them—and there is a necessity that it should be provided, in order to guard effectually against events which might arise from the imprudence of any individual in the navy.

The principle of permitting officers to commute their rations into money is universally observed in every service with which the commissioners are acquainted—it enables the officers, from time to time, to lay in their stores. If this custom were prohibited, and the whole number of rations to which the officers are by law entitled were to be provided and delivered in kind to them, the capacity of the ships to receive provisions and stores would be proportionably diminished—under the present regulation the stores of the officers occupy but an inconsiderable space—change it, and you necessarily have to lessen the quantity which would otherwise be provided for the crew.

By a change these inconveniences would arise, without being attended with any conceivable benefit.

Query 3d. "How many commissioned officers of each grade will be necessarily wanting for actual service during 1821, if the present naval force should be retained in service?"

The commissioners presume that it was intended to comprehend in this query not only the commission but the warrant officers; and that the object is to ascertain the number of each indispensably necessary for the ships and vessels intended to be kept in service during the year 1821; and thus construing and understanding the object of the query, they have to state, that the ships and vessels intended to be kept in service during the year 1821 could not well be navigated and commanded with less than the following number of officers, viz.

- 5 Captains of the navy,
- 7 Masters commandants,
- 9 Lieutenants commanding,
- 57 Lieutenants,
- 11 Surgeons,
- 23 Surgeons' mates,
- 18 Purser's,
- 4 Chaplains,
- 1 Schoolmaster,
- 20 Sailing masters,
- 142 Midshipmen,
- 11 Boatswains,
- 11 Gunners,
- 11 Carpenters, and
- 11 Sailmakers.

This statement, it will be perceived, does not include any of the ships or vessels in ordinary, or any of the navy yards or stations—neither does it include any supernumerary officers of any description or provide for any casualty. It comprehends only the actual number required to be on board the ships in service.

In officering our vessels in time of peace, it has, heretofore, been the practice to attach to them an extra number of junior officers, in order to afford them such opportunities of improvement in their profession, as would fit them for command in time of war: and the commissioners beg leave, sir, to observe, that they would regret extremely if this practice were to be discontinued—as it would be depriving our young officers of the only fit school open to them. In no possible way can a young man be fitted for the command of a vessel of war, but by serving a regular apprenticeship on board of one; and the cheapest possible way of training and qualifying them for the service is, assuredly, to place an extra number on board of such vessels as are kept in service. It is not by preparing ships alone that we can hope to render our navy efficient. The experience of our officers must, to render it so, keep pace with the gradual increase. To commit the command of our ships to persons ignorant of any of the departments or duties of command, would be to jeopardize the reputation of the navy. Inexperienced unskillful bravery cannot hold the combat against veteran skill with any hope of success.

In the merchant service seamanship may, it is true, be learnt—but that only; and that constitutes but a very small part of the education of a navy officer—whose mind should be early habituated to the duties of obedience and command—of discipline and subordination—to the study of mathematics, gunnery, and the whole theory and practice of naval tactics; and it is on board of ships of war only that such habits and acquirements can be attained.

Query 4th. "Are there not more pursers than the public service requires?"

There are, it appears, at this time, 46 pursers on the roll. The vessels in service, in ordinary, and the navy yards and shore stations, are estimated to require 39, leaving, apparently, seven supernumeraries. The rules of the service require, that pursers should settle their accounts at the end of every cruise. It would be very expensive to keep a ship waiting till her purser could settle his accounts, which frequently requires two or three months—other pursers must be ready to take the place of those who are compelled to leave their ships for this purpose. Hence, for the good of the service, it appears necessary to have a few supernumerary pursers.

Query 5th. "Are there no officers or others, such as superintendents, store-keepers, &c. who might be dispensed with at the several navy yards and stations, without injury to the public service?"

So far as respects the navy yards, the commissioners of the navy have to state, that ever since the establishment of their office, their attention has been particularly turned to this subject; and they have, from time to time, curtailed the number of persons employed; and they have reduced it and the expense as low as, in their opinion, the public service will admit. They can, with confidence, state, that they know of no officer that could be dispensed with in any of our navy yards, without dispensing with that principle of checks, and system of accountability, essential to economy. Prior to the establishment of the board, no property account was kept—at present there is the same accountability for property as for money, and the office of storekeeper is essential to this accountability.

Query 6th. "Could any new organization be made in the marine corps, which would promote economy, without injuring its efficiency?"

This appears to the commissioners properly a military question; and as they have never turned their attention to subjects of that nature, they do not feel themselves competent to form a satisfactory opinion upon it.

Query 7th. "What is the estimated average cost per annum, of vessels of the following classes, respectively, viz: 12, 16, 20, 32, 36, 44, 74—1st, on cruise; 2d, in ordinary; 3d; when dismantled?"

The commissioners having had reference to a series of estimates made at various periods during the existence of the navy, have to state, that the following appears to be about the average estimated cost per annum on cruise, viz:

A 12 to 14	:	:	\$20,595
16 to 18	:	:	37,440
20 to 24	:	:	45,700
32 gun frigate	:	:	74,900
36 do.	:	:	97,500
44 do.	:	:	112,000
74 gun ship	:	:	180,360

The annual expense of vessels in ordinary, exclusively of any repairs to which they may be subject, may be estimated as follows, viz:

A 12 to 14	:	:	\$2,477 00
16 to 18	:	:	2,664 50
20	:	:	3,279 00
32	:	:	4,205 75
36	:	:	4,604 25
44	:	:	5,002 75
74	:	:	6,432 50

With respect to the annual cost of vessels dismantled, the commissioners have to observe, that they know of no difference in the expense of vessels in that state and when placed in ordinary, as dismantling is a necessary preliminary step to their being placed in ordinary.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN RODGERS.

Honorable *Smith Thompson*,
Secretary of the navy.

Slave Trade.

Report of the committee to whom was referred, at the commencement of the late session of congress, so much of the president's message as relates to the slave trade, accompanied with a bill to incorporate the American Society for colonizing the free people of color.

The committee on the slave trade, to whom was referred the memorial of the president and board of managers of the American Society for colonizing the free people of color of the United States, have, according to order, had under consideration the several subjects therein embraced, and report:—

That the American Society was instituted in the city of Washington, on the 28th of December, 1816, for the benevolent purpose of affording to the free people of color of the United States the means of establishing one or more independent colonies on the western coast of Africa. After ascertaining, by a mission to that continent, and other preliminary enquiries, that their object is practicable, the society request the congress of the United States a charter of incorporation, and such other legislative aid as their enterprise may be thought to merit and require.

The memorialists anticipate from its success, consequences the most beneficial to the free people of color themselves; to the several states in which they at present reside, and to that continent which is to be the seat of their future establishment. Passing by the foundation of these anticipations, which will be seen in the annual reports of the society, and their former memorials, the attention of the committee has been particularly drawn to the connection, which the memorialists have traced between their purpose, and the policy of the recent act of congress, for the more effectual abolition of the African slave trade.

Experience has demonstrated that this detestable traffic can be no where so successfully assailed as on the coast upon which it originates. Not only does the collection and embarkation of its unnatural cargoes consume more time than their subsequent distribution and sale in the market for which they are destined, but the African coast, frequented by the slave ships, is indented with so few commodious or accessible harbors, that, notwithstanding its great extent, it could be guarded by the vigilance of a few active cruisers. If to these be added colonies of civilized blacks, planted in commanding situations along that coast, no slave ship could possibly escape detection; and thus the security, as well as the enhanced profit which now cherishes this illicit trade, would be effectually counteracted. Such colonies, by diffusing a taste for legitimate commerce among the native tribes of that fruitful continent, would gradually destroy them, also, the only incentive of a traffic which has hitherto rendered all African labour insecure, and spread desolation over one of the most beautiful regions of the globe. The colonies, and the

armed vessels employed in watching the African coast, while they co-operated alike in the cause of humanity, would afford to each other mutual succour.

There is a single consideration, however, added to the preceding view of this subject, which appears to your committee, of itself, conclusive of the tendency of the views of the memorialists to further the operation of the act of the 3d of March, 1819. That act not only revokes the authority antecedently given to the several states and territorial governments, to dispose as they pleased, of those Africans who might be liberated by the tribunals of the United States, but authorizes and requires the president to restore them to their native country. The unavoidable consequence of this just and humane provision is, to require some preparation to be made for their temporary succour on being relanded on the African shore. And no preparation can prove so congenial to its own object, or so economical, as regards the government charged with this charitable duty, as that which would be found in a colony of the free people of color of the United States. Sustained by the recommendation of numerous societies in every part of the United States, and the approving voice of the legislative assemblies of several states, without enquiring into any other tendency of the object of the memorialists, your committee do not hesitate to pronounce it deserving of the countenance and support of the general government. The extent to which these shall be carried is a question not so easily determined.

The memorialists do not ask the government to assume the jurisdiction of the territory, or to become in any degree whatever, responsible for the future safety or tranquility of the contemplated colony. They have prudently thought that its external peace and security would be most effectually guarded by an appeal, in its behalf, to the philosophy of the civilized world; and to that sentiment of retributive justice, with which all christendom is at present animated towards a much injured continent.

Of the constitutional power of the general government to grant the limited aid contemplated by the accompanying bills and resolutions, your committee presume there can exist no shadow of doubt; and they leave it to a period of greater national prosperity to determine how far the authority of congress, the resources of the national government, and the welfare and happiness of the United States, will warrant, or require its extension.

Your committee are solemnly enjoined, by the peculiar object of their trust, and invited by the suggestions of the memorialists, to enquire into the defects of the existing laws against the African slave trade. So long as it is in the power of the United States to provide additional restraints upon this odious traffic, they cannot be withheld, consistently with the justice and honor of the nation.

Congress have heretofore marked, with decided reprobation, the authors and abettors of this iniquitous commerce, in every form which it assumes, from the interception of its unrighteous purpose in America, through all the subsequent stages of its progress, to its final consummation; the outward voyage, the cruel seizure, and forcible abduction of the unfortunate African from his native home, and the fraudulent transfer of the property thus acquired. It may, however, be questioned, if a proper discrimination of their relative guilt has entered into the measures of punishment annexed to these criminal acts.

Your committee cannot perceive wherein the offence of kidnapping an unoffending inhabitant of a foreign country; of chaining him down for a series of days, weeks, and months, amidst the dying and the dead, to the pestilential hold of a slave ship: of consigning him, if he chance to live out the voyage, to perpetual slavery, in a remote and unknown land, differs in malignity from piracy, or why a milder punishment should follow the one, than the other crime.

On the other hand, the purchase of the unfortunate African, his enlargement from the floating dungeon which wafts him to the foreign market, however criminal in itself, and yet more in its tendency to encourage this abominable traffic, yields in atrocity to the violent seizure of his person, his sudden and unprepared separation from his family, his kindred, his friends, and his country, followed by all the horrors of the middle passage. Are there not united in this offence, all that is most iniquitous in theft, most daring in robbery, and cruel in murder? Its consequences to the victim, if he survives; to the country which receives him; and to that from which he is torn, are alike disastrous. If the internal wars of Africa and their desolating effect, may be imputed to the slave trade, and that the greater part of them must, cannot now be questioned, this crime, considered in its remote as well as its proximate consequences, is the very darkest in the whole catalogue of human iniquities; and its authors should be considered as *hostes humani generis*.

In proposing to the house of representatives, to make such part of this offence as occurs upon the ocean, piracy, your committee are animated, not by desire of manifesting to the world the horror with which it is viewed by the American people; but by the confident expectation of promoting, by this example, its more certain punishment by all nations, and its absolute and final extinction.

May it not be believed, that when the whole civilized world shall have denounced the slave trade as piracy, it will become as unfrequent as any other species of that offence against the law of nations? Is it unreasonable to suppose, that negotiation will, with greater facility, introduce into that law such a provision as is here proposed, when it shall have been already incorporated in the separate code of each state?

The maritime powers of the christian world have, at length, concurred in pronouncing sentence of condemnation against the traffic. The United States, having led the way in forming this decree, owe it to themselves, not to follow the rest of mankind in promoting its vigorous execution.

If it should be objected, that the legislation of congress would be partial, and its benefit, for a time at least, local, it may be replied, that the constitutional power of the government has already been exercised in defining the crime of piracy, in accordance with similar analogies, to that which the committee have sought to trace between this general offence against the peace of nations, and the slave trade.

In many of the foreign treaties, as well as in the laws of the United States, examples are to be found of piracies, which are not cognizable, as such, by the tribunals of all nations. Such is the unavoidable consequence of any exercise of the authority of congress, to define and punish this crime. The definition and the punishment can bind the United States alone.

Public Schools in New-York.

Report of the superintendent of common schools to the legislature of New York.

Albany, February 21, 1821.

Sir—I have the honor transmit to you the enclosed report, prepared in obedience to the act for the support of common schools.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
GIDEON HAWLEY.
Hon. Peter Sharpe, speaker of assembly.

To the hon. the legislature of the state of New York.

The superintendent of common schools, respectfully REPORTS—That from the returns of common schools, which have been made to him for the preceding year, it appears, that in 545 towns, from which such returns have been received, there are 6,332 school districts, organized according to law, and that in 5,489 of those districts (from which only, particular district returns have been received), there have been taught, during the whole or some part of the year, 304,559 children; and that the number of children between the ages of 5 and 15 years, residing in the same districts, is 317,633—There are 27 towns, from which no returns have been received.

An abstract of the returns for each town exhibiting the particulars of the above results, together with the amount of public money received, and the average length of time, schools have been kept in the several districts for the last year, is herewith transmitted.

It will be seen, from the abstract, that the amount of public money, returned as having been received in the different districts, is only \$146,418 08, while the real amount received, through the whole state, must have been \$160,000, exclusive of local funds arising from lands set apart for the use of schools in different parts of the state; and exclusive also of the extra sums which many towns have directed to be raised by tax, beyond what they were required by law to raise. The difference between the real and apparent amount of money received, is owing partly to the imperfection of the returns, but chiefly to their not being complete for the whole state.

The proportion which, from the present returns, the number of children taught, bears to the number between the ages of 5 and 15 years, is much greater than at any former period.—In about one half of the towns in the state, the number taught exceeds the number between the ages of 5 and 15 years; and taking the whole state together, the number taught is more than nineteen twentieths of the number between these ages. The average length of time for which schools have been kept, for the last year, has also increased in about the same ratio as the number of children taught. There is now, therefore, reason to believe that the number of children in the state who do not attend any school, and who are not otherwise in the way of receiving a common education, is very small. The public bounty is sufficient to defray the expense of most schools for about three months in the year; and where that is expended in different parts of the year, so as not to defray the whole expense of the school for any particular part, it is understood that in most districts, poor children have been permitted to attend the district school free of expense, under that provision in the school act which empowers districts to exonerate such children from the payment of teachers' wages. The readiness with which such permission has been generally granted, wherever it has been deserved,

is very creditable to the public spirit and liberality of the inhabitants of school districts, and it is considered proper, on this occasion, to bring the fact to the notice of the legislature.

From these circumstances, in connection with the friendly disposition, every where manifested in the cause of education, it is considered warrantable to infer, that of the rising generation in this state, very few individuals will arrive to maturity, without the enjoyment and protection of a common education. The prospect of such a result ought to inspire additional confidence in the establishment of common schools by law, and it will, it is hoped, secure to them the same patronage and support, which they have hitherto received from the legislature.

A comparative view of the state of common schools for different years since they became established by law, is herewith transmitted. It affords the most satisfactory evidence of a great increase in the number of common schools, since their first establishment in 1812, and a corresponding improvement in their condition, beyond what is believed to have been the expectations of the most sanguine friends, to the establishment of schools by law.

Respectfully submitted, **GIDEON HAWLEY.**
Superintendent of common schools.

A comparative view of the returns of common schools, for different years, since the year 1816, inclusive.

Year	Number of towns from which returns were made.	Whole number of school districts in said towns.	Number of do. from which returns were made.	Amount of public money received in said districts.	Num. of children taught therein.	Num. of children residing therein, between the age of 5 and 15 years.	Proportion of number of children taught to number of children between the ages of 5 and 15 years.
1816	338	2755	2631	55,720 98	140,106	176,449	4 to 5
1817	355	3713	2873	64,634 88	170,386	198,440	6 to 7
1818	374	3264	3228	73,235 42	183,253	218,969	5 to 6
1819	402	4614	3844	93,910 54	210,316	235,871	8 to 9
1820	515	5763	5118	117,151 07	271,877	302,703	9 to 10
1821	545	6332	5489	146,418 08	304,559	317,633	24 to 25

GIDEON HAWLEY.
Superintendent of common schools.

Massachusetts' Schools.

Massachusetts is divided into 450 townships; each six miles square, and subdivided into seven or eight school districts making the number of school districts in the whole state 3,600. No scholar is obliged to walk further than three fourths of a mile from the extremity to the centre of the district, where the school is situated.

Each township is by law obliged to raise money for schools, not less than three hundred dollars, if I mistake not, and as much more as it deems proper: the sums raised, usually vary from 5 to 1500 dollars, each township, according to the ability of its inhabitants, each of whom pays his proportion, not as a contribution or subscription, but as a tax regularly assessed, as other taxes are for other purposes. Two methods of distributing the money among the people are used; 1st, the quantity received by each is regulated by its number of scholars; 2d, the district receives no more than what was raised in it. Generally for three or four months in the winter, a master is en-

* Defective returns.

gaged at from ten to twenty dollars per month and a mistress for five or six months in the summer at from four to five dollars per month. *A person who is not qualified to teach geography, grammar, and geometry, and not well recommended for his morals, &c. is forbid, under heavy penalties by law, to take charge of a school.* Thus the legislature becomes a guardian and protector of the morals of its constituents. The expense of supporting these schools, does not, on an average, exceed three dollars per scholar a year. The poor it costs nothing, and the rich have no reason to complain: for the education of the children of the poor and his own cost him five times less than it does in the middle or southern states. His gifts to the poor, unlike other gifts, is accompanied with the satisfaction that it cannot be abused. But economy is one of the least benefits arising from their system of education. We behold 3,600 schools in operation at the same time, and as many young masters or misses qualified to superintend them! The child, as soon as it has begun to walk and speak, has something to do; acquires a habit of order, obedience, and above all of attention, which influences his conduct through life. The children of the poor, instead of spending their time in idleness, becoming contemptible by their inability to be useful, or being avoided for their crimes, become industrious, frequently respectable, and always useful members of society. Education in one respect putting the inhabitants on terms of equality; poverty, which, because always accompanied by ignorance, is an insuperable barrier in other countries, is there no obstacle to employments both honorable and lucrative.

Genius and talents wherever found, are encouraged and rewarded. Many, very many, young men have burst from the obscurity of their situations, and shone as bright luminaries in the literary and political horizon. We are not surprised to see the laborer or mechanic, after the labor of the day, amuse or instruct himself with a newspaper or a book, and farmers spending their long winter evening with their families around the cheerful fireside, gleaning the contents of their own or the town library. We see circulating libraries established in all the towns.—Many are not only conversant in politics, but in divinity, and natural and moral philosophy. Who can enumerate all the blessings flowing from a proper system of education? blessings I am sure Massachusetts would not exchange for all the rich productions of the south and east, and all the precious mines of Peru.—*Mass. paper.*

Foreign Articles.

"HOLY ALLIANCE," &c.

An arrival at Philadelphia gives us one day later news from Europe—"Accounts received in London establish the fact of the Austrians having crossed the Po. The advanced guard was expected at Rome from the 15th to the 20th of Feb. A letter from Laybach states that the British minister delivered a note of so important a character, that it produced an extraordinary assembling of the congress, and despatches were instantly forwarded by prince Metternich to Treviso, Milan and Rome. Things remain in Europe in rather an unsettled state, and probably will till they get generally convulsed and go through another siege of war, and probably revolution. These events are looked for as certain. The king of England has declined interfering on either side."

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Died at Aberdeen, on the 18th of Sept. last, Mr. James Ogilvie, the orator, who was well known in the United States for his public lectures. He had returned to Scotland to take possession of the title and estates of lord Finlater, recently deceased, of whom he was the lawful heir.

The Glasgow petition for the dismissal of ministers was signed by 18,065 persons.

Next to a Miss Delany, the richest heiress in England is said to be a Miss Laurence, of Studley Park, Yorkshire, whose possessions exceed £50,000 a year.

Some curious ancient manuscripts, one of the time of William Rufus, (1090), have been found in certain old chests deposited in the Guildhall of Exeter. They are written on beautiful vellum, and said to be interesting.

The following strange, but well-attested occurrence, actually took place a few days since:

A man servant, in the employ of the rev. Dr. Palmer, of Yarcombe, near Chard, being taken ill, the medical attendant on the family was sent for, who prepared for the man a *bolus* from the family medicine chest, and having wrapped up in paper the grain-weights used in weighing out the proper proportions of the drugs, left them on the table, and near to them the bolus, which he desired one of the females of the house to carry to the man-servant, with instructions to take it immediately in treacle. Some hours afterwards, his master came to inquire about the patient, and found him suffering under very uneasy symptoms, which the man attributed to the strange kind of medicine the Dr. had ordered for him, and which he said "he could never have got through with, had he not cut it into smaller pieces;" but "he thanked God that, though it was rather rough and sharpish, he had got it all down." This account puzzled his master exceedingly, who, however, soon discovered that the man had actually swallowed in treacle a complete set of brass grain-weights, instead of the bolus, which was found lying on the table in his master's room! Proper remedies were immediately adopted for dislodging this uncommon dose from the man's stomach, who subsequently recovered from his illness. It would be difficult to find a parallel to this instance of implicit faith in the power of the curative art, or similar exhibition of astounding ignorance among 'unfledged animals walking on two legs.'

The queen's crown. The queen's crown, which is now in the Regalia office, in the Tower, and which was made for James the second's consort, cost £111,900 sterling. Its weight is 19 ounces only, exclusive of the velvet. Very little, if any, of the gold can be seen, it is so profusely covered with jewels; and, although its diameter at the rim is only five inches, it contains 600 diamonds, and nearly 180 pearls!

"Illustrious." Lord Castlereagh said, "though the bill of pains and penalties against the queen had passed"—that is, though she had been proved to be as dirty a strumpet as her husband ever connected himself with,—"it would have been a *degradation and disgrace* to parliament not to have voted a suitable provision for that illustrious individual."

The law! A notorious character was arraigned before chief justice Abbott for stealing seven geese. It turned out that one of them was a *gander!* The indictment was quashed and the fellow discharged!

Executions! Another session at the Old Bailey had just been concluded—the sentence of death was passed on 13 persons; 3 were to be transported for life, 14 for 14 years, 39 for 2 years, &c.

Sale of Mr. Kemble's library. The following are the prices of some of the lots: *Syr Dugore*, a poetical romance, eighteen leaves; printed by Wynkyn de Worde—36*l.* 10*s.* *Here begynnaeth a lyttal treatyse of the Byrth & Prophecy of Martin*, a poem; printed by the same—26*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* *Chaucer's Canterbury Tales*, a manuscript of the 14th or 15th century—21*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* An extraordinary collection of Drury Lane and Covent Garden play bills, from the year 1751 to the present time, were purchased by sir Gregory Page Turner, for 189*l.* A collection of Spanish comedies, was bought by Mr. Heber, of Hodnet. Shakespear's comedies, histories and tragedies, first edition, inlaid throughout, not a very superb copy, was bought by Mr. Boswell, at the enormous sum of 112*l.* 7*s.*

London, Feb. 16. It appears, by an account laid before parliament, of the total weekly amount of bank notes and post-bills in circulation between the 16th July, 1820, and the 6th February, 1821, that the following were the totals at those respective periods:—July 18, 26,043,380*l.*; February 6, 23,563,180*l.*; making a diminution of nearly two millions and a half. The lowest amount was 20,785,460 on the 12th December last. The highest never exceeded that above stated on the 18th July.

FRANCE.

That venerable friend of freedom, *La Fayette*, has taken a warm part in favor of Naples, in the chamber of deputies.

An idea is held out that the late explosions are parts of a system of the government, like the "Ca-to street" conspiracy in England, to strengthen the hands of the ministry. A great many persons have been arrested, and it seems to have been designed to arrest some of the peers and deputies—among them *La Fayette!* But the ministers, on the vote, were defeated—52 for, 101 against them, in the chamber of the peers.

In the French chamber of deputies, February 12, a warm debate took place on the affairs of Naples—M. de *La Fayette*, B. Constant, &c. taking the part of that country. The former said

"We have a right to put to ministers the question lately put to those of England, and to demand of them what part they have taken as accomplices in the measures recently taken for the maintenance of a pretended social order, a social order that refuses to nations the right of ameliorating their institutions." These expressions excited a lively agitation, and a long debate, full of altercation and personalities followed. After numerous interruptions, in which it was contended that the member was out of order in introducing the subject, M. de *La Fayette* concluded with imploring the chamber "not to destroy the independence of Naples."

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE,

Has been transferred to the new house provided for him at St. Helena, which is said to be a convenient one. He lately rode out four miles from his residence. Montholon and Bertrand are still with him; but it is said that madame B. will soon return to Europe for the sake of educating her children.

It appears that his wife, the empress *Maria Louisa*, is still in a state of *surveillance*. She is represented as "negligent in her dress, pale in her complexion, care-worn and melancholy."

TWO SICILIES.

The Neapolitan journals, according to the English accounts, "sustain a firm and resolute tone." They state that 400,000 Neapolitans are already in arms in defence of their country. If (say they) the Swiss and the Americans, in far less numbers,

could resist Austria and England, shake off their yoke, and maintain their independence, the Neapolitans will be able to do as much; and will show to the whole of Europe that seven millions of inhabitants will suffer no dictation respecting the laws by which they are to be governed.

[The above is probably magnified—for we observe that a conscription is to take place, from which even the clergy are not exempted.]

GERMANY.

The directors of the Lunatic Asylum at Konigsberg have established the game of nine-pins for the amusement of the unfortunate inmates. The desire of winning as well as the anxiety displayed in taking good aim, and the interest excited in counting with precision the number of skittles overthrown, oblige the players to fix their thoughts on a particular subject. Order and tranquility have already succeeded the noisy confusion which first attended the opening of the games, and happy results are expected from this experiment.

POLAND.

Cracow, Jan. 30. Only 17,000 Polish florins are yet subscribed towards the monument of Kosciusko, yet it seems determined to execute the plan on an extensive scale.—The mound, or *tumulus*, is to be so large, that the expenses of bringing and casting up the earth are estimated at 40,000 florins. On the top is to be placed a block of granite, of proportionate size, to be hewn from the rocks on the Vistula, and which is to bear no other inscription but the name—Kosciusko. It is further intended to purchase the whole mountain on which the mound is to be raised, with a piece of the ground as far as the Vistula, to plant in a useful and agreeable manner, and to people it with veterans who have served under the general. They are to have the land and dwellings as freehold property, and to form a little society by the name of Kosciusko Colony. It is also proposed to support two young daughters of Kosciusko's brother, who are orphans, and in narrow circumstances. In order to obtain the means for doing all this, the committee who direct the affair have resolved to apply to the admirers of Kosciusko in foreign countries, and to invite in France, general Lafayette; in England, lord Grey; and in North America the late president Jefferson, all friends of the deceased hero, to collect subscriptions.

RUSSIA.

The commerce at St. Petersburg, in the year 1820, offers the following very remarkable result:—"The value of the goods imported, was 167,380,897 roubles, (about \$30,996,476) besides 23,000,000 (about \$4,259,259) brought by the vessels last arrived, but not yet entered at the custom house, making in the whole 190,388,897 roubles (about \$35,255,735.) The value of goods exported was 105,095,290, (about \$19,462,090,) so that the importation has exceeded the exportation by above 85 millions, (about \$16,000,000.) Such a difference in the balance of trade has never before occurred here. The duties of customs at St. Petersburg amount to nearly 30 millions of roubles, (about \$5,555,555)—vessels arrived, 1090; do. sailed 1070."

TURKEY.

The Turks have been compelled to raise the siege of Janina. It is said that the Sulioties had declared in favor of Ali Pacha.

EAST INDIES.

It is suggested that the massacre of the foreigners at Manilla, noticed in our last, was the act of the merchants (and not of the priests), to evade the

contracts which they had made for the delivery of sugar at a lower rate than the article was then selling at. The mortality was dreadful—hundreds died in a day of the cholera morbus, supposed to be from drinking the waters of the river as usual, which had been corrupted with filth by the heavy rains. The people were told that the foreigners had poisoned the waters—they murdered a French physician, and finding about his person a bottle of laudanum, they tried it on an animal and it died. This was proof enough for them, and they killed all the foreigners that they could find—the governor remained passive, until a colonel of one of the regiments resolved to stop the massacre or perish in the attempt; and then the popular tumult was easily quelled.

During the late war, the British East India company commonly paid for freight at the rate of 40l. per ton. The company has made some late contracts at from 7 to 8l. and of 26,000 tons offered only 3,000 were taken up.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

In 1818, a printing press was set up at Hobart's town, Van Dieman's Land, New Holland. The first book from this press is the history of a fugitive exile, named Michael Howe, who, at the head of the runaways, disturbed the colony for six years.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The papers contain many well written essays on the political state of the country, which seem to breathe a firm determination to retain independence and sovereignty.

It appears that the viceroy of Peru invited a negotiation with general San Martin, commander of the army from Chili, for the purpose of avoiding the horrors of war—but the former declining to acknowledge as a preliminary "the independence of all the territorial provinces of the union," the deputies after (as the general states) "going as far as honor and the security of the independent states would permit," withdrew. "I have appealed (he says) to arms as the only arbiter of the question between us and the Spaniards; but I shall pursue the campaign with sorrow to behold so much bloodshed, which might have been preserved, had not the fatal influx of ignoble passion corrupted the soul of true patriotism."

It is stated, that an arrangement has been made between Bolivar, and gen. Torre successor of Morillo, for the appointment of commissioners to proceed to Spain for the purpose of terminating the war that has so long desolated the provinces of Caraccas, &c: The armistice appears to have been prolonged in consequence. It is added that the commissioners had actually sailed. Bolivar was at Santa Fe de Bogota. The "Aurora" discredits this report.

Cochrane behaved with great gallantry in capturing the Spanish frigate Esmeralda, at Callao. He was himself wounded, and had 15 killed and 50 wounded. The loss of the frigate was very severe, and 174 of her crew were made prisoners—the rest were killed or missing. They fought bravely.

An arrival from Rio Janeiro, in 50 days, brings a strong report that a constitutional government had been established at Bahia—and that a provisional government had been erected, after an affray between the people and the troops in which some lives were lost. It was believed that similar movements had taken place at Pernambuco; and things at Rio Janeiro, the king's residence, look "squally"—the Lisbon troops were offered promotion, &c. if they would enter the Brazilian lines, but only

twelve men and officers accepted the *bounty* of the king; the rest insisted on being sent back to Lisbon.

By an arrival in 70 days from Buenos Ayres we learn that the state of political affairs in that city was still unsettled—there had been twelve or fifteen governors in the last eight months! It was believed there that the whole coast of Peru would be in the hands of the patriots in less than 30 days, and the fall of Lima was calculated upon as a certainty. An entire regiment of 800 men from the royal army had passed over in a body to San Martin.

CHRONICLE.

Jacob Sherred, esq. recently deceased at New York, after other donations to charitable institutions, to the amount of 40 or 50,000 dollars, left to the Protestant Episcopal Theological school in the state of New York, the residue of his property, worth about 125,000 dollars.

Lady Hester Stanhope, niece of the late famous William Pitt, who travelled to the east and became a chief of the Arabs, as heretofore noticed in this work—see vol. X, page 350, &c. is now said to lead "a sort of monastic life on mount Lebanon, refusing to see any of her countrymen." She is about 40 years of age.

A *copper mine*, said to be a valuable one, has lately been discovered near Flemington, N. Jersey.

"*Affair of Lagaudette.*" Joseph Demar Garcia Castillano was tried at Norfolk on the 11th inst. for the murder of Peter Lagaudette, and found guilty of the crime of murder in the first degree. Manuel Philip Garcia was to be tried on the 14th—this day.

Up! Fifty shares of the stock of the bank of the U. S. has been sold at New York for 114½, and the same price was offered for more, so says the Mercantile Advertiser.

"The value of a thing
Is just exactly what 'twill bring."

Amazing!—Another Bank has just been granted for the city of New-York, entitled the *North River Bank*, capital half a million, for the ostensible purpose, among others, of aiding the Messrs. Swartwouts in reclaiming certain meadows lying in *New-Jersey*, opposite to the city of New-York. *Leonard Rip, Esq.* has been chosen president, and *Mr. John Stebbins* cashier, of this *reclaiming* institution The stock books were opened on the 2d inst. at 10 o'clock, and before three o'clock, upwards of *three millions* were subscribed for!

The navy. There are 32 captains in the U. S. navy—a list of whom and their rank may be seen in the several lists inserted in the Register: of these I was born in New Hampshire—Spence; 2 in Massachusetts—Porter and Downes; 3 in Connecticut—Hull, Chauncey and Morris; 2 in New York—Leonard and Woolsey; 5 in New Jersey—W. Bainbridge, Evans, J. Bainbridge, Crane and Trenchard; 4 in Pennsylvania—Stewart, Cassin, Biddle, and Angus; 2 in Delaware—Jones and Macdonough; 5 in Maryland—Murray, Rodgers, Dent, Ridgely and Elliot; 4 in Virginia—Barron, Sinclair, Warington, and Henley; 2 in England—Tingey and Patterson; 1 in Ireland—Shaw; 1 in the West Indies—Creighton.

Naval. The frigate *Constitution* is nearly ready to proceed to the Mediterranean, and the fine schooner *Alligator*, lieut. com. Stockton, has sailed from Boston to vex the slave traders on the coast of Africa. It is said that the *Columbus*, before her

return home, will shew the "striped bunting" to the Turks at Constantinople.

The Franklin 74. A Boston paper mentions that this ship, under the command of com. Stewart, is ordered into service to proceed to the Pacific ocean, where she will be joined by the Macedonian. It is also thought that some smaller vessel will accompany the Franklin.

Com. Macdonough. The sword and belt which is to be presented to this officer, by the crew of the *Guerriere*, has arrived from London—it cost 1300 dollars. We wonder that our tars did not direct that it should have been made out of *American steel*.

Good! The navy commissioners advertise that proposals will be received until the 1st of May, for supplying for the use of the navy yard at Washington, 2,408 pieces of *American iron*, of various dimensions, weighing altogether about 165,582 lbs.

Army. Generals Brown and Scott are at Washington city, and general Gaines is immediately expected, to compose a board of officers for re-organizing the army according to the act of the last session of congress.

Cotton. Further frauds in the package of cotton have been discovered at Charleston, S. C. and we are glad to see that a determination exists to hold up such acts of roguery to the public scorn. The names of all the parties are fairly given to the public.

Coffee. The consumption of this article in the U. States appeared to be about 20 millions of pounds annually, from the statements of the imports and exports of 1818 and 1819. Its use is declining. Ten of thousands use rye, barley, &c. as substitutes, though it is *criminal* to do so in England.

Rags. One hundred weight of good rags are worth more than two hundred weight of the best flour, even at the highest market for the latter in the United States!

By steam! A letter from a lady in New-Orleans to her sister in New-York, says—"By way of an offset to your ice party across the Hudson, 26th January, I must inform you of our dining on a superb piece of *roast beef*, from Louisville, Kentucky, brought by steam nearly seventeen hundred miles in eight days; and although the thermometer graduated at summer heat in this city, the meat was perfectly sound. The memory of *Fulton*, to whose genius we are indebted for this novel regale, was drank on the occasion.

Mildew. It has recently been discovered in England, that a solution of common salt sprinkled on grain infected with mildew, completely removes the disease. Six or eight bushels are required for an acre. Independent of curing the disease, the improvement of the manure arising from the salted straw is much considered.

Death by fire. A young lady, in the 20th year of her age, lately lost her life at Boston in consequence of her clothes taking fire. She lost all presence of mind and rushed frantic into the street, thereby fanning the flames; and before she could be arrested, was so much burnt that she died, after three weeks agony. When things of this sort take place, a small degree of prudence will prevent such fatalities—a simple falling upon the floor will cause the flames to be easily managed; and those who have their recollection about them, should first prostrate themselves or compel others to do it, whose clothes are burning.

Tavern rates. A Chillicothe paper of March 20, contains an advertisement notifying the people that, at the "Farmers' Hotel," the following prices

will be charged: "Horse at hay and grain, or grain alone, the night, 33 cents; horse at hay alone, the night, 20 cents; horse stabled and fed once, 10 cts.; oats 20, and corn 25 cents per bushel, and stable or yard to feed it in. Breakfast, dinner, or supper, 20 cents—lodging, *in clean sheets*, 10 cents. At these prices the different items shall be equal to those in any public house in the western country."

Law.—The "Boston Patriot" represents a case of a poor man who was sued for twenty-five dollars, which he assumed the payment of for another, the legal costs on which amounted to thirty dollars and twenty-three cents!

Died, in Lycoming county, Pen. Col. *Hugh White*, in the 80th year of his age, an officer in the revolutionary army.

—, at Milford, Del. *Charles Dewees*, aged 71—a revolutionary patriot.

—, at Chanceford, Pa. *Charles Bradshaw*, aged 100.

—, at Philadelphia, *Charles Biddle*, esq. aged 76—an active revolutionary character and much esteemed ever since. Also at New York, col. *Walter Buker*, a worthy officer in the revolutionary army.

— on the 28th ult. at his farm on Elk Ridge, Maryland, capt. *John Sprigg*, aged 68, a gallant officer of the revolution, for many years a member of the legislature, and much esteemed by all that knew him.

—, in Baltimore, on the 1st inst. col. *Henry Shrupp*, in the 66th year of his age. He enlisted at an early period of the revolution in the Pennsylvania line, and was promoted to be adjutant of his regiment for his merit. He was in most of the battles fought under the immediate command of Washington.

—, in Ontario county, N. Y. *William Salisbury*, esq. aged 89—an ardent patriot of the revolution, and entrusted with many important concerns in "the times that tried men's souls."

—, in Westmoreland county, Pa. the venerable *William Findley*—a valiant soldier in the revolution, and for many years a representative in congress from his district. Very few men ever attained a higher character for moral and political rectitude than Mr. Findley.

—, in New York, *Maria Louisa Jacobs*, aged 2 years and 2 months. By the decease of this child, the Orphan Asylum in that city receives the sum of 50,000 dollars according to the will of her father, the late Philip Jacobs, esq.

—, at Middleborough, Mass. Mr. *John Alden*, aged one hundred and three years—his grandfather is said to have been the first man that stepped on Plymouth rock. 172 of his descendants are living, of whom several are of the 5th generation.

—, at Hartford, Con. on the 7th inst. *Elisha Babcock*, esq. for thirty-seven years proprietor and publisher of "the American Mercury." He has left few editors behind him to assume the *straight-forward* and *independent* ground that he always maintained. He was a republican in practice as well as theory. No paper ever published in the United States, was better entitled to be called *semper eadem* than the *Hartford Mercury*.

— in Frederick county, Md. Mr. *Henry Koontz*, aged 94—he left 6 children, 110 grand children, and more than 135 great grand children.

— near Germantown, Pa. Dr. *George Logan*, aged 67—a much distinguished citizen of Pennsylvania, and formerly a senator in congress, &c.

Died, at Wilmington, Del. *Edward Roche*, esq. in the 68th year of his age—a gallant officer of the revolution and an honest man. He was a native of Ireland, and, being taken prisoner at the battle of Camden in 1780, was on that account, treated with so much severity as to impair his constitution for the rest of his life.

— in Stafford county, Va. *John T. Brooke*, esq. president of the Farmers' bank at Fredericksburg. He was a skilful and spirited officer of artillery in the revolution.

Maine. The legislature of this state recently adjourned, after a session of 72 days, during which they passed 234 laws, and 77 resolutions!

New-York. The late reduction of salaries, &c. in this state makes an annual saving of \$22,220. The governor is hereafter to receive only \$4000, per annum, and the members of the legislature no more than \$3 per day. In the city too, the salary of the mayor has been reduced from five to three thousand dollars, &c.

Baltimore. Among the articles returned as inspected for the quarter ending the 31st of March, were 112,983 bbls. and 4,469 half bbls. wheat flour, 813 do. rye, 1,079 casks indian meal; 1,872 bbls. beef, 3,425 do. pork; 1,273 barrels and 902 large casks domestic liquors.

Virginia elections. Several of the members of congress are re-elected, among them Messrs. Randolph and Newton, without opposition. The latter, being the oldest member of congress in continuity, is called "the father of the house." He has been a member since 1807.

Tennessee. A letter from Murfreesboro', dated Feb. 28, says—"We sold about one sixth of the land advertised, for nearly half a million of dollars. One fourth of this amount has been paid into our new state bank, which, from present appearances, gives promise of being a valuable institution."

Ohio. An act to provide for the regulation and support of common schools passed the legislature of this state at its last session. The plan appears to be excellent, and we trust that the happiest effects will result from it. "Intelligence is the soul of liberty." Ohio is about to assume a very important rank among the states on account of her population, and such measures are among those that are best calculated to assure to her the share of influence that rightfully may belong to her.

Mississippi. The first steam boat that ever was at Fort Gibson, arrived there on the 5th ultimo. She was called the Thomas Jefferson, and of 230 tons burthen. Her passage from the Mississippi was not difficult.

Arkansas. Letters from this territory state that gen. Miller's efforts to make peace between the Cherokee and Osage nations of Indians have been unavailing, and that a bloody war between them must be expected. The letters also deplore the cession made by the Choctaw treaty. It is said that it will drive 1000 persons into Texas. The land ceded is estimated to be about 500 miles long and 100 broad, and is made out to be a very paradise.

The *Missouri river*, from its head branches to the Gulf of Mexico, is 4435 miles—"which makes it, in the present-state of geographical knowledge, the longest river in the world." The Amazons, probably, is the only river that rivals it, and its length is not clearly ascertained. It is supposed, however, to be rather more than 4000 miles.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

NEW SERIES. No. 8—VOL. VII.] BALTIMORE, APRIL 21, 1821. [No. 8—VOL. XX. WHOLE No. 502

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY N. WILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞ A large body of "Desultory remarks," not of a milk, but of a meat-like character, are ready for the press and intended for our next. We shall endeavor to mete out the *pabulum animi*, or food for the mind, just as we discover that the people wish to hear the *truth*—freely spoken, on important matters.

☞ Attention is invited to the article below, on "the meaning of words," from a correspondent who knows the *meaning* of all that he says—which is not too much in fashion with writers and talkers.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION. We now publish the able report made to the legislature of Virginia, as preparatory to an insertion of the opinion of the supreme court of the United States on the case, which embraces one of the most interesting national questions that ever came before that body—and, as such, though exceedingly long, must be *Registered*.

FOREIGN NEWS. By a reference to page 126, it will be seen that the Austrian army, as the soldiers of the "Holy Alliance," were on the point of reaching the confines of the Neapolitan territory and that the people of the latter were determined to resist them, &c.

REPRESENTATION. A Kentucky paper, speaking of the constitution and laws of Virginia, says, that, in 1814, a company of 78 men marched from Culpepper county to repel invasion, of whom only four were entitled to vote!

FLORIDA. An extract of a letter, of the 24th of March, dated at Montpelier, Alabama, says, "the Spanish commissioners for the delivery of West Florida, have arrived at Pensacola."

John W. Green, esq. of Virginia, has declined accepting the appointment of a commissioner under the late treaty with Spain.

SECRET DEBATES. Messrs. Websters and Skinners of Albany, have issued proposals for publishing "the secret debates of the convention assembled at Philadelphia in the year 1787, to form the constitution of the United States." These debates are to be given from the notes of the late chief justice Yates, of New-York, copied by his colleague in the convention, Mr. Lansing, late chancellor of that state. The work will make about 350 pages, and the price to subscribers, bound and lettered, will be \$2 50.

We congratulate our countrymen on the preservation of these debates. They will, doubtless, shed much light upon the history of our institutions.

POPULATION—1820. The returns of the late census of New-Jersey, give an aggregate population of 277,575—less by 9,821 than, in 1815, we estimated that it would be. Of the amount stated, 12,480 are free people of color, and 7,557 slaves. In 1810 the population was 245,562—increase 32,010; at the rate of a little more than 13 per cent. in 10 years.

It is stated that the population of New-York will not materially vary from 1,375,000. We estimated it at 1,458,573.

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We have an abstract of the census of the territory of Arkansas—the aggregate is 14,276, of whom 1,617 are slaves. The territory is at present divided into nine counties, but what population now remains within it is uncertain; for the "Arkansas Gazette," of the 24th of February, informs us that the Choctaw treaty gives up a large portion of "five out of the nine counties," which is inhabited by "several thousand respectable and industrious citizens."

The population of the United States is probably short of 10,000,000 by from 2 to 300,000 souls. We have yet to hear from all the states south of the Potomac, and from Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Michigan, west.

"PROGRESS OF EXPENDITURE." Under this head the "*Western Herald*," says—"The following summary of compensation for the executive departments of the United States, in the years 1790, 1795, 1800, 1808, 1816, and 1820, shews a most enormous increase of the expenditures in those departments even since the close of the late war:

In 1790,	\$41,868 73
1795,	71,997 06
1800,	125,381 32
1808,	142,352 83
1816,	274,442 74
1820,	353,097 60

☞ The war itself made a great increase of clerks necessary, and otherwise added to the amount of expenses in the different departments—but one would think that time enough had passed since to get such accounts arranged, and that as rapid a reduction might be made of these expenses. The increase of population and consequent multiplication of business in the departments, however, must needs cause an increase of the persons employed in the public offices. **ED. REG.**

THE MEANING OF WORDS. There are few words less understood, and to understand which less pains are taken, than *revenue* and *taxation*;—and there are no words which ought to be so well understood as these: they involve the whole internal policy of the United States. I have no doubt that if the question was put to the people of the United States individually, whether they pay any taxes for the support of the general government, they would answer, No. The reason is, they have never examined the subject; but when they do, they will find that there is no government on earth which derives its revenue from the people by a mode of taxation so oppressive as the government of the United States. This is a strong assertion, but it is true: let those who think differently take the other side of the question, and meet it fairly. Here are my reasons—our revenue is derived from imposts alone;* that is, a tax on imported articles consumed in the country. The natural operation of this system is this—that the people must raise, not only as

*There must be no cavil at this expression—the duties on tonnage, passports, clearances &c. postage, &c. are trifling in amount; the proceeds of the sales of public lands are not revenue, and loans cannot well be called income.

much money as will pay the amount of duties which go into the public treasury, but also as much money as will pay for the first cost of the goods imported and all the profits of the merchants. For instance, the government want one million of dollars, and conclude to raise it by a duty of twenty-five p. cent. on imported woollen cloth—the revenue cannot be paid till the cloth is imported and sold, and the people have paid five millions of dollars; four millions of which goes to England to pay for the goods and one million to the treasury for duties. Supposing the average of duties to be twenty-five per cent. and the impost to amount to fifteen millions of dollars, there then must be drawn from the people seventy-five millions of dollars, in order to pay fifteen millions of revenue; and, except such part as is paid for in produce, the balance is taken out of the country in money. If to this is added the profits of the importing, the wholesale and the retail merchants, which will amount to at least thirty three per cent. it will be found that the people are obliged to pay one hundred millions of dollars for every fifteen millions of revenue which goes into the public treasury. If the people do not buy the goods the merchants cannot pay the duties, so that the very essence of a system of impost is to exact a three-fold tax from the people. 1. They must pay the first cost of the goods which is sent to England: 2. They must pay the duties to the government: and, 3. They must pay the merchants' profits on the first cost of the goods and their bonds for the amount of duties. And this tax is paid about in the following proportions: every one hundred dollars of foreign cloth, which is paid for by those who wear it, is thus divided:

The foreign manufacturer or merchant,	
first cost, or at custom house valuation,	
which is generally less,	60 00
Duties to government, at 25 per cent.	15 00
Profits of all the merchants, 33 per cent.	25 00

\$100 00

Every dollar of this is a direct tax—for of this hundred dollars, there is not one cent that is made up of the produce or labor of the country. In the millions of yards of imposed British broad cloths that we annually import and pay for, there is not one ounce of American wool, not one dollar of American dye-stuffs, fuel, provisions or labor; not one farmer or workman in the United States is benefitted: for the British government prohibit the consumption of American flour, grain or provisions, and impose a tax equal to a prohibition on all our raw materials, except cotton. While government are determined to resort to no other mode of taxation than impost, it is time for the people to speak to them in plain and imperative language, and tell them we will rather put the "tea-act" in force.—Impost is called a mild mode of taxation, by a most shameful perversion of language; a man, it is said, need not pay the tax if he don't buy the cloth—this is called voluntary taxation; that is, a man may go without clothing and thus avoid taxation. So if he will not use salt, spices, sugar, tea, coffee, iron, paper, linen or woollen cloth, he has his choice to debar himself the use of these articles or pay the tax as well as cost and profit. If this is a sound reason why impost is a mild system of taxation, it will apply to excise of all kinds as well as direct taxes. A man need not own houses, lands, furniture, watches, stock or cattle—he need not use whiskey or any other article which is burthened with an excise, and by this same reasoning all taxation must be voluntary. The truth is, no taxes are voluntary;

no one pays them of choice—but sooner than to be deprived of the use and enjoyment of property, the comforts of food and clothing, we pay the tax imposed or assessed on them. One mode is as compulsory as another, but there is this difference—internal taxation is open, manly, and attended with no deception; the people know what they pay, they are not deceived or gulled, there is no talk about paying taxes and not feeling them. When those who pay them will take the pains to understand the subject, they will find that there are taxes in every rag of clothes on their backs, in every glass of wine, spirits, tea, coffee, and punch they drink; in their pepper and salt boxes; in their sugar-plumbs and their pills, their pins and needles, cables and anchors. Not a man or a family in the country, however poor, but pays taxes, and of the most grievous and oppressive kind; for the government adopts such a system that the country is obliged, in order to raise fifteen dollars for the public treasury, to likewise raise sixty dollars for the foreign merchants, and twenty-five dollars for the domestic merchants. This is fact—no one dares deny it, or if there is such a man, let him come out before the public and defend the system of impost—let him show that it is not what I call it, direct injustice to the people and a shameful oppression on the country. Let it be compared to a system of internal taxation which, bottomed on a high duty or the exclusion of foreign manufactures, shall protect the industry and produce of the people. Then we can afford to pay the taxes necessary for the support of government—that will be the only burthen on the country at large, for the remaining part of the cost of the articles of consumption will be expended at home and among ourselves—nothing be sent out of the country. If a million of dollars is wanted for the public treasury, and is assessed on the woollen manufactures, at the rate of twenty-five per cent. it would require four millions of dollars worth of cloth to be manufactured: this would be done by domestic wool, domestic labor, domestic fuel, domestic machinery and domestic provisions—there would be a market for four millions of domestic labor, materials and subsistence, more than if the four millions were exported for foreign cloth, and four millions of dollars would remain in circulation: it would save the nation four millions of dollars. As I do not write for critics, grammarians or casuists, but the plain reflecting people of the country, I must again call their attention to the marked difference between impost and excise as sources of revenue.

To collect revenue by impost, you must encourage foreign and discourage domestic manufactures, and for every fifteen dollars of revenue drawn from the people, eighty-five dollars is additionally drawn from them to pay the foreign and domestic merchants, while no additional market is afforded for our produce or labor.

To collect the same amount of revenue by excise, the foreign manufacture is excluded and the domestic encouraged,—and for every fifteen dollars of revenue a new market is opened for eighty-five dollars worth of domestic produce and labor, deducting the profits of the manufacturer and merchant, which will be expended at home and return to the farmer or the laborer. The difference between money expended at home and abroad is this—in the first case it passes from hand to hand, through all classes of society, and gives a value and employment to the property and industry of every man, whom it reaches, and constantly develops new sources of wealth; but when it is sent

abroad, it is worse than buried in the earth as to us, for it gives new encouragement to foreigners to renew and increase their shipments of such articles as shall promote the industry and give a value to the produce of their country and depreciate ours. Every ton of iron we import from Sweden or Russia takes 60 dollars from the country, and every 60 dollars thus sent out brings back another ton of iron—the more money we send out the more iron comes in. Every ton of iron made in the country keeps sixty dollars at home, and the circulation of these sixty dollars turns a small quantity of iron ore into sixty dollars in money. This iron ore is the most worthless trash on earth except for making iron, and every dollar's worth of iron made at home is so much money made, I may say from nothing, by the labor, fuel and subsistence of the neighborhood. When a country like ours has iron ore, fuel and provisions enough to make as much iron as would supply a whole continent, it ought not to import a single ton; and a government which is just to the people that support it, ought not to permit the importation unless under so heavy a duty as would encourage its manufacture at home. If they want a revenue from the consumption of iron, let there be none imported and a duty put on the domestic. I will venture to say there is not a farmer in the United States, within ten miles of iron works, that would not think it one of the best things that government could do for him, to exclude foreign iron, and to impose on domestic the same or even a greater duty than the foreign now pays.

Let any man pursue this subject into detail and apply these remarks to any other article of manufacture, he will be at once struck with the ruinous consequences of a system of impost. I will close these remarks by calling the attention of those who will read to one statement—In 1816 the amount of the revenue from imposts, was thirty-seven millions of dollars; if this is taken as one fourth of the custom-house valuation, or first cost, it would amount to one hundred and forty-eight millions of dollars—including duties, it would be one hundred and eighty-five millions, add the profits of all the sets of merchants, 33 per cent. makes the sum of 246,000,000:—that was drawn from the country by the collection of a revenue of 37,000,000 in one year. If the same amount of revenue had been drawn from sources of internal revenue, then at least 100,000,000 of manufactures would have been made at home which were imported. The effect on the prosperity of the nation is beyond calculation. Thus has the country been brought to ruin by impost; it must be restored by a new system, which I will explain and defend after one more notice of the old one.

The Pension List.

From the National Intelligencer.

We have been favored with a copy of the following opinion. It is proper that it should be published, for the information of persons whose names have been dropped from the pension list, on account of the amount of their property, in conformity with the act of the 1st May last—and who are about to make application to be reinstated on the pension list. The timely publication of it, it is hoped, will prevent much unnecessary trouble and needless expense to the parties concerned; for it will be seen that the law-officer of the government has decided that the secretary of war has no right to reinstate a pensioner stricken from the rolls under the act of May 1, 1820:

*Office of the Attorney General of the U. S.
February 19, 1821.*

SIR: The act of the 1st May, 1820, in addition to the pension law of the 18th March, 1818, makes it the duty of the secretary of war to strike from the list of pensioners the name of every person, who, according to the evidence of the schedule required by the act ought not to remain on it. I am asked whether he has any power to restore, on subsequent and different evidence, the name of any person who may have been stricken off on the evidence of the schedule: to which I answer, that he has not; because the law, which is the only warrant of authority to him, gives him no such power. If it be desirable that he should possess it, congress must confer it, or he cannot, with any propriety, assume its exercise.

I have the honor, &c. **WILLIAM WIRT.**
Hon. J. C. CALHOUN, *Sec'y of war.*

Vermont.

The council of censors of Vermont closed a session at Montpelier on the 26th March, and have *unanimously* agreed to call a convention, to meet at Montpelier, on the third Thursday of February next, to take into consideration the following proposed amendments to the constitution of that state:

1. The supreme legislative power of the state to be exercised by the house of representatives and council; each branch to have a negative on the other, and exercise like powers; excepting, all bills of appropriation of money, and for levying of taxes, shall originate in the house of representatives.
 2. From and after October, 1823, the house of representatives to consist of one member for every 2,000 inhabitants; and the council of one member for each county of the state; both to be elected annually, on the first Tuesday of September. The legislature, in 1822, to apportion the representatives among the several counties, and direct the manner of their election: a new apportionment of representatives to be made every ten years. The legislature to be forever authorized to reduce the number so as not to be less than 120, and never to exceed 150 members; the number of representatives to be never less than three from a county, nor more than the towns in the county.
 3. No member of the legislature to be appointed, during the period of his office, judge of a court, high bailiff, sheriff, state's attorney, justice of the peace, or officer of the state prison.
 4. The governor to exercise the supreme executive power as before, except that he shall not sit as judge to "hear and determine impeachments," which shall be by the council; nor shall he, without advice of council, grant pardons or remit fines, nor command the state forces in person, except advised by council. The lieutenant governor to preside in council, and have a casting vote: in his absence, one of the members to be elected.
 5. The judges of the supreme court, to be elected by the legislature, and to hold their office for the term of seven years, may be removed by impeachment, or by a joint resolution of the two branches of the legislature, two-thirds of the whole number present voting in the affirmative.
- Delegates to the convention to be chosen on the first Monday of February next.
- The foregoing propositions having been unanimously recommended by the council of censors elected by the people expressly for the purpose of proposing amendments, it is highly probable the amendments will be sanctioned by the people.

Negro Trading.

Executive department, Georgia.

MILLEDGEVILLE, 22d March, 1821.

A letter, of which the following is a copy, was this day received, with the copy therein referred to, and hereunto subjoined:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 10th March, 1821.

SIR: I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 24th ult. together with the enclosures.

The enclosed copy of a letter from the secretary of war to gen. Mitchell, is transmitted to you by direction of the president of the United States.

I am, with great respect, sir, your very humble and obedient servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

His excellency JOHN CLARK, Gov. of Georgia.

Department of War, Feb. 16th, 1821.

SIR: I am instructed by the president to inform you that he has, with great deliberation, examined the whole of the evidence for and against the charges against you; the result of which has been a conviction that the charges are substantially established, and that he can no longer retain you in the service of the government. Your functions as Indian agent will accordingly cease on the receipt of this letter, and you will turn over the papers and instructions relating to your agency and the public property, to lieut. J. B. Hobkirk, who has been authorized to receive the same.

I have the honor to be, yours, respectfully,

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

General D. B. MITCHELL,

Creek agency, Georgia.

The decision of the president having been made upon the evidence exhibited on both sides, in relation to the charges preferred by this department against general Mitchell, agent for Indian affairs, in regard to the illicit introduction of African negroes into this state, and of his affording facilities for their transportation into the Alabama territory; and the interest of this community having been somewhat excited upon this subject, it is proper that the result should be correctly understood; it is, therefore,

Ordered, That a copy of the foregoing be furnished for publication. Attest,

ELISHA WOOD, Secretary.

Law Intelligence.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY.

Liverpool, Jan. 23.—Mr. Duncan Campbell, who is well known at the police offices for his careful observance of acts of parliament, appeared at the Mansion-house against a Jew boy, named Allen, and charged him with a robbery: The evidence being incontrovertible, the chief clerk drew up a recognizance in the usual manner, binding Mr. Campbell to prosecute. Mr. Campbell said he had no objection to give evidence against the person who robbed him, but there was, he believed, no act which compelled a man to prosecute a thief; the king was the prosecutor. The city solicitor, upon being questioned by the lord mayor upon the liability of Mr. Campbell, in the event of his refusing to prosecute, said, without hesitation, that Mr. Campbell could be committed to prison. Mr. Campbell defied the city solicitor to produce an act which could compel him to prosecute. The latter immediately referred to the 1st and 2d of Philip and Mary, chap. 13, entitled "an act touching the bailment of persons;"

but, upon reading the chapter, he found that not one word was said upon the subject of compelling any person to prosecute! The learned gentleman then admitted that there existed an error in the manner of binding over parties to prosecute; the act merely required that persons should be bound over to give evidence. The word prosecute was then blotted out of the recognizance, and Mr. Campbell signed the bond, requiring him merely to give evidence. As soon as the boy was ordered to be committed, Mr. Campbell said he should take care that justice should be done. "I'll make his majesty's attorney-general," said he, "prosecute the prisoner." The lord mayor observed, that the legislature must interfere in the ensuing session to remove the impediment presented to the court of justice.

Savage Patriotism.

The following anecdote is given in "*Notes on the Michigan territory*," lately published:

"The Indians of *Fond du Lac*, a small tribe of about 50 men, from their pacific dispositions, were branded by their neighbors, the Sioux, with cowardice. Feeling indignant at this, thirteen of them, without consulting their friends, who were then negotiating a peace with the Sioux, formed a league to rescue their tribe from the imputation on their courage, and secretly penetrated into the Sioux country. Unexpectedly they came upon a party of 100 Sioux, and began to prepare for battle; but the Sioux, seeing their small number, advised them to return home; that they admired their valor, and intimated to them, that if they persisted, their destruction was inevitable. The *Fond du Lac* Indians replied, that they had set out with a determination to fight the first enemy they should meet, however unequal their numbers might be, and would have entered their villages if none had appeared sooner—they had resolved in this manner to show their brethren that the stigmas that were thrown upon them were unjust, for no men were braver than their warriors, and that they were ready and would sacrifice their lives in defence of the character of their tribe. They encamped a short distance from the Sioux, and during the night dug holes in the ground, to which they might retreat and fight to the last extremity. They appointed one of their number (the youngest) to take a station at a distance and witness the struggle, and instructed him to make his escape to their own country, when he had witnessed the death of all the rest, and state the circumstances under which they had fallen. Early in the morning they attacked the Sioux in their camp, who immediately sallied out upon them, forced them back to the last place of retreat they had resolved upon. They fought desperately, and more than twice their number were killed before they lost their lives. Eight of them were tomahawked in the holes to which they retreated, and the other four fell on the field; the thirteenth returned home according to the directions he had received, and related the foregoing circumstances to his tribe. They mourned their death; but, delighted with the unexampled bravery of their friends, they were happy in their grief."

Tales of Horror.

FROM THE NEW YORK COLUMBIAN.

A friend has favored us with a *Dumfries Courier* of late date, in which we find the following, being an extract from a new work, entitled, "*Anastasis, or the Memoirs of a Greek*." This work has the sig-

nature of *Thos. Hoke*, but is said to bear much internal evidence of the hand of *Lord Byron*.—It is a description of the Bagnio, or house of correction in Constantinople, and exhibits a horrible display of human misery.

"The vast and high enclosures of the Bagnio, situated contiguously to the arsenal and the docks contains a little world of its own—but a world of wailing! One part is tenanted by the prisoners made on board the enemy's ships, who with an iron ringround their legs, await in this dismal repository, their transference on board the Turkish fleet. This part may only be called a sort of purgatory—the other is hell in perfection. It is the largest division filled with the natural subjects of the Grand Seigneur, whom their real or supposed misdemeanors have brought to this abode of un-availing tears. Here are confined alike the ragged beggar, urged by famine to steal a loaf, and the rich banker, instigated by avarice to deny a deposit—the bandit who uses open violence, and the baker who employs false weight, the land-robber and the pirate of the seas—the assassin and the cheat.—Here, as in the infernal regions, are mingled natives of every country—Turks, Greeks, Armenians, Jews and Gipsies—and are confounded individuals of every creed—the Mohammedan, the Christian, the Hebrew and Heathen. Here the proud and the humble, the opulent and the necessitous, are reduced to the direst of equalities—the equality of torture. But I err,—for should some hapless victim—perhaps guilty of no other crime but that of having excited the sultan's cupidity, still wear on his first entrance the livery of better days, his more decent appearance will only expose him to harsher treatment. Loaded with the heaviest fetters, linked to the most loathsome of malefactors, he is compelled to purchase every alleviation of his burthen, every mitigation of his pain, at the most exorbitant price—until the total exhaustion of his slender store has acquired him the privilege of being at least on a level with the lowest of his fellow sufferers, and spared additional tortures, no longer lucrative to their inflictors.

"Every day a capital, fertile in crimes, pours new offenders into this dread receptacle—and its high walls and deep recesses resound every instant with imprecations and curses uttered in all the various idioms of the Ottoman empire. Deep moans and dismal yells, leave not its frightful echoes a moment's repose. From morning till night, and from night till morning, the ear is stunned with the clang of chains which the galley-slaves wear while confined in their cells, and which they still drag about them when toiling at their tasks.—Linked together, two and two for life, should they sink under their sufferings, they still continue unsevered after death—and the man doomed to live on, drags after him the corpse of his companion.—In no direction can the eye escape the spectacle of atrocious punishments, and of indescribable agonies. Here perhaps you see a wretch whose stiffened limbs refuse their office, stop suddenly short in the midst of his labor, and, as if already impassible, defy the stripes that lay upon his flesh, and wait in total insensibility the last merciful blow that is to end his misery—while there you view his companion, foaming with rage and madness, turn against his own person his desperate hands, tear his clotted hair, rend his bleeding bosom, and strike his skull until it burst against the wall of his dungeon.

"A long unpunished pirate, or liberated galley-

slave, Achmit Reis by name, was the fiend of hell, by who, by his ingenuity in contriving new tortures, and his infernal delight in beholding new sufferings, had deserved to become the chief inspector of this place, and the chief minister of its terrors. His joys were great, but they were not yet complete. Only permitted thus far to exercise his craft on mortals, he was still obliged to calculate what degree of agony the human frame could bear, and to proportion his inflictions to man's power of suffering, lest by despatching his own victims too soon he should defeat his own aim. He was not yet received among his brother demons in the blissful abodes where torments do not kill, and where pangs may be increased in an infinite ratio.

"Of this truth the very hour of my arrival had afforded him a sorely lamented proof. An Armenian cashier, suspected of withholding from the Sultan—sole heir to all his affairs—the deposit of a deceased pacha, had just been delivered over to Achmit's hands, and many were the days of bias to which the executioner looked forward in the diligent performance of his office. On the very first application of the rack, out of sheer malice, the serraff expired!

"Two days later the whole of Achmit's prospects of sublunary happiness were near coming to a close. Some wretches, driven by his cruelty to a state of madness, had sworn his destruction. Their hands, tied behind their backs could be of no use to them in affecting this purpose. They determined to crush him to death with their bodies. All at the same instant fell with their whole weight upon the executioner, or upon their own companions already heaped upon the monster, in hopes of burying his corpse under a living tumulus. But Achmit's good star prevailed, ere yet his suffocation was completed, soldiers rescued the miscreant.—He recovered to wreak upon his disappointed enemies his fiercest vengeance. Their punishment was dreadful!

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The *New York Daily Advertiser* speaking on the slave trade, which is severely deprecated—observes "As a sample of evidence in support of the justice of this remark, we extract the following passages from a report of a society of Friends in Great Britain, made to their yearly meeting in November last—

"Capt. Kelly, of his majesty's ship *Pheasant*, captured, on the 30th July last, a Portuguese schooner, called the *Nova Felicidade*, belonging to Prince's Island, having on board 71 slaves, and a crew consisting of one master and ten sailors. *This vessel measured only eleven tons.*"

She was carried by capt. Kelly to Sierra Leone for adjudication, his judicial declaration contains the following statement:

"I do further declare, that the state in which these unfortunate creatures were found, is shocking to every principle of humanity;—seventeen men shackled together in pairs by the legs, and twenty boys, one on the other, in the main hold;—a space measuring eighteen feet in length, seven feet eight inches main breadth, and one foot eight inches in height; and under them the yams for their support.

"The space allowed for the females, thirty-four in number, was even more contracted than that for the men, measuring only nine feet four inches in length, four feet eight inches main breadth, and two feet seven inches in height."

From France, vessels "fit out regularly at Havre, Bordeaux, and other ports. Their chains and handcuffs are put on board in boxes and entered as if they were other articles.—The case of the *Rodeur* is very striking:—she sailed from — in the early part of last year [1819] for the river Calabar. Having taken in a cargo of slaves, she proceeded with them to Gaudaloupe: on the passage, the poor negroes were seized with a violent ophthalmia, (a disease of the eyes) which soon afterwards communicated itself to the crew. The disorder had been increased from the captain's finding himself under the necessity of keeping his captives constantly below, for they were so afflicted by their captivity that when brought upon deck, they took every opportunity of throwing themselves overboard. To deter them, some were hanged and others shot; but this having no effect, they were obliged to be constantly confined between decks. In process of time, under these cruel circumstances, the ophthalmia spread and affected every individual both of the officers and crew, except one man, who alone was left capable of steering the ship.

It is remarkable that while the *Rodeur* was on her passage, she passed a Spanish slave ship, called the *St. Leon*, which had left the coast of Africa some little time before her. It appeared that the crew of this latter vessel had also caught the ophthalmia from their own negroes, and that the complaint had spread *until not even one man of the whole crew could see to steer*. In this dreadful state, the crew of the Spanish vessel implored assistance of the crew of the *Rodeur*, *whose voices they heard as the ships approached each other*; but the latter had none to lend, so that the *St. Leon* passed on just where the wind carried her. This vessel has never been heard of since. It is presumed that both the oppressors and the oppressed perished on the ocean, either by famine, or by finding a watery grave. When the *Rodeur* arrived at Guadaloupe, *thirty-nine negroes who were totally blind, were thrown into the sea as being quite useless*; those who had lost only one eye, were sold at a very low price. The crew of the *Rodeur* consisted of twenty-two men, *of whom twelve were completely blind*; five of the remaining ten, were recovered, and the other *five each of them lost an eye*."

Question of Jurisdiction.

Legislature of Virginia—House of Delegates, Jan. 9.

The committee of the house of delegates, to whom was referred so much of the governor's message as informs the general assembly, that the commonwealth of Virginia "is cited and admonished to be and appear at a supreme court of the United States, to be holden at Washington, on the first Monday in February next, pursuant to a writ of error filed in the clerks office of the quarterly session court of the borough of Norfolk, in a cause wherein Philip I. Cohen and Mendez I. Cohen are plaintiffs in error, and the said commonwealth is defendant, to shew cause, if any there be, why the judgment rendered against the said Philip I. Cohen and Mendez I. Cohen, as in the said writ of error mentioned, should not be corrected, and why speedy justice should not be done to the parties in that behalf," respectfully submit to the consideration of the house of delegates the following report and resolutions:

By an act of congress, power has been given to the corporation of the city of Washington, to authorize the drawing of lotteries, for effecting the

improvement of that city. The corporation of the city of Washington have accordingly established lotteries for that purpose; and lottery tickets have been vended and distributed within the jurisdictional limits of the commonwealth, in open defiance of a positive statute of her legislature, which forbade it.

The committee are unwilling to believe, that the congress of the United States, representing as they always should, the justice, the wisdom, and the interests of the people, could so far forget the sacred obligations under which they were convened to legislate, as to delegate to the corporation of the city of Washington, authority to vend and distribute these tickets through the union, in open defiance of the constituted authorities of the respective states; because, it is believed that such a delegation of authority is new and unheard of; supported by no experience; justified by no analogy; without example of our ancestors, or root in the constitution.

But, under present circumstances, when the right of the federal legislature to delegate this authority to a corporation is gravely asserted and pertinaciously maintained; when the very authority in question is openly claimed to have been actually and rightfully bestowed; and, when public men, high in office and illustrious from their rank and talents, boldly question the power of this commonwealth to repel from her soil by penal sanctions, the disturbers of her law and the spoilers of her public morals; this committee cannot quietly disperse in silence without a deliberate formal surrender of the balance of the constitution, the integrity of the union, and the dearest sovereign rights of the people. Yet, in questioning this authority in the congress of the U. States, and the jurisdiction of the federal judiciary to decide upon it, this committee hope to appear inquisitive without impertinence, and elevated without pride. While they mean not that truth should give way to dissimulation; duty to convenience; nor love of the genuine character of the federal constitution, to the dangerous and alarming infractions so frequently made upon it, they intend no infringement of the rules of justice or decorum, to support themselves in a solemn, deliberate denial of these powers to the departments of the general government.

The history of the United States forcibly admonishes the people of America, that they should suffer no invasion of their political constitutions, however trivial the instance may appear, to pass away without a determined persevering resistance. The future evils of a bad example in governments are far heavier than any immediate mischief that can possibly result. Every unrepented invasion of our political constitutions invites the crusades of arbitrary power against the public liberties. And, while examples are supposed to justify the most dangerous measures, a capacity for augmentation gradually increases.

If examples are required to illustrate the abstract verity of these admonitions, they abound in the various proceedings of the general government; a monitory truth, that ought to quicken the energies and animate the vigilance of those who believe that the federative system is indispensable to the prosperous government of the American people; it should grave forever on the memories of public men, that public life is a situation of confidence and responsibility, lest they trespass on the sovereignty of the people who slumber on the watch, as well as they who openly desert and go over to the enemy.

Happily for the people of the United States, the rise, progress, and adoption of their federative system are now matters of authentic history, every where acknowledged and questioned by none. The broad and ample line which divides that external legislation over the union, which the federal constitution has delegated to congress the right to exercise, from that internal legislation over which the states reserved to themselves exclusive supremacy, was described by the wisdom of our ancestors, established by their valor, and endeared by their sufferings, when impelled by necessity and guided by fate, to beat down the principles of absolute sovereignty in governments, and absolute subordination in the people. This broad and ample line has constantly adorned the political zodiac of the American people: it now looms larger to the public eye, and is always pure and visible when purely shone upon. While the people of the United States were under the control of the British crown, the parliament contended that its legislative power over the colonies extended to all means necessary or convenient, in its own opinion, for the attainment of its objects. The colonies willingly conceded the powers of national war and of peace, and of regulating commerce; not as matter of right, founded upon the genuine theory and spirit of the British constitution, but as matter of loyal affection and mutual convenience to the whole empire. They denied, however, that this concession yielded any means subversive of their own internal government; as to which they claimed to exercise absolute control. "The parliament contended, that the right of making war, conceded by the colonies, implied a right of using all means necessary and convenient for the attainment of success; such as raising revenue, appointing collectors, raising troops and quartering them on the colonies; and that the right of regulating commerce involved a right of imposing duties and establishing custom houses for their collection: arguing, that it would be absurd to allow powers and withhold any means necessary and proper to carry them into execution. The colonies replied, that it would be more absurd to limit powers, and yet concede unlimited means for their execution, by which, the internal supremacy upon which their liberty and happiness depended, though nominally allowed, would be effectually destroyed. That the term *supremacy*, however applicable to that parliament, was applicable also to the colonial governments, as to internal powers: that the necessity of controlling absolute power in governments, had been proved by experience, particularly in England, where magna charta, the petition of right, and many declaratory laws had limited its means, to a great extent; and, that however the means contended for by the parliament, might be useful for carrying on war, or regulating commerce; yet, that a restriction of those means would be still more useful, because it would be necessary for the preservation of their liberties." The parliament denied this distinction which our forefathers regarded as of vital importance to their freedom and happiness; and passed arbitrary laws declarative of their right to legislate for the colonies in all cases whatsoever. But, the first movement of the British parliament to enforce these laws, kindled up a determined persevering resistance in the colonies, and extinguished all hope of protection from the sovereign, and allegiance from the subject; and after a long and arduous conflict, the assertion by Great Britain, of a power to legislate for the colonies in all cases whatsoever, ended in the discovery,

that she had a right to legislate for them in *no case whatsoever*.

How ably this controversy was maintained; how thoroughly the doctrines which produced it were discussed and understood; how long it lasted; how gloriously it terminated; and how dearly the rights, and principles it established have been always valued, in Virginia, at least, let the valor of the dead, the memory of the living, and the candor of history, say. All these admonish us, that while this memorable conflict was going on, the people of the colonies established for themselves a confederacy of common defence and general welfare, and declared "that each state should retain its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right, which was not by their confederation expressly delegated to the United States, in congress assembled." To this federative system, they apportioned power according to the principles upon which they had declared their willingness to continue their allegiance to the British crown; conceding to parliament the regulation of war, peace and commerce; and retaining for themselves that local and internal legislation so necessary to their happiness, and the preservation of their liberties. And, after their independence was fully recognized, and the blessings of honorable peace were restored to the colonies, they carefully revised their old system of common defence and general welfare, and in "order to form a more perfect government, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity," they ordained and established the present constitution of the United States; by which they still continued to apportion power between the general government and the several states, according to the principles upon which they had acquired it by a knowledge of their natural rights, and their valor in arms; and by which it had been clearly developed under the genuine spirit of the old articles of confederation. And it is matter of authentic history, not now to be questioned, that during all the cotemporaneous commentaries and discussions which the federal constitution underwent, it was constantly justified and recommended, on the ground that it recognized the sovereignty, freedom and independence of the states, and that the powers not ceded to the general government were withheld from it. And, if at any time rational doubt could have existed on this subject, under the original text and genuine spirit of the federal constitution, it has wholly vanished before the 12th amendment to the constitution, which expressly declares "that the powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people."

Thus, after the independence of the colonies, each state, both under the former and the present federative system, became a perfect independent nation; and as such, they entered into two distinct confederations, by which they relinquished certain specified national rights, and retained the rest. As to the national rights retained, the states remain perfect nations, wholly independent of each other and of all other nations. And it is perfectly obvious upon the soundest and only rational theory of national rights, that a plain specification of the powers granted by national states, holding all the powers antecedent to the grant, is a positive prohibition of the powers not granted. The general government, having no original primitive rights

antecedent to the federal compact, and being wholly made up of the voluntary cessions by the states, is the mere creature of the national specified powers ceded by the states.

The committee, having thus carefully reviewed the nature and origin of the compact to which the states are parties in their highest sovereign character; from whence all the powers of the federal government result, and by which these powers are clearly limited according to the plain manifest intention of the instrument, constituting that compact, proceed now to consider, whether this compact gives to the congress of the United States, power to authorise the establishment of lotteries within the corporation of the city of Washington, and to authorise the vending and distribution of their tickets within the territorial limits of a state forbidding it by a positive act of her legislature.

Under the constitution of the United States, power is given to congress "to exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district, not exceeding ten miles square, as may by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of the government of the United States." This clause, it is believed was inserted in the constitution to bestow upon the general government freedom of rightful action without molestation; and to insure security against such troublesome intrusions as might otherwise discredit the order of business expected from the federal legislature. For this purpose it was deemed necessary and proper that congress should have exclusive power of legislation over the seat of the general government. But the committee cannot discover from the most attentive consideration they have been able to bestow upon this, and every other clause in the constitution, from whence the power of congress is derived, to molest other governments in the exercise of their rightful constitutional powers. Because congress should be free, it does not reasonably follow that the state legislatures should be slaves; or, that a magnificent capital city is so necessary to the freedom of the federal legislature, as that the morals, the interests, and the happiness of the whole people of the United States should contribute to adorn it.

When it is remembered that the power of taxation indirectly affects all the moral, political, and intellectual relations of mankind, it ceases to be matter of wonder that the exercise of such a power, by the natural and rightful possessors of it, should be dearly valued and pertinaciously maintained against every encroachment directed against it; or, that the rivalry of opposing governments should frequently infringe the rules of public justice to acquire and monopolize it. But, the motives are the governing principles of national actions; and as human reasoning can discover no visible motive why the states, being perfect, sovereign, independent nations, should surrender to the general government the power of taxation over persons and property within their territorial limits; so, arguments to prove the actual surrender of this power ought to be fairly and reasonably deduced from the positive provisions of the federal compact. It cannot be expected that arguments deduced from the latitudinous and undefined doctrine of implied powers, and from the equally fertile sources of pretended necessity in the general government, will ever prove satisfactory to the people of the United States. The power is too precious; it cannot pass so; whatever the policy for getting it may be.

Yet, if it were proper and justifiable to depart from the plain manifest intention of the instrument constituting the federal compact, from whence all powers of the general government result, for the purpose of implying a surrender of this taxing power by the states, implied powers, proving a retention of this power by the states, might be as copiously deduced from the positive, undisputed rights of the states, as from those of the general government. The morals, the interests, and the happiness of the people internally, may be safely confided to the states, and surely were. And if a state could not properly and regularly repel, within its territory, by penal sanctions, the effects of the laws of another state or nation, upon considerations of local policy, any other state or nation might afflict the morals, the interests, and the happiness of a people internally, and there would be power no where to prevent it. The necessity of this repelling power to the freedom and sovereignty of the states, is consequently as weighty and obvious as any that can be claimed for the general government.

But reject the intervention of this undefined doctrine of implication and expedience, and vest the power of a state to repel, within its territory, by penal sanctions, the operation of other national laws upon the plain, manifest provisions of the federal compact, and the rational principles applicable to every just interpretation of it.

The committee believe, that it is a principle plain and well settled, founded in common sense, illustrated by general usage, and essential to the nature of compacts, that a delegation of specified powers leaves untouched, in the delegating party, the powers not delegated and antecedently possessed by it. When, therefore, the states, clothed with every perfect right and attribute of sovereign nations, delegate to congress exclusive power of taxation over exports and imports, they retain for themselves the right to legislate over all other subjects of taxation, just as effectually as positive language could have retained it. And the very necessity that was felt to prohibit the states from taxing exports and imports, clearly shews, that without this positive prohibition; their right to legislate over these subjects of taxation, would have been manifest and undisputed. There was no necessity to specify the state rights reserved in establishing the federal compact, because these rights existed in the states antecedent to the compact, and were never ceded. Being original rights, never ceded, but reserved, they still belong to the states in their highest sovereign character, as perfect national rights. The right to tax is of this perfect national kind; older than the federal compact, and coeval with the national sovereignty of the states; constantly exercised by the states, and separable from the states only; by a forced and arbitrary implication, with which the internal sovereignty of the states cannot co-exist.

It is true, that the power of taxation resides as well in the general, as in the state governments, and may be concurrently exercised upon the same subjects by the different governments at the same time. Under this concurrent power of taxation, they may each pass a law, both of which may be clearly constitutional, and yet these laws may militate and impede each other. Congress have the power to impose a tax upon whiskey stills. It cannot be denied that the states have a concurrent power to do the same. Suppose the states should impose the tax so heavily as to destroy the occupation of the distillers of the article, and by consequence,

one of the legitimate sources of revenue for the general government. This would effectually defeat any taxing power of congress exercised upon the same subject; and would generate a conflict between two powers undoubtedly residing in the respective governments. And yet, it has never been imagined by the warmest admirers or the most affectionate patrons of the federal government, that there was any authority in congress or the supreme judiciary to abrogate this constitutional state law, defeating the constitutional law of the federal legislature. Neither the constitutionality of the congressional law, nor the absolute defeat of its operation by the state law, is any reason in the eye of the constitution for enlarging, diminishing or controlling in any manner whatsoever, the taxing power of the states. The right of passing constitutional laws which conflict with the constitutional laws of congress is not prohibited to the states; nor, is the right of passing constitutional laws which may conflict with the constitutional laws of the states, prohibited to congress. The two legislative bodies revolve within specified orbits circumscribed by the charter of the union; and neither can push the other from its sphere in the wanderings of its course. If this occasional conflict of authority in the different governments of the union may be justly regarded as a dangerous consequence of our federative system, the wise framers of the constitution have prescribed no antidote against its possible and foreseen occurrence. It is highly probable they greatly preferred it to that fearful and absolute supremacy which could alone invest one government with power to abrogate the rightful laws of another; and the exercise of which by the general government would directly affect the existence of the state governments, the balance of the constitution and the integrity of the union.

If authority is required to prove that congress, in virtue of this concurrent right, can impose no tax, to which the same right in the states does not extend, that of the Federalist, so usually resorted to, directly applies. "I affirm," says Mr. Hamilton, "that (with the sole exception of duties on imports and exports,) the individual states retain an independent and uncontrollable authority to raise their own revenue, in the most absolute and unqualified sense, and that an attempt on the part of the national government to abridge them in the exercise of it, would be a violent assumption of power, unwarranted by any article or clause in the constitution. Suppose that the federal legislature, by some forced construction of its authority, upon the pretence of an interference with its revenues, should undertake to abrogate a land tax, imposed by the authority of a state, would it not be evident that it was an invasion of that concurrent jurisdiction in respect to this species of tax, which the constitution plainly supposes to exist in the state governments? Though a law, therefore, laying a tax for the use of the U. States, would be supreme in its nature, and could not legally be opposed or controlled, yet a law abrogating or preventing the collection of a tax laid by the authority of a state (unless upon imports or exports) would not be the supreme law of the land, but an usurpation of power not granted by the constitution."

And now, the important question of jurisdiction directly arises;—whether the state authorities within their respective spheres are controulable by the authorities of the general government?

The 1st section of the 3d article of the constitution declares, that the judicial power of the United

States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as congress may ordain and establish. The 1st clause in the 2d section of the same article expressly defines this judicial power of the supreme and inferior courts of the United States, and limits it to "all cases in law and equity arising under the constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states; and between a state or the citizens thereof and foreign states, citizens or subjects."

From these plain provisions of the constitution, it is apparent that the framers of that instrument never intended to distribute legislative power between a supreme, and subordinate legislatures, as they considered the federal and state legislatures wholly independent of each other within their respective spheres.—Had they considered the state legislatures subordinate to the federal legislature, the subordination of the former and the supremacy of the latter, would have been explicitly declared by a positive provision in the federal constitution. The federal legislative power bears the same relation to the state legislative power, that the federal judicial power bears to the state judicial power; and, if either be independent of the other, whilst acting within its own sphere, both must also be independent of the other. And, if the federal legislature cannot abrogate state laws, the federal judiciary cannot abrogate state judgments. The word "supreme" as descriptive of the federal tribunal, is relative, not absolute; and evidently implies that the supremacy bestowed upon the supreme court is over the inferior courts to be ordained and established by congress; and not over the state courts. This becomes more apparent from the apportionment of jurisdiction between the supreme and inferior courts, which immediately follows in the 2nd clause in the 2nd section of the same article, where it is declared, that "in all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction." In all other cases "before mentioned," the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction. This clearly shows an intention to limit the jurisdiction of the supreme court to the specified cases in the preceding article. But a limited jurisdiction with an absolute supremacy over the state tribunals would be no limitation at all; as the power of that supremacy would annihilate every means in the state governments to enforce the limitation, and make the extent of jurisdiction commensurate with the pleasure of the supreme court. What more fully fortifies this conclusion is, that if the word *supreme* had conferred upon the supreme court a controul over the state courts, it would have been wholly unnecessary to enlarge the jurisdiction of the supreme court by a positive provision for that purpose in a subsequent clause. This subsequent clause declares that "in all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction."—in all the other specified cases, the appellate jurisdiction of the supreme court is bottomed upon the power of

the *inferior* courts. Hence, it follows, that if the word *supreme* does not extend the jurisdiction of the inferior courts, it does not extend the jurisdiction of the supreme court; the latter deriving its powers altogether from the former. But the word *supreme* cannot possibly extend the jurisdiction of the *inferior* courts over the courts of the state, because the word *supreme* is not applicable to the inferior courts. And as the power of the *inferior* courts is made the basis of the appellate jurisdiction of the supreme court, (except in the few specified cases,) and the power of the inferior courts reaches not to the state courts, it seems to be a reasonable conclusion that the supreme court has no jurisdiction over the state courts.

To defeat this reasoning, it will be indispensable to establish the doctrine, that the *state courts* are constitutionally erected into *inferior federal courts* in pursuance of the power given congress to *ordain and establish* inferior courts.—The 1st section of the preceding article is the source of this congressional power: and the 35th section of the judicial act of the United States, is the result of its exercise. That section declares that “a final judgment or decree, in any suit in the highest court of law or equity of a state, in which a decision in the suit could be had, where is drawn in question the validity of a treaty, or statute of, or an authority exercised under the United States, and the decision is *against their validity*, or where is drawn in question the validity of a statute of, or authority exercised under any state, on the ground of their being repugnant to the constitution, treaties, or laws of the United States, and the decision is *in favor of their validity*, may be re-examined, and reversed or affirmed, in the supreme court of the United States, upon a writ of error.” It was urged by the congress of the United States when they enacted this law, that it was necessary to inspire confidence abroad in the fairness and impartiality with which public justice should be administered to litigant foreigners in the United States: that the state courts, more intimately connected with our people and more immediately dependent upon them, were too deeply interested to dispense impartial justice to controversies instituted in this country by foreign subjects; and that international collisions, always to be feared, would spring from the partial judgments of the state tribunals.—Concede that the preservation of honorable peace with foreign nations is much to be desired, and is most likely to be effected by a final determination before the federal court, of controversies instituted in the United States by subjects of foreign nations, still the concession does not prove that the constitution has confided this important object exclusively to the federal tribunals; because, neither judges nor lawgivers have any right to determine that a power is actually bestowed, merely because, in their opinion, it ought to have been.—But this pretended necessity for a controlling supervising power in the federal tribunals, originates rather in the fictions of the imagination than in the enlightened dictates of the understanding. The people of the United States have solemnly decided that it is no cause of offence to foreign nations to have their controversies finally decided by the state tribunals; and have, by an amendment of their constitution, taken away from foreigners the right to sue a state before the federal court, and confided the determination of their suits to the state tribunals. And this restriction of foreigners to the state judiciaries has ever since been regarded as reasonable upon principle and beneficial in its consequences, and has

never excited murmurs from abroad, or disquietude at home.

It is a principle fully settled upon abstract reasoning and general usage, that a constitution settles the powers and arranges the jurisdiction of its own tribunals, and not those of another government; and although the convention had the power to affect also those of the states, it does not appear and cannot reasonably be inferred, that they ever exercised it. All that is declared in the instrument of compact is, that the judicial power of the *United States* shall consist in a supreme court, and in such inferior courts as *congress may ordain and establish*. But it, cannot reasonably be contended that the state tribunals are *ordained and established* by congress. The judges of the state tribunals are neither appointed, commissioned, remunerated or impeachable by the U. States. And yet, constituted as they are, exclusively, by the states, they may be driven from the benches of justice and effectually destroyed by the United States, in throwing upon them a multifarious and oppressive mass of federal concerns, wholly disproportionate to the salaries they receive from the states. A power so well calculated to destroy the judicial functions of the the state tribunals, could equally destroy every security for the preservation of public order and morality; as the violators of the laws and the disturbers of public morals would pass unpunished and unproved for the want of tribunals to administer justice. To obviate these consequences, it is plausibly contended that the *state judges* become *federal judges* when deciding on the authorities of the United States. In such case it would never do to admit them to be state judges, because it would be inconsistent with the nature of sovereignty, for one government to supervise and control the decisions of another, possessed of the perfect rights and attributes of a sovereign nation. Hence they are denominated federal judges. But, how do they become *federal judges*? only in virtue of the judicial act, which declares, that if their decisions are *favorable* to the authorities of the *United States* they shall be raised to the dignity of *sovereign judges*, whose acts shall be binding and authoritative:—but should justice, and independence adorn the judgment seat, and the judges decide *against* the authorities of the United States, they dwindle into the impotence of *inferior federal judges*, whose decisions are to be re-examined and reversed by the supreme court of the United States. And here is the mockery of a judgment being final or not, as it may chance to be on one side or the other, and of a court being of the last resort or otherwise as its decisions may happen to have been for one or other of the parties. “A novel spectacle, worthy of a system which only admits the judges to be impartial on one side of a plain question!”

Upon the whole, if the reasoning of the committee be correct, the conclusion is that no constitutional power resides in the federal authorities to make the state tribunals subordinate to, and controllable by the supreme court of the United States.

If the authority of American statesmen is deemed necessary to relieve this conclusion from the censure of the wise and genuine friends of our federative system, that of cotemporary writers is surely the best. Happily, for the people of the United States, the doctrines of statesmen, profoundly versed in political science, and especially in the principles of our federative system, are recorded in authentic history and capable of distinct citation. Would they could minister light to our

minds, harmony to our opinions, stability to our principles and veneration to our political institutions!—In the able and luminous debates in the Virginia convention, upon the subject of the judicial power of the United States, Mr. Marshall says, "I hope no gentleman will think that a state will be called to the bar of the federal court. Is there no such case at present? Are there not many cases in which the legislature of Virginia is a party, and yet the state is not sued? *It is not rational to suppose that the sovereign power shall be dragged before a court.* The intent is, to enable states to recover claims of individuals residing in other states. I contend this construction is warranted by the words. But, say gentlemen, there will be partiality in it if a state cannot be defendant—if an individual cannot proceed to obtain judgment against a state, though he may be sued by a state. *It is necessary to be so, and cannot be avoided. I see a difficulty in making a state defendant, which does not prevent its being plaintiff.*"

In the elegant numbers of the Federalist, this opinion of Mr. Marshall is uniformly countenanced and recommended to the American people. In one of them, Mr. Hamilton says, "the general government can have no temptation to absorb the local authorities of the respective states. All those things which are proper to be provided for by local legislation, can never be desirable cases of general jurisdiction. It is, therefore, improbable that there should exist a disposition in the federal councils, to *usurp the powers with which they are connected.* But let it be admitted, for argument sake, that mere wantonness and lust of domination would be sufficient to beget that disposition, still it may be safely affirmed that the *sense of the people of the several states would control the indulgence of so extravagant an appetite.*" In another, Mr. Madison says, "the federal and state governments are, in fact, but different agents and trustees of the people, instituted with different powers, and designed for different purposes." Again, Mr. Hamilton says, "there is not a syllable in the plan which directly empowers the national courts to construe the laws according to the spirit of the constitution, or which gives them any greater latitude, in this respect, than may be claimed by the courts of every state." And, says Mr. Madison, "the local or municipal authorities form *distinct and independent* portions of the supremacy, *no more subject, within their respective spheres, to the general authority, than the general authority is subject to them, within its own sphere.*"

In certain resolutions of the Kentucky legislature, passed in 1798, the offspring and evidence of Mr. Jefferson's enlightened mind, it is solemnly "Resolved, that the several states composing the United States of America, are not united on the principle of unlimited submission to the general government, but that, by compact, under the style and title of a constitution for the United States, and of the amendments thereto, they constituted a general government for *special purposes*, delegated to that government certain *definite powers*, preserving, each state to itself, the *residuary mass of right to their own self-government*; and that, whensoever the general government assumes *undelegated powers*, its acts are unauthoritative, *void and of no force*; that, to this compact, each state acceded as a state, and is an integral party; its co-states forming, as to itself, the other party; that the government created by this compact was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself; since that would have made its discretion, and not the constitution, the measure of its powers; but

that, as in all other cases of compact among parties having no common judge, *each party has an equal right to judge for itself*, as well of infractions as of the measure of redress. In the justly celebrated report by Mr. Madison to the Virginia legislature in 1799, which has been sanctioned by the renewed authentic public sense of the people of Virginia, it is "Resolved, that the general assembly views the powers of the federal government as resulting from the compact to which the states are parties, as limited by the plain sense and intention of the instrument constituting that compact; and as no farther valid than they are authorized by the grants enumerated in that compact." In another part of this report, this lucid reasoner remarks, that "when the constitution was under the discussions which preceded its ratification, it is well known that great apprehensions were expressed by many, lest the omission of some positive exception from the powers delegated, of certain rights, and of the freedom of the press particularly, might expose them to the danger of being drawn by construction within some of the powers vested in congress; more especially of the power to make all laws, necessary and proper, for carrying their other powers into execution. In reply to this objection, it was invariably urged to be a fundamental and characteristic principle of the constitution, that all powers not given by it were reserved; that no powers were given beyond those enumerated in the constitution, and such as were fairly incident to them." "If the decision of the judiciary, (continues the report), be raised above the authority of the sovereign parties to the constitution, the decisions of the other departments, not carried by the forms of the constitution before the judiciary, must be equally authoritative and final with the decisions of that department. However true, therefore, it may be, that the judicial department is, in all questions submitted to it by the forms of the constitution, to decide in the last resort; this resort must necessarily be deemed the last, in relation to the authorities of the other departments of the government; not in relation to the rights of the parties to the constitutional compact, from which the judiciary as well as the other departments hold their delegated trusts. On any other hypothesis, the delegation of judicial power would annul the authority delegating it; and the concurrence of this department with the others in usurped powers, might subvert forever and beyond the reach of any rightful remedy, the very constitution which all were instituted to preserve."

In the late able and luminous construction of our political constitutions, written by John Taylor, of Virginia, that eminent statesman remarks that "Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Pinckney, Mr. Marshall, and Mr. Gerry, in their negotiations with revolutionary France, have furnished us with an admirable treatise both to fix the residence of the right, and to display the wantonness of construction assumed without right. Presidents Washington and Adams, all the successive members of the cabinet, and congress itself concurred in the principles advanced by these gentlemen. They prove that an exclusive right of construction in one party is a degradation of the other to a state of inferiority and dependence. Their arguments might be applied with great force in many views to our subject. If the states made the union, they demonstrate, that the same consent, necessary to create, is necessary to construe.—Wherever the creating consent resided, there we are directed to look for the constraining consent. It would be a much grosser violation of their prin-

principles, for no party to a treaty to usurp an exclusive right of construing it, than for one party to do so. *As neither the executive, legislative nor judicial departments of the state or federal governments have ever consented to the union, no one of these departments can have an exclusive right of construing it.* But if they did consent, and by that consent, are parties, still the right to construe is mutual. And if they are all to be considered as the co-ordinate departments or creatures of the people of the U. States, they derive a mutual right of construction from the mutual right possessed by the states which they represent."

Instances abound in the judicial history of the several states, of most solemn deliberate sanction and confirmation of these opinions:—of which the following may suffice.—In the case of the commonwealth against Cobbett, the supreme court of Pennsylvania, by a solemn and unanimous judgment, refused to permit the defendant, who was an alien, to remove into the federal court a cause then pending in a court of the commonwealth, notwithstanding the positive provisions of the judicial act of the congress of the U. States. The judges of Pennsylvania declared, in the most explicit terms, that all powers, not granted to the government of the United States, remained with the several states; that the federal government was a solemn covenant formed by the individual states, as one party, and by all the states as another; that when two nations differ about the proper construction of a covenant between them, neither has the exclusive right to decide; that when one of the states differs with the United States, there is no common umpire between them but the people; and that the commonwealth of Pennsylvania could not be directed and controlled by the federal tribunal without a total prostration of her dignity and independence.

In Virginia, the very same principles were raised and reviewed by the court of appeals with the greatest consideration and ability in the very important case of Hunter versus Martin; and the unanimous judgment of the court was, that in case of a difference of opinion between the general and the state governments as to the extent of their relative powers, created by the constitutional compact, neither party is competent to bind the other; that the appellate power of the supreme court of the United States does not extend to the state tribunals, under a sound construction of the constitution of the United States; and that so much of the 25th section of the act of congress to establish the judicial courts of the U. States, as extends the appellate jurisdiction of the supreme court over the state tribunals, is not in pursuance of the constitution of the United States.

From this impartial view of the situation of the American colonies before their independence; of the effects of that independence; of the import and origin of the articles of confederation; of the true meaning of that provision in the present constitution which confers judicial powers on the federal tribunals; and from the contemporaneous expositions of the federal compact by our greatest constitutional jurists and our purest patriots, sanctioned and endeared as they have been since by many of our wisest judges and most virtuous statesmen, the committee think themselves entitled to conclude, as the result of the whole, that there is no rightful power in the federal legislature to abrogate taxes imposed under the authority of a state;—nor in the federal judiciary, to arraign the sovereignty of a commonwealth before any tribunal, but that which resides in the majesty of the people.

The best restraint upon governments of the popular model, consists in the undoubted right of the people to examine and controvert, before the public, the proceedings of those who administer the government. And it cannot be forgotten, that among the arguments addressed to those who apprehended danger to liberty from the establishment of the general government over the extensive territory of the United States, reference was constantly made to the intervention of the state governments between the people and the general government, to the sleepless vigilance with which they would decry misgovernment at a distance, and the steady promptitude with which they would communicate it to the public ear.—Warned by the prophetic voice of our fathers;—that voice which always ministers light to the mind and virtue to the heart, and animated by a sincere and affectionate zeal to maintain unimpaired the costly heritages of their national glory, the general assembly communicate to the world the reasons of their conduct.

Should humane folly or injustice question these honest heart-felt testimonials of affection for the union, it may occasion the regret, but never can excite the resentment of the general assembly.—With the wise and virtuous, the voice of ungenerous reproach is silenced in the recollection of the part this state has borne in the establishment of our national independence; in the perfection of a constitution for the preservation of the states in friendly league, and in constantly maintaining with a loyal and dutiful solicitude the authorities of the union. Come what will, these are the consolations of her memory, her pledges to preserve unimpaired her claims to the notice of history, and the only argument she can condescend to use against the imputation of unworthy views.

Resolved, therefore, That the supreme court of the U. States have no rightful authority under the constitution, to examine and correct the judgment for which the commonwealth of Virginia has been "cited and admonished to be and appear at the supreme court of the United States;" and that the general assembly do hereby enter their most solemn protest against the jurisdiction of that court over the matter.

Resolved, That the executive department of the government transmit a copy of this report and resolutions to each of the counsels employed to appear before the supreme court on behalf of this commonwealth; and also a copy to each of the senators and representatives of this state in the congress of the United States.

Foreign Articles.

☞ See "Postscript," page 126.

THE TROPPAU CIRCULAR.

[Translated for the *National Intelligencer.*]

[CIRCULAR.]

SIR—Informed of the reports, as extravagant as false, which the malevolence of some, and the credulity of others, have concurred to spread and to accredit, on the object and the results of the conferences of Troppau, the allied courts have judged it necessary to furnish to their respective missions, in foreign countries, authentic information, such as may enable them to dissipate the errors and the prejudices which have prevailed in this respect. The article hereto annexed is intended to accomplish that end. It is not proposed to you to make this letter the subject of any formal communication; but there is nothing to prevent you from suffering it to be confidentially read. This same

view being also addressed to the ministers of the two other powers, you will please, sir, to concert more particularly with them the use which shall be made of it.

Receive, sir, the assurances of my most perfect consideration.

[Signed.]

View of the first results of the conferences at Troppau.

The events of the 8th of March in Spain, those of the 2d of July in Naples, the catastrophe at Portugal, necessarily produced, amongst all those who had an eye to the tranquility of nations, a deep sentiment of inquietude and pain, and a desire to unite and co-operate to avert from Europe all the evils ready to burst upon her.

It was natural that this desire and this sentiment should be more lively in the governments which not long ago had conquered the revolution, and who saw it, at this day, re-appearing triumphant.

It was still more natural that, to repulse it a third time, these governments should have recourse to the means which they had so happily employed in the memorable struggle, in which Europe had seen them break the yoke under which it had groaned for twenty years.

Every thing authorized the hope, that this union of the principal powers, formed in the midst of circumstances the most critical, crowned with the most brilliant successes, perpetuated finally by the acts of 1814, 1815, and 1818—that this union, which has prepared, founded, and completed the pacification of the world, having delivered the continent from the military despotism exercised by the man of the revolution, would, in like manner, deliver it from a new power, not less tyrannical and not less disastrous—from the power of crime and of revolt.

Such have been the motives and the object of the congress of Troppau. The first ought to be so generally felt as not to require a longer explanation: the latter is so honorable and so useful that the wishes of all must, without doubt, accompany the allied courts in their noble enterprize.

The task which duties and engagements the most sacred impose upon them, is vast and difficult; but favorable presages permit them to believe, that they will be able to accomplish it by acting in the spirit of the treaties, by which they had restored peace to Europe, and established a general alliance among all the European governments.

The allied powers have availed themselves of an incontestable right, in deciding to take common measures of precaution and restraint (*repression*) towards states, the confusion of which, wrought by revolt, regarding it only in the light of an example, would be an act hostile to all legitimate institutions and governments; towards states which, above all, not content with their own calamities, seek by their agents to communicate them to other countries, and endeavor there to introduce disorders and insurrection.

The position and the conduct of these states constitute a manifest infraction of the covenant, which guarantees to the European governments, with the integrity of their territories, the maintenance of those pacific relations, the first effect of which is to exclude even the idea of their doing each other an injury.

This irrefragable fact ought to be the point of departure of the allied cabinets. In consequence, the plenipotentiaries, who could receive at Troppau the orders of their sovereigns, have determined between them, and submitted to the deliberations of the courts of Paris and London, the principles to be followed towards states who submit to a violent alteration in the form of their interior regime,

as well as the means, whether of conciliation or of force, proper to restore to the bosom of the alliance such of these states as they can exercise a salutary and efficacious agency upon.

As the revolution at Naples strikes deeper root every day; as no other menaces more sensibly and immediately the tranquility of the neighboring states, or can be reached by ways more direct or prompt, the convenience and necessity are admitted of making to the kingdom of the Two Sicilies the immediate application of the principles which have been indicated.

Before dismissing, with regard to him, measures of a conciliatory nature, the sovereigns present at Troppau have addressed to his Sicilian majesty an invitation to join them at Laybach; a step the only object of which has been to set free the will of his majesty, and to engage him to interpose his mediation between his deluded people and the countries whose repose they compromise.

Decided not to recognize governments infatuated by sedition, the sovereigns could not enter into an intercourse, but with the king in person. Their ministers at Naples have received correspondent orders.

France and England have been invited to join in this proceeding. They will without doubt the less refuse to do so, inasmuch as that the principle, in virtue of which it has been resorted to, is strictly conformable to treaties solemnly ratified by these two powers, and that it offers the sure proof of the most just and pacific views.

The system concerted between Austria, Prussia, and Russia, is not a new system. It presents only a faithful application of maxims consecrated by the transactions which gave birth to the general alliance.

Far from weakening the intimate union of the courts which form the centre of this alliance, this system cannot but fortify and consolidate it. It will strengthen it as it has been established, conceived by the same cabinets, and successively adopted by the powers, who have acknowledged the advantages of it.

The reality of these advantages ought not to be called in question. It has been, moreover, clearly demonstrated, that it is neither thoughts of conquest, nor a desire to assail the independence of other governments in what concerns their interior administration, nor that of preventing wise and voluntary ameliorations conformable to the true interest of the people, that have dictated the determinations of the allied powers. They wish only to maintain peace, to preserve Europe from the scourge of revolutions, to repair and prevent, as far as depends on them, the disorders which are induced by a forgetfulness of all the principles of order and of morality. On these grounds, the powers may flatter themselves that an unanimous approbation will recompense them for their cares and their exertions.

PORTUGAL.

The cortes have the new constitution before them. It is said to be nearly as liberal as our own [the American.] The privileges of the nobles are abolished, and the liberty of the press established. The final vote for civil liberty was 68 to 8; for religious liberty 48 to 36. Deputies had arrived from Madeira. The five persons forming the executive power, fully possess the confidence of the people.

A Lisbon paper, of the 16th Feb. advertises for sale "The constitution of the United States, and declaration of independence."

EGYPT.

The Russian ambassador at the court of Rome has received a letter from Sir A. Smith, an English traveller, who is at present at the Egyptian Thebes. He states that he has himself examined the celebrated statue of Memnon, accompanied by a numerous escort. At six o'clock in the morning he heard very distinctly the sound so much spoken of in former times, and which had generally been treated as fabulous. "One may," he says, "assign to this phenomenon, a thousand different causes, before it would be supposed to be simply the result of a certain arrangement of the stones." The statue of Memnon was overturned by an earthquake; and it is from the pedestal this mysterious sound is emitted, of which the cause has never been ascertained, and which was denied merely because it was inexplicable.—*Nat. Gaz.*

There have been lately imported at Trieste, samples of sugar cultivated and refined in Egypt. The Pacha has also established manufactures of cotton, silk, and cloth, under the direction of his favorite Jussuf. He invites Europeans from all countries, to exert and make the best of their talents and industry. He has his ships and materials also from Europe. The brother of Jussuf is settled at Trieste, as the Pacha's principal agent. About twenty other agents are employed in different countries forming commercial regulations.

HAYTI.

The trials of the chiefs in the late disturbances have been concluded—many of them were found guilty and shot—others were condemned to imprisonment for a term of years. Some of them are said to have met their fate with the most perfect indifference, and received their deaths when smoking segars, &c. Boyer seems determined to maintain his authority.

CUBA.

It is believed by many that there is a very strong party in this island aiming at independence. Certainly, Cuba, under a liberal administration, might soon be possessed of a powerful population, and gain an entire ability to maintain her independence—unless prevented by the quantity of slaves on the island. It is thought that it will not be possible to enforce the new tariff just received from Spain. Every description of persons were protesting against it.

SOUTH AMERICA.

We have the particulars of the revolution at Guayaquil. It was effected by the military, instigated by a few of the leading citizens, and completely accomplished in two days—during which the elections were held, and a republican government instituted! The place is garrisoned by 1,400 troops of the line and 2,000 militia. About 500 persons were put on board of different vessels and sent away.

It appears also that the province of Cuenca, and the districts of Ambato, Riobamba, Quaranda, and Tucunga have shaken off the regal authority, and sent many men to the "liberating army." In the whole department of Cundinamarca, or New Grenada, nothing remains to Spain but Carthagena and the isthmus of Panama. Quito is also believed to be independent. If San Martin and Cochrane shall succeed against Peru, of all her late immense possessions on the continent of America, nothing but Mexico will adhere to Spain; and herein the seeds of a revolution are widely scattered. Indeed, it has been latterly stated that the "patriots" are in force

resisting the royal government.* Lima is so closely invested that flour is said to be selling at 56 dollars per barrel. The Chilian fleet is reported to have made some very valuable captures.

The greatest tranquility is said to exist in all the provinces of Venezuela, &c. united under the common name of the republic of Colombia. Maracaybo, which lately shook off the royal yoke, was to have 4000 men collected for its defence. Commodore Aury lately died at Baranquilla. The patriot prisoners, made by the royalists, if not put to the sword, were generally sent to Porto Rico; it is said that an ordinance of the Spanish cortes had been communicated to the captain general of that island, directing him to abandon the use of all subterraneous dungeons and places injurious to health, existing in the prisons, barracks, and forts; that all the prisons shall be situated so as to receive natural light: that no chains shall be put upon the prisoners, and that the instruments which have hitherto been in use to afflict and torture them, be immediately destroyed.

It is just ascertained that Bolivar has given notice to La Torre, the successor of Morillo, that the armistice is to be considered; as at an end—and, as 40 days notice was to be given, hostilities will be renewed on the 28th of the present month, April. The speedy and entire discomfiture of the royalists is confidently anticipated. We have two proclamations of La Torre announcing the event, calling upon his soldiers to gather "fresh laurels," and informing the people that the rupture of armistice was *improperly* caused by Bolivar, who insisted that the war should go on, or the independence of the republic be acknowledged!

The king of Portugal and Brazil had decided to send his eldest son to Portugal, with the title of constable of that kingdom. This determination was made known to the ministers of England, Austria, Prussia and Russia, representing, with the exception of France, the high allied powers of Europe. But the revolution at Bahia and Pernambuco, with the little reliance which is to be placed on the troops at Rio Janeiro, may change the king's mind.

POSTSCRIPT. By an arrival at New York, London papers of the 28th of Feb. have been received. The following is a brief summary of the chief things mentioned in them.

The Neopolitan parliament have indignantly re-

* A private letter is published in the Charleston Courier, dated *Havana, April 1, 1821*, which says—"There is an arrival from Vera Cruz, with accounts from that city to the 12th ultimo. It is said by her, that the vice roy of Mexico has been dethroned by the populace, and a new junta formed; deputies had been appointed by the junta to go to Spain and request a king from the cortes, to be selected out of the royal family, and to reside amongst them, or to acknowledge the independence of Mexico. [Late accounts discredit this news as to the dethronement of the vice-roy, &c. but credit the report that Yrityrbide was in arms, &c.]

In addition to the above, a Spanish gentleman, who arrived at Charleston, in the schooner Lucy, from Havana, stated, that about the last of February, a convoy from the city of Mexico for Acapulco, with two million of dollars, was captured by general Yrityrbide, who had 6,000 men under his command. A revolution had commenced, and the people in various parts of Mexico had declared themselves independent. Two Spanish frigates were waiting the arrival of this money at Acapulco.

jected the terms proposed to them by the allied sovereigns, and the Austrian army was rapidly advancing on Naples—their whole force is said to be about 100,000 men. The Neapolitan army is on the frontier, and will meet the foul invaders at the boundary of their country. *Strength to the arm that strikes for freedom!* The king is to remain at Laybach until the result of the invasion is known, and the parliament has declared that his person is under restraint. The people seem to be wrought up to the highest enthusiasm. The regular troops amount to about 80,000; the organized militia to 100,000, and a rising *en masse* may be expected.

The following are the terms on which the allied powers agreed to spare Naples—while the despatch was reading in parliament, the cry of "war! war!" was heard for every part of the assembly.

1. That the Neapolitans shall abandon the Spanish constitution, and adopt that of the British nation, with some corrections and modifications suitable to Naples.

2. That during the period while this re-organization shall be effecting, and for six years afterwards, the capital of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and all the fortresses shall be occupied by Austrian garrisons.

3. On these conditions a general amnesty will be accorded. And,

4. The pay and subsistence of the Austrian troops will not be at the charge of the Neapolitan nation.

The British squadron at Naples was to retire to Messina—and it is said that then "a great change will take place in the affairs of Sicily." The minister of Spain, at the court of France, has presented two very strong notes to that court on the affairs of Naples—they are said to have had a 'menacing tone.' The French cabinet has given evasive answers.

Italy seems to be in a disturbed state; and if the people of Naples can keep the *libertycides* at bay for a little while, there is a prospect of a general rising in all the Austrian states in that country.

There is apparently great uneasiness in France and Prussia. An idea prevails that the armies are disaffected. Some of the royal guard were arrested for uttering cries and menaces of a seditious nature against the duke d'Angouleme.

In England, a call in the house of commons for the recent correspondence relative to the affairs of Naples was resisted by lord Castlereagh, and the motion was negatived.

A Liverpool paper of March 2, says—the petition presented last week to the house of commons, from the county of Somerset, complaining of agricultural distress, contains 100,000 signatures, occupying 4,000,000 acres of land. [Yet English wheat is selling at from 44 to 62s. per quarter. The latter price is for that of a fine quality, equal to about 132 cents per bushel, at which rate American flour, if permitted to be sold, should bring 6½ dollars per barrel.]

Accounts from Madrid to the 13th Feb. state that the greatest tranquility prevailed.

CHRONICLE.

Gen. Jackson was to leave Nashville on the 1st inst. for Pensacola, via New-Orleans.

The U. S. brig *Enterprize*, capt. Kearney, has recently arrived at New York. She was much damaged by being run a-foul of by a large schooner, stem on, in a gale of wind off Nantucket shoals.

The French frigate *La Junon*, arrived at Norfolk on the 13th inst. It is said that her business is to convey Mr. de Neuville to the Brazils.

The loan. The "Aurora" gives a report that there is some trouble between the brokers and the bank about the late loan—the former asserting that they offered better terms than those which were accepted, &c.

"*Affair of Lagouette.*" Manuel Philip Garcia was tried at Norfolk on Saturday last, and found "guilty of murder in the first degree." It seems that the deceased, and those who are about to suffer the penalty of the law for murdering him, were three most precious villains.

"*Bank trials.*" It is well known that a considerable number of persons, some of whom had maintained the highest standing in Baltimore as merchants and gentlemen, were prosecuted for alleged robberies and frauds, and conspiracies to defraud certain banks in this city, &c. The excitement caused by the enormous amount of damages sustained by their proceedings, was plead for a transfer of their trials to Harford, an adjoining county, where they were commenced four or five weeks ago and concluded about ten days since. The counsel for those charged with conspiracies, &c. demurred to the indictments as well as to the jurisdiction of the court in the cases in which the bank of the U. States had been defrauded, and against the *act itself*, as not being an indictable offence under our laws.

The argument on this matter lasted two weeks—and the court sustained the demurrer—chief justice Dorsey against, and judges Hanson and Ward in favor of it. The attorney general then gave notice that the decision should be carried to the court of appeals.

Two or three trials for more apparently direct offences took place, as for robbery and forgery; but the parties were acquitted.

The counsel for the state were Murray, (attorney general), Harper, Wirt, and Mitchell; for the traversers, Pinkney, Winder and Maulsby.

It is probable that an account of these trials will be published at length. If so, and the facts developed are of a useful character, we shall record them. There is now a law of the state Maryland, by which the matters charged against these persons are made punishable by imprisonment to hard labor in the penitentiary, for not less than five nor more than fifteen years.

Portuguese consuls. A New-York paper says—"In consequence of the unsettled state of the peninsula, the Portuguese consuls in the United States have received instructions not to grant consular papers to any vessels bound to the kingdom of Portugal." The fact being known in Portugal, this act of the royal agents will only serve to exasperate the people against the king.

Bribery. The supreme court of Pennsylvania, on the 11th inst. sentenced *Frederick Axe*, late commissioner, and *Daniel P Lippard*, late treasurer, of the county of Philadelphia, to pay a fine of 400 dollars each, and severally to be imprisoned for six calendar months, for *bribery* in the election of county treasurer.

Desperate fight. A letter from Gibraltar dated Jan. 31, says—"The Peacock sloop of war is here, waiting for a store ship from Philadelphia, to convey her to Mahon, and protect her against the depredations of two or three privateers under the revolutionary colors, that have lately infested the Mediterranean. One of them has lately been captured by a Spanish guarda costa and carried into Valencia—the confict was dreadful—the privateer is a schooner mounting four 12 pounders and one long 18, with 80 men, and commanded by an American."

rican, (it is said) with one arm. She was from Margarita, with 130 men, and had captured and manned several valuable prizes. She was carried by boarding, when all the crew jumped into the sea rather than be taken. Only thirty-one of them were picked up by the Spanish boats, and have been carried into Valencia. The other cruizer is a brig, of larger force."

Specie.—The collector of the port of Baltimore has issued a notice, informing the importers of specie "that permits for the landing of that article must be obtained by entry, as in the case of other free goods. It must also be inserted in the manifest when delivered to the boarding officer, or presented at his office.

A consideration of peculiar exposure has occasioned an indulgence in case of omissions of this kind; but besides the contravention of law, a late regulation of the treasury renders an account of it necessary in the documents of the office."

Small bank notes. In the trial of a person at Elkton, Maryland, for passing counterfeit notes, as of two dollars, purporting to be issued by the Franklin Bank of Baltimore and the Havre de Grace bank, it was determined that notes issued by the banks of this state, under the denomination of five dollars, were issued in violation of law, and void; that notes of the import of those laid in the indictment were not bank notes, within the meaning of the charters. That these notes were not promissory, either by the law of England or under our act of assembly, as they did not on their face possess the requisites to constitute them such. The indictments were therefore quashed.

Law case. A young lady at Newburg, N. Y. has obtained a verdict of 3000 dollars damages against a certain man there, for his breach of a promise of marriage.

Mountain laurel. Some cats were lately killed at Springfield, Mass. by eating the entrails of a partridge, which was found to have its crop filled with the leaves of the mountain-laurel.

The western waters. The passage from New Orleans to Shawaneetown, Illinois, has been made in ten days and an half, by the steam boat *Car of Commerce*.

Shoes. Nearly 1,000,000 pair of shoes were manufactured at Lynn, Mass. in one year, of sheep and goat skins, dressed in morocco fashion. The manufacture of morocco in America commenced in 1796.

A prodigy. Lucinda A. Fitch, the daughter of a poor woman of Grotton, Con. is now exhibited at New-London. She is but twelve years old, is 5 feet 7 inches high, measures 4 feet and 10 inches round the body, and weighs *three hundred and nine pounds!* It is questionable whether the world ever produced a parallel. She is still rapidly growing both in height and weight.

† *Died*, near Bardstown, Mr. Bartholomew Whalen, aged 107 years, and in Orange county, N. C. Thomas Wilson, aged 102.

—, recently, at Brunswick, Maine, Mrs. *Mary Gatchell*, aged 97 years and 8 months. She left 607 descendants at her death—12 children, 151 grand children, 400 great grand children, and 44 of the fourth generation.

—, at "Bow, adjoining New-Hampshire," Mr. *Samuel Welsh*, aged upwards of 110 years. His second wife, now living, is 82 years old.

New York.—The New York Evening Post states the debt of the corporation of that city at fifteen

hundred thousand dollars, and its annual expenses at seven hundred thousand

Philadelphia. A subscription was opened in this city on Monday last, to raise a stock of 450,000 dollars, for the purpose of uniting the waters of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna rivers by a canal. The amount was immediately taken up, and four or five times as much more was offered. On this stock the state of Pennsylvania insures an interest of 6 per cent. per annum, for a certain number of years.

Connecticut. G. Tomlinson, John Russ, H. W. Edwards, N. Barber, E. Stoddard, A Sterling and D. Burrows, have been elected members of congress from this state. The three first were members of the last congress.

Virginia. The armory, which has cost this commonwealth a million and a half of dollars, without much, if any, real resulting good, seems now likely to be abandoned. A small appropriation for its support was made at the last session of the legislature, but in such vague terms that it is considered as no appropriation at all.

The *bank capital* at Boston, exclusive of the branch bank of the United States, now amounts to \$6,550,000; the Massachusetts bank having lately reduced its capital from 1,600,000 to 800,000 dollars.

South Carolina law.—The following notification was recently handed to several individuals of the clergy and laity of Charleston, South Carolina:

City Council, Jan. 15, 1821.

Resolved, That the marshal be instructed to inform the ministers of the gospel and others, who keep night and Sunday schools for slaves, that the education of such persons is prohibited by law, and that the city council feel imperiously bound to enforce the penalty against those who may hereafter forfeit the same. Extract from the minutes,

John J. Lafar, City marshal.

Louisiana. The legislature of this state has had a bill before it for the removal of the seat of government. The first section, providing that it should be removed after 1823, was agreed to—but where it should be removed to? was the great question. To Baton Rouge, 18 years, 20 years; Donaldsville, 15 years, 23 days; St. Francisville, 15 years, 23 days; Alexandria, 17 years, 21 days; Iberville, 11 years, 27 days; St. James', 14 years, 24 days. On the question, "Shall this bill pass?" the vote was 19 years and 20 days.

New Orleans. The population of this city, and its suburbs and environs, amounts to about 45,000 persons—of whom about one half are people of color.

Number of vessels which entered at and cleared from the port of New-Orleans in the three last years—

Entered in the year	1818	941
Do.	1819	838
Do.	1820	677
		—2456
Cleared in the year	1818	887
Do.	1819	1037
Do.	1820	851
		—2775

Providence, (R. I.) March 28. At the late session of the supreme judicial court for this county, nineteen petitions for divorce were pending for trial—of which ten were granted, one not granted, the others discontinued by the parties; or continued for trial to next September.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

NEW SERIES. No. 9.—VOL. VIII.] BALTIMORE, APRIL 28, 1821. [No. 9.—VOL. XX. WHOLE No. 503

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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

☞ The flattering marks of approbation that have been often bestowed on the manner and matter of articles published in this paper, under the head of "*Desultory Remarks*," has, perhaps, been among the causes that led the editor to venture upon so great a monopoly of the contents of this sheet by the product of his own pen. A spirit of enquiry is going forth, and it is the duty of a free press to assist its progress. The present article is too long; but, as for several weeks to come, we shall be chiefly filled up with documentary matter, there will be time enough afforded for such as are disposed to read it. It appears to us indispensable to the welfare of the United States, that the people should take the condition of things into their serious consideration, and ascertain what is the true policy by which we should be governed.

REPRESENTATION. A few days since we stated our repugnance to a proposed amendment of the constitution of Massachusetts—and are happy to say that that proposition, among others, has been indignantly rejected by the people. *Nil desperandum.*

POPULATION—1820. The census of *Indiana* is published, and its aggregate population is given at 147,600—in 1810, 24,520; increase 123,080; at the rate of 600 per cent. in 10 years. The population of this state has not so rapidly advanced as we anticipated, but, perhaps, *Illinois* has had a greater increase than was expected—that state having probably received many emigrants which we had stopped, (*by calculation!*) in *Indiana*.

We also have a statement of the population of *Delaware*, the aggregate is only 72,749, or an increase of *seventy-five* persons in ten years! This state consists only of 3 counties; and, as the upper county, *New-Castle*, has increased nearly 3,500, the others have, of course, decreased nearly in that amount—yet the representation is equal for each county! Of the whole population, 12,958 are free blacks and 4,509 slaves.

The amount of the population of *Louisiana* is about 155,000, of whom nearly 70,000 are slaves, and about 10,000 free persons of color. In 1810, 76,556;

FOREIGN STATE PAPERS AND NEWS. We have felt it necessary to a right understanding of events in Europe, to insert several highly interesting state papers. We lately gave the British circular, and the declaration of the intentions of the sovereigns at *Troppau*. We now present the Neapolitan address to the English nation, the proclamation of the pope, the speech of the king of Spain, and a sketch of the constitution proposed for regenerated Portugal. The Austrian declaration shall be published in our next. All these things should be read attentively, by those who wish to understand the politics and views of the European sovereigns, &c. The Neapolitan address is excellent—lord Castlereagh is completely understood, and his jesuitical circular is handsomely exposed. The pope is shown to be much embarrassed. Some parts of the king of Spain's speech is worthy of peculiar

notice; and the sketch of the Portuguese constitution will agreeably surprize every true hearted American. The Austrian declaration manifests something like an alarm at the progress of reason and march of mind, while it exhibits the determination of a most foul conspiracy of kings to keep the people of Europe in slavery. It brings to recollection the infamous treaty of *Pilnitz*, and leads us to hope that the parties to it, as to the other, may be dashed into pieces, though we cannot see by what means so grand an object is to be accomplished. Spain, it seems, has taken a decisive stand in favor of Naples, and it is said that the French soldiery are exceedingly anxious to fight under the banners of *liberty*. If they revolt from *Louis*, all Europe will be at once in a flame. Lord Castlereagh has had the impudence in the British house of commons, to palliate, if not to justify, the invasion of Naples, on a motion of Sir James Macintosh for the papers referred to in the late circular of the British government. He "contended that if England, instead of Naples, was involved in these transactions, that house could not call upon ministers, acting under a responsibility, to make disclosures which they might judge injurious to the public interests. The conduct of ministers would be an after subject for the jealousy of that house to discuss. Assuming, for the sake of argument, that the allies were wrong, he did not think that the country should interpose with a remonstrance. It was much to be regretted that the troops had been induced to depart from their allegiance to the crown, and that soldiers had asserted their opinions as to the form of government which ought to be established. The government of Naples before the revolution, was of the mildest and most conciliatory system." "The noble lord then read some letters, which declared that a more mild and paternal government had never been known in the kingdom of Naples. His lordship, at the same time, took care to assure the house, that it was not intended to draw a comparison between the government of Naples and that of England. The noble lord proceeded, at considerable length, in answer to the observations of the honorable mover, and concluded with expressing a hope, that the house would negative the motion," and the motion was negatived—125 for 194 against it! We hope that the matter will not end here. There is even yet too much of a love of liberty in the British people, we think, to bear the ministry out in thus countenancing one of the most villainous transactions known in the history of nations, not excepting what has occurred in regard to France.

The people of the United States have more at stake in this controversy than they imagine. I verily believe, that the *infernal* alliance, if they succeed in adjusting the affairs of Europe to their mind, will take it upon themselves to consider of the expediency of regulating our affairs, and of proposing that we should adopt a form of government less repugnant to the "divine right of kings!" Our free institutions are the bane of their despotisms—the example is continually pointed at to shew that men have a natural right to the enjoyment of "life, liberty and property," and "to manage their own concerns in their own way."

Desultory Remarks.

FROM "FREEDOM'S CHAIR."

There are few men whose minds are totally divested of superstitious ideas, and even these, if properly directed, may render essential benefits to the society in which we live, by exciting a just pride to do well. The American soldier, going into battle, if armed with the sword of *Washington*, would be strongly prompted to behave himself like a hero, though the sword itself might be less calculated to do execution, than others within his power to possess himself of. If *Franklin's* library and apparatus had been suffered to remain as he left them, the simple condition of things would almost have inspired one with some knowledge of, or, at least, have persuaded a respect for the sciences and useful arts. So, when I seat myself in "freedom's chair," (which I do not use every day), a train of reflection passes through my mind with the rapidity of lightning, teaching me that I am a *man*, and that no other is a better one than myself, unless more virtuous;—and then I look at my veins, and ask myself, why the blood that fills them should be less noble than if I had been begotten by a Bourbon prince instead of an American carpenter: and sometimes the notion presents itself, that it would be a good thing if a skilful surgeon were to obtain a bowl of the blood of "Alexander the deliverer," and another from the arm of one of his most degraded boors—and, after reducing them to their first principles, tell us what evidence was furnished that the blood of the one, who mounted the throne of his murdered father, was more *divinely* constituted than that of his slave. If I look at home, I recollect that *Franklin* was a printer, like myself; and learn that *Mr. Monroe*, the president of the United States, was the son of a bricklayer—so I don't think there is much in blood, and begin to feel what *loyal* men may call saucy: that is, that I have just as good a right to speak my mind, as any other person has—provided always, I have *something to say*, and the people are willing to listen to me.

During what was called the late rebellion in Ireland, a certain justice of the peace made a report to the lord lieutenant of the condition of his district, nearly in these terms: "When I wrote last, I had a pistol in each hand and a sword in the other, because the bloody rebels were so wicked that they would not do any thing at all, and so violent, that every body was as still as a mouse: but I have put away my weapons, and all is peace again, because the people were fighting at the last fair, as usual." There was a great deal of *meaning* in the loyal justice's remark, though he did not express it in the hippicist manner! The fact was, that when there was danger in Ireland, there were no disputes at the market places, no fightings "for fun" at the fairs; but as soon as opposition to government was abandoned, the people resorted to their old habits, and "for love" knocked one another down, at their convivial meetings!

The state of our country (though with opposite wishes for its result), may be compared to that described by the Irish magistrate. I am not contentious, and hate to dabble in troubled waters—but the present apathy is more dangerous to our welfare than the warmest opposition of *honest* parties can possibly be. Their collisions would elicit truth, as the flint compressed by the steel, throws out the purest element. It was a favorite principle, a few years ago, that an active opposition was essential to the purity and preservation of a commonwealth,

It is well indeed, that we have ceased to be agitated by *European* affairs—but the fact is universally acknowledged, that the United States are in a mournful condition: the government is borrowing money without providing means to repay it, and the people, very generally, would borrow on the *same terms*, if they could! When we borrow money to make money, we may do well, and it is oftentimes expedient; but when we borrow money to pay debts, we generally do ill; yet even this may be profitable, if we are using money to make other money. But the latter case neither applies to the government nor the people just now—each are borrowing money to consume it, i. e. to meet *current expenditures*, which manifests a most unpleasant state of things. Yet no attempt to effect a change is made. If we had been placed in such a predicament by British orders in council or French decrees, bless us! what a clatter should we have had! Even as it is, the utmost stretch of ingenuity is exerted to find out some relief for it in *foreign* events. We are gadding about the coffee houses to learn the "news;" forgetting that *Franklin* said, "keep thy shop, and thy shop will keep thee;" and acting as if we despised home, and were destitute of confidence in our own resources. It is true, there is at present some prospect that certain of the people of Europe are about killing one another, at which many of the "moral and religious" folks are rejoicing.

Talking about money, puts me in mind of a great big book that I received during the last session of congress—it is almost as large as an octavo bible, and has the following for its title page:

"Letter from the comptroller of the treasury, transmitting a list of balances on the books of the second and third auditors of the treasury, which have remained due more than three years, prior to the 30th September, 1820; a list of the names of the persons who have failed to render their accounts to the said auditors within the year; and a list of advances made prior to the 30th of March, 1819, by the war department, which remained to be accounted for on the books of the third auditor of the treasury, on the 30th of September, 1820."

Then comes an explanatory letter from *Mr. Hagner*, third auditor of the treasury department, through whose office the greater part of these claims must pass. From this letter, he appears to be both vigilant and competent, and to give a comfortable view of what has been accomplished since his appointment in 1817—previous to which, say on the 8th of May, 1816, "the outstanding and unsettled accounts (of the descriptions now under his charge, and relating to the military service), amounted to more than forty three millions of dollars, distributed in the hands of several thousand persons." He says that "twenty three letter books" have been filled with the business of the office—that settlements have progressed rapidly, and "resulted in reducing the outstanding accounts and balances to the amount stated: which amount is added up at the end of a series of tables, and given at only \$15,317,880,* as being due "more than three years." But *Mr. Hagner's* explanation labors under the common misfortune that attends many of the documents regarding our money concerns.—

* There is also a table of balances on the books of the second auditor, amounting to 40 or 50,000 dollars, (not added up) and another series of tables shewing balances, &c. to the sum of 313,617.

Two items are given by which the people are intended to be advised of the progress that has been made in settling the accounts, and collecting their money: 43,000,000 are stated as the amount unsettled or outstanding, on the 8th of May, 1816, and 15,317,880, shewn as the aggregate of such things which appeared to be due "more than three years" in 1820. Now, out of these items, it appears as difficult to draw a conclusion, as to solve the famous problem, "if fifty rails make a cart load, how many will it take to make a large pile?" No doubt, there has been a great reduction of the amount, really or apparently due on the books; but why are we to *presume* such a reduction? Mr. Hagner has not done justice to himself. I do believe that he is industrious, attentive, and honest—and am grieved at this display of *mystification*. It does not "look" well.

Before I proceed to offer some remarks on these accounts, a few words about what I think ought to be the unalterable rule of government in giving information to the people, may be introduced here. It is not expected that the administration shall proclaim every thing that is going on—information may oftentimes be rightfully withheld for a season, though nothing ought to be ultimately concealed, which will enable us to judge how a result has been produced: but when information is given, it should not be commended with "it is understood," or "we understand" that such and such is the case. Facts should not be left to *inference*. Proceedings of a contrary character, very much lessened the reputation of preceding administrations. If I was not restrained by a sense of private honor, (as I believe has before been remarked), I could relate a story about a certain affair of this kind which happened at Washington, that would make the thinking mourn and the unthinking laugh. When government deems it obligatory or expedient, to communicate to the people, or their representatives, information on any subject, "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth" should be told, and the facts ought to be given in such a manner that every one may understand them for himself. The opposite is one among the many bad practices that were borrowed from 'mother Britain,' wherein the most important political maxim is considered to be, a misleading or deception of the people.

The delay attending the settlement of public accounts, has long been a subject of general and severe complaint—and from this cause we have lost uncounted millions. Now we have eighty-six heavy tables, folded up like maps of the quarters of the world in a geography, giving the names of persons, describing their rank or condition, with the sums standing charged against each, and a column of remarks on the several cases; being, in all, between 2,500 and 3,000 men, (a little army), and apparently indebted about sixteen millions, and for "more than three years." It is in the nature of things that many accounts must be opened, and that, from the lamentable want of organization during the late war, (wherein almost any body was seemingly entrusted with a disbursement of the public money), many bad debts should have been made—but why so many accounts should yet remain unclosed, and for so long a time—for three years and upwards, we cannot tell: their value decreases at the rate perhaps of 20 per cent. per annum, by deaths, removals, and bankruptcies. There has been some late happy approaches towards a system by which prompt settlements may be effected, and these should be coerced at least one a year, unless with persons out of the United States, they also

being required to forward their vouchers. The power of the government for the recovery of debts, is more ample than that of individuals, and the agents for such purposes are stationed throughout the union. Of the 2,500 or 3,000 accounts, exhibited in these maps of debts, about two fifths are for balances on settlement, two other fifths on account of advances to different persons for which no accounts have been rendered—and the remaining cases are reported for suit, or in suit, as requiring additional vouchers, or in a course of settlement.

It may well be asked, why the thousand of "balances on settlement" are not collected, in suit, or stricken from the rolls?—why the thousand more to whom "advances" were made, have not been compelled to give some account of their disbursements? The most recent of all these, we must recollect, are at least of three years standing—time enough, one would suppose, to bring them to an issue. If the sums reported to be due "on settlement" are due, I could myself name several persons of whom the amounts might be collected. But the real amount that is due to the United States, in this formidable list, is uncertain—it may not exceed ten millions; but I would take a *tythe* of it for my share of the wealth of this world, and really think that I might as well have it in these "hard times" as those who hold it! Many persons who stand charged as debtors, are probably, in right and equity, creditors of the United States—but they ought, nevertheless, to be compelled to settle their accounts. As this exhibit was made for the public information, it would have been well if the probable condition of the large amount apparently due was stated; but we are left to grope about in the dark, and cannot make any other than a rude calculation upon it. There is one thing, however, that ought to be taken into consideration, though it may be impossible, or if possible, inexpedient, to provide a remedy for it: the heads of departments are often much diverted from a necessary attention to their ordinary business, by ill-advised calls for information by congress. Many of these calls are made without a purpose in the mover of them, except to shew to the electors of his district how vigilant he is—neither the senate or house of representatives can well reject a motion that has only an "enquiry" for its object, but many of these motions have wasted one or two months of the time of the head of a department, and cost from ten to twenty thousand dollars in their execution, without any resulting good whatever. A laborious report is presented, ordered to lie on the table and to be printed, and then dies a natural death—not, perhaps, being looked at by one out of five of the members, without being read by one in twenty, without being considered by one out of fifty. At the suggestion of Mr. Rich, of Vermont, some obstruction was thrown in the way of such calls, by an alteration of the rules of the house, by which it was required that they should lie on the table one day. Experience will shew us whether this is a sufficient impediment in the way of electioneering calls for information.

We have dwelt the longer on this document because its leading features are applicable to many others, and in a belief that the people have just as good a right to know all about the state of their receipts and expenditures as the secretary of the treasury himself, who is only chief clerk in the national counting house. Things of this sort have been as plain as A. B. C. and I do not know any reason why they should not have continued to be so. Whence the necessity that we should retrograde

in a knowledge of our own affairs? We certainly have retrograded, and at an alarming rate; and if the "era of good feelings," as our state of *apathy* is called, continues—he who can best *manage* the people will be preferred—not those who "are honest, who are capable, who are faithful to the constitution." As I do not mean, so I do not wish this remark to be applied to any person at present in office—but, "*facilis descensus Averni.*" the "road to ruin" is easily travelled.

We have frequently spoken of a re-action that was about to take place. It has, for two or three years, been manifest to those who did not shut their eyes and ears to the truth, that the revenue of government would have to be increased, or its expenditures diminished. The former, I boldly say, *cannot* be accomplished in the present depression of business and want of employment—a change of policy must *precede* the assessment of new taxes: the latter will be brought about so reluctantly, and so many impediments be thrown in the way of its operation, that it seems as if nothing can be done without *violence*. This is the nature of too many things, moral and physical—a bad practice or formidable disease, is suffered to go on year after year, until a mighty effort is required to remove that which common prudence might have prevented, or prompt attention have easily cured. Like the cautious seaman, we should always "keep a look-out ahead," and if those stationed for this purpose shall neglect to warn us of approaching danger, they should not be trusted with the honorable post any longer: if their admonitions have not been attended to, the fault is our own, and we must meet the difficulty as well as we can;—and if, under the excitement of self-preservation, we commit some extravagancies, they must be excused from the necessity of the case. But have those whose business it was to "look out," warned us of the humiliating condition that we were approaching, as they ought to have done?—did they tell us plainly that, unless we "took in sail," we should run "a-foul" of the rocks of the money-lenders, and be compelled to borrow large sums to pay *current expenses*? They did not. So late as November last, the president in his message to congress, presented a flattering statement of our finances, and saw proper to exhibit it by saying that on the 30th September preceding, we had \$1,950,000 in the treasury. But the secretary in his annual report, dated only fourteen days after the said message was delivered, proclaimed that we were behind-hand in the enormous sum of \$7,451,586! In many of the banks there are certain bills discounted which are called "accommodation notes"—these are retired by other notes discounted to meet them, and so on, the interest being paid every sixty days: Now, suppose that I have an "accommodation" to the amount of 1,000 dollars, due *this day* before three o'clock—well, the directors meet at 9 o'clock, and discount my new note, and I can boast that I have 1,000 dollars, less the discount, in bank! This may pass for a *joke* among friends, and in "harvest times;" but if seriously urged, would justly render me ridiculous—when, perhaps, an hour or two afterwards, I might be running about to beg and borrow money to pay the *discount* upon the new loan! I do not believe—I cannot believe, that the point of this supposition applies to the proceeding of the president—my respect for his character will not permit me to believe it: but that proceeding, together with the subsequent and variant statements from the treasury department, as well as those of the several reports of the commit-

tee of ways and means, clearly shews, that the money-matters of the nation are not attended to as they ought to be: a *confounded confusion* seems to reign through them from A to Z.

In this state of the case, a majority in congress was determined to bring about a retrenchment on some terms—on almost *any* terms; they would do *something* to lessen the public expenditures—and, among the rest, they struck at the estimates for fortifications. About five weeks since, I was informed on unquestionable authority, that the secretary of war was exceedingly embarrassed on account of this matter, as well as others. Now, the principle on which the amount asked was refused, may be exactly the right, and I am unalterably the friend of *specific* appropriations, on the broad ground that, "lead us not into temptation" is a petition of the utmost moment, spiritual and temporal. But congress has so long been accustomed to grant *any thing* that was asked, indeed, to *obey* the different departments, that contracts were unhesitatingly entered into by the heads of them, with a moral certainty either that the money to fulfil them would be immediately granted, or that they could supply the want of it from some other unconsumed appropriation. Thus, many years ago, the appropriation of a *tribute* to Algiers was diverted to another purpose, and if a determination had been manifested at the same time to refuse that tribute, the motive might have excused the act; but this was not the case, and it was afterwards paid up, with 50 per cent. interest, in the expenses which a want of punctuality caused. But on the strength of this supposed power over congress, large sums were frequently advanced to various descriptions of individuals, engaging to perform certain services or furnish certain supplies. If it was *always* safe and prudent to allow this discretion to the executive, no doubt the public business might oftentimes be proceeded with more rapidly, and, possibly, on better terms—but *it is best* that the old doctrine about specific appropriations should be maintained, unless in cases of public emergency, arising from a condition of things not anticipated, and wherein the public good will not admit of delay. In *ordinary* matters, public or private, it is indispensable that we should count the cost of an undertaking, and ascertain where the money is to come from to complete it, before we commence the work, lest our means should be embarrassed—intended *palaces* be turned into *poor houses*, and the collected materials for stately works serve for mounds to mark the site of a "folly." But a right thing may be done in a wrong way—and in respect to this especial matter, it seems that true economy would have dictated an appropriation sufficient to meet *existing* contracts, with a perfect understanding that, for the future (except in cases of emergency) all contracts should *follow*, not *precede* appropriations. We have particular reference to the works intended to be erected on Dauphin island, for the defence of New-Orleans; at which, we learn, there are about three hundred workmen, drawn from distant places, and a large quantity of materials collected, to whom and for which large advances have been made. The disposition of this affair, we were told, caused much trouble in the "cabinet," as a meeting of the president and his secretaries is called. We have not heard the decision—but the people who have been collected at so great expense, must be dispersed, and the materials, if of a perishable nature, be wasted, unless the president shall take upon himself the responsibility of going on with this work, to some certain extent, in opposi-

tion to the law—to the declared will of congress, that no money shall at present be expended for fortifications on Dauphin island.

The grand error which has caused this difficulty among others of far greater magnitude, may fairly be said to have been created by the insensibility of the executive to the approaching state of things, or to its unwillingness to tell the people unwelcome truth. And even yet, no public act has appeared proposing a plan to relieve the public necessities, which are every day becoming more and more imperious. Are we to "call up spirits from the vasty deep" to furnish us with money, and will "they come when we do call them?" Has our horoscope been cast, and are the stars propitious? If anything is depended upon, it must be something out of the common order of things—but, perhaps, we are offering sacrifices to Fear, or have given up all to Despair. Immense sums of money are soon to be paid—19½ millions of dollars in 1825; 23½ millions in 1826; 13 millions in 1827; and 9½ millions in 1828. How shall we "compass the cash?" A little while ago, we were told that the *sinking fund* was to do a great deal more than meet all our engagements—and it was pompously told the people that, after 1828, we were to be out of debt, except on account of the 3 per cent. stock; and the wisest brains were cudgelled to discover what we should do with our surplus revenues! Pshaw!—the sinking fund has gone to the dogs, like an old and faithful cart horse deceased—and we are borrowing money "to keep soul and body together!" As I live, if I had a vote in congress, and on that vote depended whether "the wheels of the government," as Mr. Gallatin said, should stop or not, as resting on the passage of a bill to authorize a new loan, I would suffer them to stop until we carefully overhauled what we had done, and adopted a system as to what we should do, and would do, for the future. We are managing just now like a trader who is getting his paper shaved at 3 per cent. a month,—playing a game at hazard, and resting upon accident or *uncertainty* to release us from our dilemma. Charles II, of England, was asked why, in his speeches to parliament, he did not hold up his head and look the members in the face—but that *pattern of modesty* replied, he had asked the commons so often for money that he was ashamed to look them in the face! And even to this day, a British minister never asks for a loan, without offering some plan by which the principal is to be redeemed or the interest paid, though the project may be wholly delusive—but we borrow without regarding either! It was not so a few years past—it will not be so for many years to come. There must be a speedy end to it—*volens volens*.

I know that it is a sort of *high treason*, if committed in the ten miles square, as well as in the estimation of many thousand persons scattered over the United States, possessors or expectants of office, and others bloated with notions of their "influence" at Washington, to breathe a suspicion that a president of the United States can do wrong: and then, they put in operation a *sedition law* to keep down the "factious," lustily maintaining that he who dispenses "the loaves and fishes" of government must needs be in the right! I have discovered this in hundreds of instances—and verily believe, that there is now a less tolerant spirit, less earnestness as to the truth, than there was in 1798—a year, well-remembered by me. But be this as it may—although I respect Mr. Monroe, in my own self, more than an army of these things can do, although I have more esteem for him than a "drawing room"

full of such as *buz about and bow before him*, as Persians worship the sun,—and although, if his re-election had depended upon my individual vote, he should have been re-elected,* yet there are certain parts of his late inaugural address that I shall make some free remarks upon, notwithstanding the said address was generally received like a firman of the Grand Seignor, and has been spoken of in the newspapers as if there was no possibility of doing justice to its excellence. In my humble opinion, it is the best thing that he ever gave us—in several respects, it is highly interesting and important—but *not faultless*.

I shall first quote the following paragraph from that address, delivered on the 5th of March last, and then make some remarks upon its matter. The president says—

"The situation of the United States, in regard to their resources, the extent of their revenue, and the facility with which it is raised, affords a most gratifying spectacle. The payment of nearly sixty-seven millions of dollars of the public debt, with the great progress made in measures of defence, and in other improvements of various kinds, since the late war, are *conclusive proofs of this extraordinary prosperity*, especially when it is recollected that these expenditures have been defrayed, *without a burthen on the people, the direct tax and excise* having been repealed soon after the conclusion of the late war, and the revenue applied to these great objects having been raised in a manner not to be felt. Our *great resources*, therefore, remain untouched, for any purpose which may affect the vital interests of the nation. For all such purposes they are inexhaustible. They are more especially to be found in the virtue, patriotism, and intelligence, of our fellow-citizens, and in the devotion with which they would yield up, by any just measure of taxation, all their property, in support of the rights and honor of their country."

There are three principal parts in this paragraph: 1. the extent of the revenue, the facility with which it is raised, and that it is not a "burthen" on the people. 2. The reduction of the public debt. 3. The great "untouched" resources of the country. Each of these deserve a separate consideration.

1. The revenue has been large—the more is the pity!—but that it has been raised without a "burthen" I cannot allow. Indeed, I was surprized that the president should have countenanced one of the most vulgar, as well as the most dangerous errors that can exist. He is not to be told that it is the consumer who pays the taxes or duties. A gawky fellow (who once served, I believe, as a representative of the people of one of the counties of Maryland, in the state legislature), was buying 4lbs. of coffee, 8lbs. of sugar, ½lb. of tea and some other little articles for the ordinary use of his family, in a store which I happened to stop at, and where a conversation was going on about county rates and taxes—which were very oppressive! but he thanked God, that the United States did not tax him any thing! So I took a piece of chalk, and, as I enquired what he had purchased, put down the duties upon them; and the fellow stared as if the *perpetual motion* had been discovered, when it was demonstrated to him, that about 75 cents of the three dollars which he had just paid—*one fourth of*

*Not because I considered him as the *only* man in the United States fitted to serve as president—but for other considerations not necessary just now to mention.

the whole amount, was for the direct use of "Uncle Sam," and by him to be expended, prodigally or economically! And then I proceeded further and drove the fact into his thick skull, that he paid to the United States many times as much in a year as the oppressive county taxes amounted to—and he marvelled much thereat!

We might have been at a loss to know what the president meant by the word "burthen" if he himself had not so explained it that there cannot be any cavilling about it: it refers to the *direct tax* and *excise*, only; and these have been burthensome on the people!—Since the commencement of the government in 1789 to the 30th Sept. 1820, the people of the United States have paid into the public treasury the enormous sum of 341,069,111 dollars for duties, or taxes, on goods imported and consumed, and only 34,479,655 an amount of all the direct taxes and excises that have been levied upon them. Now how it is, that the payment of thirty-four millions was a burthen and that of three hundred and forty millions no burthen at all, I should like to see explained! I freely confess, it is with great difficulty that I can speak of this matter with the courtesy which the occasion requires. I cannot account for such a habit of thinking, nor see how its promulgation can be justified. Are we to believe that it is necessary to cheat the people into the payment of money for the support of their government—to pick their pockets without letting them know it, to maintain our republican institutions? No—no. Mr. Monroe would never, thinkingly, countenance any thing that tended to such a political iniquity—he will agree that every citizen ought to know what he pays, as well as what becomes of his money, and openly assert that this is the only safe principle on which a free government can be based. He will not—cannot—do otherwise.

There is nothing that ought to be more firmly impressed on the mind of a republican than that he should know what his government is doing—that he should feel its operation, and by feeling, judge the manner of its administration. We cannot suppose—it is a libel on common sense to apprehend, that the heart of the people of this country is so depraved that they must be deceived—swindled, into a payment of the rightful and reasonable expenses of the government of their choice. Let them understand what they are about!

But bring this business about taxes home, and, as it were at our own fire-side, discover exactly what it is. I shall state my own case as minutely as I can, for the use of others,—though no man likes to expose his domestic concerns. This estimate shall be made out as if I now lived as I did live until lately: for I wish it perfectly understood that, as well for the sake of private economy as the public benefit, I now abstain from many imported articles which I hitherto used, and always give a preference to domestic commodities.

My family, at this time, consists of myself and wife, two sons grown up, two small do. two daughters and one apprentice lad—nine persons to feed and clothe; also of five others, (making fourteen in all) to furnish with victuals. We do not keep much company, though always glad to see our friends; and live plentifully but plainly. The amount of taxes which I should have to pay, if those persons were clothed and subsisted exclusively on such foreign goods as the people are accustomed to consume, is thus ascertained:

ARTICLES FOR CLOTHING, &c. ONE YEAR.
 Showing the amount of the custom house valuation, or the cost of the commodities paid to foreigners, and the amount of taxes levied thereon for the support of the government of the U. States.

	Amount paid to foreigners dolls.	Amount of taxes paid. dolls.
For myself and two oldest sons, one cloth coat and two pairs of pantaloons each.	48	12
—Twelve yards of cloth at 4 dolls.		
Five yards of cloth, as the average consumption for over-coats, &c. at 3 dolls.	15	3 75
Summer wear, for the same three persons, including also vestings, stockings, neck-cloths, &c. &c. at 8 dolls. each	24	6 00
Entire clothing (except linen) of the 3 younger sons and apprentice lad at 15 each	45	11 25
Articles of apparel (except linen) for 3 females at 20 each	60	15 00
About 70 yards of linen for 9 persons, at 30 cents per yd. 15 per cent. duty	21	3 15
Household goods—such as carpets, sheetings, iron and brass wares, &c. &c.	30	7 50
182 lbs. of coffee (3 1/2 per week) 30 cents cost, 5 do. duty	36 40	9 10
416 lbs. sugar (8 lbs. per week) 7 cts. cost, 3 duty	29 12	12 48
40 do. white (or loaf) for various purposes—say at 8 cents cost and 4 duty	3 20	1 60
15 lbs. of tea (1-4 lb. per week)	7 90	5 20
50 gals. of wine and spirits, for all purposes	30 00	11 00
Salt, spices, glass and crockery wares and all minor articles	20 00	5 00
	349 22	103 03

The calculation of the amount paid to foreigners and of the taxes paid to government, is built upon an average of the facts that belong to the several articles, and in no case, it is presumed, does the amount given vary considerably from that really paid.

Now, let any head of a family, living in a city or large town, or of others in the country who live after the manner of the people in the towns, carefully examine the preceding estimate and compare its different items with their own consumption, and they will not believe that the general aggregate is too large. It is freely admitted, that a part of the amount is made up of luxuries, but they are such as are in common use and have grown into comfortable necessities through habit. This I know,—that there are many private families in which not one fourth as much labor is performed as by myself and in mine, and whose means do not appear to be so good as my own, in which double the amount of my estimate is consumed or wasted; though others, with more ample means, may consume less. We do not pretend to any thing that, in any manner, belongs to style or high life; but it has so far pleased Providence, that we have had a bed for a friend and something for him to eat and drink while he tarried with us. I do not see any thing that appears extravagant, except in wine, &c. but I verily believe that one fourth of the whole quantity assumed as the consumption of the year, has been used as purely medicinal in my family; and of this I am perfectly convinced, that the amount of tax stated is much less than I have really paid. Nothing is said of hats and shoes, &c. which might as well be imported as cloths and most cottons, nor of my segars (for I smoke many), on which the tax would be not much less than eight dollars per annum, if they were foreign: but this tax is saved by importations of tobacco, and the giving up of its manufacture to domestic labor.

It may be said, that most of these taxes were voluntarily paid—I might have used coarser goods for clothing, and have refrained from coffee, tea, sugar, wine, &c. That's very true—very true indeed. I knew two men perfectly well—two old

bachelors, who were rivals in *economy*: I heard one say, he had learnt that the expenses of the other for a whole year's living, was less than 18 dollars; but he thought it could not be the case, because he himself had really spent more than *twenty-two* in the last year, and had not indulged in any extravagance! *This is a fact*: and on naming the individuals, it would become familiar to more than a dozen persons who, perhaps, will read these remarks. But the truth is, I do not wish to live on such *economies*. I labor hard, oftentimes 12 hours out 24,—the world owes me something better than corn-meal cakes, baked a long time in advance, that they may go the further—and I will have it, if I can get it, out of mine own rightful earnings. But a man may live without owning a piece of land, a dwelling house or a *slave*, as I myself do; and so avoid a direct tax, if one should be levied—and by refusing to consume, so also get rid of an excise demanded. The payment of one sort of tax is just as much a *voluntary* act as the other; but there is a vast difference in the operation, as I shall presently shew.

Come, we'll see where the "burthen," as spoken of by the president, *really* lies,—and exhibit the fact so that "he who runs may read." Suppose that the revenue by impost was discarded—that is, that no duties were payable on goods imported and consumed in the United States, and resort was had to a tax upon real property, for the support of government. If I held such property to the amount of 10,000 dollars, it would be more than *my share*, and I should think myself a "pretty clever sort of a fellow." Well—government raises *thirteen* millions of dollars by a direct tax, and if so, my proportion of it, for 10,000 dollars worth of property, would be exactly 105 dollars, or about the amount that I now pay, indirectly—35 cents in the 100 dollars being the common average paid on the valuation when the tax of *six* millions was assessed. This is the highest estimate that can be allowed, but it is admitted for the sake of a plainer exhibit. Observe, that the land or house, or houses, worth 10,000 dollars, either by land or house rent actually received or saved, ought to produce 600 dollars a year, being six per cent. on the capital. Then, I should have, or save, the \$600 to enable me to pay the tax of 105: but now I am paying the same out of my labor only—I have nothing to give the government but my personal services, and why in the name of all that is rightful and reasonable, this inequality should exist between the rich man and the poor one, I cannot devise. I will state an account between me and myself, as a landlord and a tenant, if a direct tax took the place of a revenue by impost:

10,000 dollars in real property, producing	\$600 per ann.
Deduct the tax thereon	105

	495
Taxes now paid without property	103 03

<i>Difference of condition!</i>	598 03

A comfortable difference indeed! My labor is my income; and it would puzzle all the "witches in Macbeth" if assembled in congress-hall, to give a *reason* why that income should be taxed, while the income of another, which is of value only to himself or for himself, should go clear. And though this thing is so simple, it is the great stumbling block among politicians—your "stump orators" who make speeches at the cart's tail or from the heads of empty whiskey hogsheads, to the people

collected at the market-places and taverns, to determine on the merits of those who generously offer to serve them in the national and state legislatures!!! Every one is bound to contribute to the wants of the nation in proportion to his means, and the greater interest that any one has in the preservation of the government, the greater should be the amount of taxes by him paid. There is no "mystification" in this—it is "as plain as a pike staff," right up and down. Nay, I will carry the thing further—it is the *tenant* that pays both the interest on the capital and the tax upon property, not the landlord: the latter creates nothing in his capacity of a landlord—he will not buy houses or lands, unless for his own personal accommodation, without an estimate of what they will produce by rents, just as persons buy bundles of bobbins or packages of pins. It is true, that if what the *Hartford convention* strongly insinuated (though even that body had not impudence enough fairly to avow it as a fact), that it is the *merchant* who pays the taxes or duties on goods imported, this proposition would fall to the ground—but as I do not believe that it is right when the sun is at "high meridian," so I do not believe what is so insinuated, because I know that it is false: because I know that the duty is as regularly calculated on the cost of goods as the amount of the original investment to obtain them, even if in hard dollars!

These are some of the truths that belong to the case under consideration, and I think that the iniquity of raising a revenue solely by impost is clearly made out. Though little skilled in argument—though I never said "please your honors" in a court of law in my life, or quoted "Coke upon Littleton" to shew "the difference between tweedle dum and tweedle dee," I boldly defy all the disputing classes, including the diplomatists, skilled in telling lies in the words of truth, to come forward and put down any principle that I have advanced. If with the stump of a goose-quill I do not put the beat of them to shame, I will prepare to relinquish the editorship of this paper and never more write for the public. And how shall I, an unlettered mechanic, do this? I'll tell thee, reader—Omnipotent truth is on my side.

Now we know when and where and on whom the "burthen" rests. It is on those who *create* something that produces money, either by their labor or ingenuity. It is on the shoulders of those who are *indirectly* taxed—the men of property pay nothing for those possessions which I and my children are liable to be called upon to defend.* Thus in every country, are the rich protected and the poor aggrieved. The throne rallies round it the princes and the nobles, and grinds down those of sinewy arms that they, miserable tools of power, may work and fight and be killed, to sustain the glory of kings and nations! Away with such stuff!—but I must quit this subject; it is so hideous that I may forget what is due to the matter which I am discussing. I shall just repeat what I have oftentimes said before, that is only by a *system* of taxation that a people can be honestly dealt with by their government. There is no one thing in the whole range of legitimate taxation that can rightfully accomplish the great end of an honorable administration, which must needs be to treat every one fairly. It is my opinion, that the revenue of our country, (as it is

*During the late war a company of 78 men was marched for the defence of the frontiers of Virginia—of whom only four were entitled even to vote.

in all others) should be founded on our internal resources, which may be freely assisted and augmented by duties on imports and consumption. But to reduce our boasting a little, and put down the "gawkies" who think that we do not pay any taxes at all, I will tell them that the free people of the United States have paid nearly as much per head for the support of their government, as "Alexander the deliverer" exacts of his *white-negro slaves*, whether it is a "burthen" or not. The ease with which we have paid such requisitions is another affair, and belongs to the *genius of our government* and the local advantages that we possessed—not to any administration of the government, past or present. And herein we see the importance of the truth so frequently enforced, that it is the ability to pay which constitutes the *real value* or cost of a thing to the consumer.

2. The president speaks of a reduction of the public debt. He gave us a long account of this in his message delivered about four months before, and we think that now he might have said something about its *increase*, seeing that one loan had been negotiated not long before, and that he had just signed a law for another. But what has this decrease of the public debt cost us? "That's the question!" We know that even "gold may be bought too dear." Let us try if we can find some data to furnish a partial idea of this matter:

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.			
<i>Exports</i> , (domestic produce).		<i>Imports—consumed</i> .	
In 1815,	45,974,403	about	140,000,000
1816,	64,781,896		108,000,000
1817,	68,313,500		70,000,000
1818,	73,854,437		88,000,000
1819,	50,976,838		70,000,000
	303,901,074		476,000,000
			303,901,074
		Difference,	\$172,098,926

The value of the foreign articles *imported and consumed*, is determined by multiplying the *net amount* of the duties received by 4, which we presume is pretty nearly correct. The importations are not valued at the custom houses, except on articles which pay duties *ad valorem*. The carrying trade, as a branch of industry, has been profitable; but in this case we can have reference only to *domestic products* exported to pay for *foreign goods* consumed—for this is all that can come into the present matter before us.

As I wish to deal liberally, in every respect, it is admitted that we may rightfully take of foreigners the same amount of goods that they will receive of us; and when we consider that they will not take of us any thing that they can make or procure at home, even at double the price of our commodities, except in case of starvation, it must be agreed that a great deal is admitted. If Great Britain was to take; as I allow we might do, *equal cost* or value of the nations with whom she deals in exchange for her commodities, her government would tumble into ruins in one or two years, for the want of means to keep it a-going. But it is no matter—we see that in five years we have paid, or become indebted to foreigners, in the enormous sum of 172 millions of dollars, over and above the amount which they would receive from us to furnish an agent by which we might *so tax ourselves* as to raise a revenue so large as to reduce the public debt "nearly sixty-seven millions!" "Tell it not in Gath—publish it not in the streets of Askalon." Would the ability to make this reduction of the

public debt have been lessened, if we had owed 172 millions of dollars less to foreigners?! This is a logic that I cannot understand. The difference between the amount of the exports and imports, is a dead balance and *cannot settle itself*. It is no matter whether American labor and subsistence was applied to agriculture, manufactures, or commerce, to keep down the balance, for these were our own—the natural resources of the country; and, if the government had not encouraged *foreign labor* for the purposes of revenue, would have made the balance greatly in our favor. The actual loss sustained by this policy is incalculable, and is the true cause why the people of the United States are impoverished.

As just observed, this primary positive loss of 172 millions, is of small consideration when compared with the effects that followed the excessive importations of foreign goods. I have made a rough estimate, and verily believe that the melancholy years of 1815 and 1816, threw at least 100,000 *laboring* people out of their accustomed businesses of working in cotton, wool, iron, &c. or in furnishing a subsistence for those so employed. Who shall estimate the amount of the loss thus sustained? I cannot. How great was the depreciation in property—how rapid the reduction in the value of domestic commodities! The events of these disastrous years not only deprived the farmer of a *home market* that he relied upon, but threw upon agriculture a great quantity of *extra labor*—and both together, have reduced things to the condition, that it is better for those who raise wheat one hundred miles from the market, to set fire to their surplus fields of ripened corn, and save the cost of gathering and transporting it! This is no metaphor—it is sober truth—plain English. I mean a *land transportation*—by which hundreds of thousands of barrels of flour have been brought to the sea-ports.

When I wish to speak understandingly with a man, I like seemingly, to get him in the chimney corner, in a cold winter's night, with a cheerful fire blazing before us, and a mug of cyder put down to be *aired*—then, with my hand upon his knee, and without any design upon his purse or the perversion of his judgment, I can explain my views and hear his objections, and either profit by or remove them: so I will state the case, not to the lordlings of our country, east, west, south or north, but to the plain sense of every laboring or productive person, farmer, mechanic, manufacturer, clerk, &c. &c. for they are all affected on the same principle—as almost every business or profession, has some sort of a commodity, or earning, that its pursuers depend upon for the accomplishment of certain especial purposes. I will select that of a farmer relying on his crop of wheat, as belonging, at once, to the most numerous and the most useful class of society.

The general ordinary price of wheat raised in the United States, on an average for a number of years, was about one dollar per bushel—it is now less than fifty cents; and, as before observed, at places distant from market, the surplus is hardly worth any thing. It was the custom of the growers of wheat to depend upon a surplus of that article, to supply them with *money* for their several wants. If the other products of the farm kept the family supplied with such necessaries as were to be purchased as they were wanted, all was considered to be well. If, then, the surplus wheat is estimated at 200 bushels, the difference in the acquirements of the farmer is 100 dollars a year; that is, they are reduced one half. Now, if the payment of his taxes,

wages for work performed, &c. &c. amounted to 100 dollars per annum, when wheat was \$1 per bushel, it is very plain that he would not now be any better off if he was excused from the payment of taxes, and could get his labor done for "nothing at all." But this is not the case, and the operation is, that such a farmer must live meanly, though he may work hard, or suffer his land to pass through the hands of the sheriff—as thousands of plantations are now passing. What is it that has brought about this state of things? Not so much the want of a foreign demand, as some suppose, for the average difference in the amount of flour exported is only about 300,000 barrels—a mere item in the quantity manufactured; but more owing to the mass of surplus labor thrown upon agriculture, by the prostration of manufactures. I will illustrate this by a familiar case—when the iron works of Pennsylvania were in full operation, millions of pounds weight of bacon were received at them from Kentucky, Ohio, &c. But the iron works have stopped, or go on feebly, and hardly a pound of such bacon is used at them. They are supplied by the extra quantities made in their immediate neighborhoods. Thus it is in respect to most other things—there is a surplus production of every commodity, *save such as may interfere with that encouragement which the wise men of the United States think it expedient to extend to foreign labor and subsistence!*

The reader will observe that I am not so much engaged to advocate a change in the tariff, as to shew the effects which have followed the pernicious practice of raising a revenue by impost only. The greater part of our manufactures are slowly raising their heads, and *poverty* is accomplishing a change that will lead to *prosperity*, after a while. Mournful experience has taught the people that they must "be customers to their customers," and there are a greater value of articles *bartered* now in one week, perhaps, than there used to be in a year. This is inconvenient, but there is no help for it: for, though money is so plentiful that it is not worth five per cent. the people at large cannot get it, because so little business is doing to give it circulation. Unless there should be murderous and extensive wars in *Europe*; this state of things must long continue, though its severity will be daily lessened, as *economy* is exercised—as the people attend to the *home market*, and become convinced of the necessity of dealing with one another. From hence a mighty reduction in the revenue of government, as derived from imports, must be expected—the people will not, nay, they *cannot*, consume foreign goods as heretofore. I myself will pay fifty dollars less tax this year than I did the year before last, and thousands of others are in like manner striking at the revenue; and my decided opinion is, that it will not yield *ten millions* two years hence, except, as before observed, a cutting of throats in the old world shall afford us employment! The excessive import which has enabled us to pay off "nearly sixty seven millions" of the public debt, has beggared the people, and spread distress like a pestilence over the land. But the *salariated* persons at Washington *feel* nothing of this—every thing that prostrates the price of commodities and cheapens labor, is for their immediate advantage—sheriff's sales and crowded jails, makes the money which we pay them go the farther; and they take especial care that it is paid at quarter-day!

3. We now come to the third member of the paragraph quoted from the president's address: but

having already, we fear, worn out the patience of the most determined reader among all our friends, we must postpone a consideration of our "untouched resources" until another opportunity, when they shall be examined into, in connection with some other parts of the address. For the present we shall only observe, that these "untouched resources" *CANNOT be touched* until some spring is given to domestic industry. Pharaoh ordered that the Israelites should "make bricks without straw"—but the people of the United States will not submit to such an edict and will hurl down any one who shall attempt to enforce it upon them. The means to pay must precede payment. The citizens of the middle and western states, especially, cannot, under the *present state of things*, pay either a direct tax or an excise; and the former will be opposed by those of the south, because their amount of it will be proportioned according to their representation, and bear heavily upon them, notwithstanding the late high prices of their products. What is to be done? That is the consideration!—We shall see whether another congress will be so unwise, I had like to have said so *base*, as to vote another loan to pay *current expenses* in a time of peace, without providing means at least to prevent a recurrence to such a disgraceful procedure.

Iaw Case.

FROM THE SOUTHERN PATRIOT.

The United States,

vs.

The brig Francis F. Johnson. } DECREE.
6th April, 1821.

The brig Francis F. Johnson, departed from Alexandria, in the district of Columbia, laden with negro slaves, to be transported coastwise, and destined for the port of New Orleans, in the state of Louisiana. All the slaves on board, except two, were entered on the manifest; one of those two, acted as cabin boy, and the other as cook, and afterwards as an ordinary seaman before the mast.

This vessel is libelled under the 9th section of the act, prohibiting the importation of slaves into any port or place within the jurisdiction of the U. States of America, (Laws U. S. new edition, vol. 4th, page 97,) without having entered in the manifest the said two negro slaves: and the brig having been fallen in with by the United States vessel of war commanded by capt. *Lawrence Kearney*, off the Salt-Key-Bank, in the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico, she has been sent in here for examination. The claimants contend the vessel and negroes should be discharged, because the evidence will not support forfeiture, under the statute: and upon this ground, I shall consider the case, as argued by GARDNER, district attorney for the United States, and DUNKIN for the claimants.

The object of this act is to throw all proper difficulties in the way of the slave trade; and to close this with other doors of slave importation. To that end, the 9th section of the act provides, that no ship or vessel, of the burthen of forty tons or more, shall carry any negro, mulatto, or person of colour, from one port of the United States to another, for the purpose of transporting them, to be sold or disposed of as slaves, or to be held to service or labor, without the captain, master or commander, making out and subscribing duplicate manifests of every such negro, mulatto, or person of colour, on board such ship or vessel; therein specifying the name and sex of each person, their age and stature, as near as may be, and the class to which they respectively belong, with the name

and place of residence of every owner or shipper of the same; one of which manifests, (executed under the forms prescribed in the act), to be retained by the collector of the port of departure and the other to be returned to the captain, master or commander; with a permit specifying thereon, the number, names and general description of such persons; and authorizing him to proceed to the port of his destination.—In failure whereof, every such ship or vessel, with her tackle, apparel and furniture, shall be forfeited to the use of the United States; and may be seized, prosecuted and condemned, in any court of the United States, having jurisdiction thereof. Besides which, the captain, master or commander, of every such ship or vessel, forfeits, for every such negro, mulatto, or person of colour, so transported or taken on board, contrary to the provisions of the act, the sum of one thousand dollars; one moiety thereof to the United States, and the other moiety to the use of any person or persons who shall sue for and prosecute the same to effect.

In addition to this act, an act of congress was passed on the 3d March, 1819, (Laws U. S. vol. 15, page 102,) entitled "an act in addition to the acts prohibiting the slave trade," by which the president of the United States is authorized to employ the armed vessels of the United States to cruise on the American coast, or coast of Africa, to enforce the acts of congress prohibiting the slave trade; and American vessels employed contrary thereto, in traffic or transportation of slaves, may be seized by such armed vessels and brought into any port of the United States for examination and adjudication.

Under these acts the seizure has been made by captain *Kearney*, in the performance of his duties: and the cause has been proceeded in before me, argued with much ability, by the counsel who are concerned.

From the evidence it appears, the two negroes who were the cause of the seizure, have been acting on board of the brig *Francis F. Johnson*, one as cabin boy and the other as cook or ordinary mariner, for months past in the coasting trade of the bay of Chesapeake, and were in that capacity when the vessel took her departure from Alexandria, and was detained by the *Enterprize*. It also appears, they were not entered on the manifest as part of the cargo; neither were they rated on the ship's articles or log book, as part of the crew: by reason of which, no document appeared on board when the vessel was seized, exempting the said two slaves from the provisions of the act, or excusing them for not being on the manifest. On behalf of the claimants it was contended, they ought not to have entered in the manifest, as they were not transported for sale, but were acting on board as servants to the master or owners, and that in such capacities, they were exempted by the first section of the act for the government and regulation of seamen in the merchant service, passed July 20th, 1790. That they belonged to a citizen of Baltimore, in Maryland, who was agent of the owner of the vessel: and was either bargaining for, or had bargained for, the ownership of part of the vessel.

The evidence also made known to the court, that, while the vessel was lying in the Potomac, ready for her voyage, the owner of the two slaves had intended to have gone in her to New Orleans, but owing to sickness or some other cause, he did not. And that in a conversation on board, he said, if one of those two negroes did not behave better,

he might sell him at New Orleans. This was pressed by the district attorney, as prima facie evidence they brought the vessel within the penalties of the act: and as a reason why the plea of exception should not be admitted.

I have considered this case with that attention which is due to its merits, and to the mischiefs to be prevented: and being of opinion, the case has not been sufficiently made out, that these two negroes were to be transported to New Orleans for sale, or personal labor and service; but that they ought to be considered as part of the crew of the vessel; I must therefore discharge her, and them, from the seizure. I cannot, however, do so without previously mentioning, that the conversation of the owner of them two negroes above alluded to, throws suspicion on the case, and that, in all vessels engaged in transporting slaves from one state to another, all slaves, acting as parts of the crew in any manner whatever, should be noted on the vessel's articles, as particularly designating them, from the slaves on board as cargo. By which seizures, in a case like this, may hereafter be prevented.—Captain *Kearney* has done nothing more than his duty in seizing the vessel and bringing her in for adjudication. It is therefore ordered and decreed, that probable cause of seizure be certified. That the libel be dismissed: The costs however to be paid by claimants.

JOHN DRAYTON,

District judge of South Carolina.

Foreign State Papers.

The municipality of Naples to the English nation.

After six months spent in vain deliberations, first at Troppau, and latterly at Laybach, the allied sovereigns, tired in sustaining their cause before the tribunal of reason, have resorted to the great maxim of despotism, and have drawn the sword! The Austrian army has received orders to march—it advances, and Naples is to become the theatre of war.

We know where our enemies are—they have declared themselves: we shall soon have a nearer view of them. But in such a solemn situation, by what name shall we call the English? The English administration, through its organ, lord Castlereagh, has issued a declaration apparently favorable to our cause; but under the friendly exterior of this diplomatic note we easily discover that the ministers have followed less their own opinion than yielded to the wishes of the nation. We perceive in this document that, dextrous in guarding against being committed in future, they have left to events the entire explanation of their conduct. In the mean time an English fleet cruises before our walls: is it here, to attack or protect them?

This uncertainty afflicts, at the present moment, our country. We deposite our anxiety in your bosoms, ye generous friends of freedom! Will ye, who were the first to raise on the ruins of despotism the rein of law, suffer a people to be oppressed with impunity, who, proud of imitating the glorious example which you set us, have placed liberty on the throne? Such is the whole of our crime! Perhaps you accuse us of not showing sufficient respect for the throne when we broke our chains at its foot. Have we not encircled with our homage and our fidelity the grey hairs of our aged sovereign? Has our parliament, while employed in laying the basis of our constitutional rights and internal prosperity, committed any outrage on the rights of other nations? No, that order, moderation, and tranquility, which spring from our love of the laws,

reign in our country, and yet the sword of a stranger menaces its independence. Ye noble protectors of the laws and of humanity, are you capable of becoming accomplices in such an iniquitous outrage? Can you remain indifferent spectators of the unequal conflict, in which princes, with the resources of seventy millions of men, approach against a population of four millions.

We have blood, arms, and courage; we shall fight for our freedom. If we conquer, it will adorn our triumph: if we perish, it will shed a lustre on our graves; but, in the name of justice, save us the pain of thinking that a nation, among whom patriotism is a kind of religion, can lend an assisting hand to culpable projects of arbitrary violence. Issue to Europe a faithful and solemn declaration, that England, the celebrated abode of immortal liberty, will never consent to forge the chains with which despotism is endeavoring to fetter and oppress a people which has become free.

PAPAL PROCLAMATION.

HERCULES, CARDINAL GONSALVI VI. of the S. R. C. deacon of S. Maria ad Martyres, secretary of state to his holiness our lord pope Pius VII.

His holiness, being informed that the Austrian forces which, in consequence of dispositions made by the high allied powers, were assembled on the frontier of the Lombardy Venetian kingdom, have passed the Po, and are marching as friendly troops towards the kingdom of Naples, to protect the execution of those determinations which his Sicilian majesty has announced to his people to have been adopted by the said sovereigns for the peace and tranquility of Italy and of all Europe, is desirous that his well beloved subjects should be assured respecting the object of this military expedition, and at the same time informed of what, in the existing circumstances, he expects from their unalterable fidelity, and filial attachment to his sacred person.

The holy father takes a pleasure in flattering himself that the Neapolitan nation, united with its king, will be anxious to preserve to itself and to Europe the inestimable benefits of that peace which was but a few days ago regained by so many sacrifices, and at the expense of so much blood. His holiness offers his most fervid prayers that heaven may, in its mercy, keep forever far from us the scourge of war. But if, by the inscrutable decrees of divine wisdom, the people of Italy are to be again afflicted by that dreadful evil, the holy father, in his quality of head of the church, and as a sovereign essentially pacific, will not cease to maintain, as he has hitherto maintained, a perfect neutrality towards all nations. But at the same time his holiness feels too strongly the force of his paternal solicitude for the welfare of the people whom Divine Providence has intrusted to his temporal government, to neglect, under such important circumstances, to protect and secure their interests.

If the geographical position of the pontifical states render it indispensable that foreign troops should pass through them, he knows not how he can oppose them. But his holiness will not fail to require that, during the unavoidable passage of any foreign troops, his neutrality, as recognised by all the powers, shall be religiously respected; that not the slightest obstacle shall be opposed to the ecclesiastical, civil, and military authorities of the papal states in the exercise of their respective powers; that the persons and property of his faithful subjects, and of all the foreigners who enjoy the hospitality of his pacific dominions, shall be

inviolably respected; and that, though the passage of the troops through many cities and parts of his territories cannot be prevented, that the capital of the catholic world, through which there can be no necessity for the foreign troops passing, shall be entirely excepted. A different manner of acting on the part of the foreign troops, will entitle the holy father to consider them no longer as friends, and to oppose, with all the means in his power, their passage through his states, and to have recourse to the protection of the high powers.

Guided by these principles, the holy father has already caused strict orders to be given to the civil and military authorities of his states, to the effect that the foreign regular troops, on entering and passing through the pontifical dominions, shall be regarded as friends, and not opposed in the passage, but that any of the evil disposed class who may dare to violate the pontifical territory shall be vigorously resisted; and for this purpose his holiness also ordered the fortresses of his dominions to be put in a state of defence.

His holiness our lord, in making known to his faithful subjects in the usual manner, and in order to give them perfect confidence, the object of the present military expedition, his sentiments as expressed above, and the measures adopted for securing tranquility in his state, has at the same time thought fit to manifest his sovereign will, that they shall show towards the foreign troops all those attentions which they owe to the troops of friendly powers, and that no one shall take upon himself to injure them by word or deed.

The fidelity and the attachment constantly and most strikingly manifested to his holiness, our lord, by his people, afford to his holiness the surest guarantee that they will in the present circumstances, contribute, by the prudence of their conduct, to the maintenance of that tranquility which, with so much satisfaction to his paternal heart, and so much honor to the people of his states, has hitherto been preserved under the sacred ægis of the laws and the vigilance of the government. But if any turbulent spirit shall wickedly dare, during the present circumstances, to seek opportunities for plotting mischief, or expect to be able, even for a short while, to disturb the public tranquility, be it known to them that the most circumspect vigilance will watch their proceedings, and that their crimes will be punished by all the rigor of the laws.

H. CARDINAL GONSALVI.

Given at the Quirinal, Feb. 7, 1821.

Address from general Frimont to his army.

The army, the supreme command of which has been trusted to me by his majesty the emperor [of Austria], passes over the confines of the country, with intentions of peace. The events which have disturbed the tranquility of Italy are the only motives for our march. We do not, as in the year 1815, advance against a rash enemy; every inhabitant of the kingdom of Naples, that is faithful and well intentioned will be our friend. The duty of the officers and soldiers will now be to observe the strictest order, and mine to obtain it by every means in my power. Whether the army shall pass through the peaceful states of Italy, or shall place their feet on the Neapolitan territory, my constant care shall be directed that they may constantly preserve the same discipline and love of order, which they acquired between the years 1815 and 1817, in the same countries they are now about to enter.

None but the enemies of the tranquility of their fellow-citizens—none but rebels to the sentiments

of their king, can be opposed to us. Should they even succeed in inducing resistance to us by others, they will still fail to withdraw us from the salutary plan which has been presented to us. The consequences of their enterprise will fall on their heads alone, and not on those of peaceful citizens. If it is glorious for the soldier to fulfil his duties on the field of battle, it is not less so for him to secure the general tranquility against the attacks of evil disposed men. Our emperor relies upon us, and we shall justify on this occasion, also, his confidence, and the reputation of our army, without recurring to the sentiments with which we are animated to the fulfilment of our duty.

“GIOVANNI BARON DE FRIMONT,
General of cavalry.

“*Head quarters, Padua, Feb. 4, 1821.*”

SPEECH OF THE KING OF SPAIN.

The second session of the Spanish cortes commenced on the 1st of March, and was opened by the king in the following speech:

Gentlemen deputies—

Surrounded, for the second time, by the worthy representatives of this heroic nation, which has given such strong proofs of the love and affection which it bears to my royal person, I cannot do less than, in compliance with the feelings of my heart, give thanks to Almighty God; who, in having restored to me, by the valor and constancy of my faithful subjects, the throne of my ancestors, has vouchsafed to strengthen it, by giving for its foundation, a constitution sanctioned by the extraordinary cortes; which, in compliance with the voice of the nation, I have sworn to maintain. The welfare and happiness of the people which Divine Providence has committed to my care, and which, as a sacred duty, have always been the object of my most ardent wishes, led me to the adoption of a system of government as anxiously desired by the nation, and as imperiously required by the progress of the age. The result has corresponded with my wishes, and I have seen, with inexpressible pleasure, Spanish loyalty firmly reunited to the throne of its king, manifesting itself in all parties, and evincing, by unequivocal proofs, its decided attachment to the new system of government, which will constitute its future prosperity and grandeur, and which will add dignity and splendor to my crown. The proper and judicious measures which the former legislature adopted to give life and energy to a nation, almost destroyed in consequence of the sacrifices she had to make to relieve the people of the heavy taxes under which they labored, to restore the public credit, to promote industry in all its different branches: all this, joined to the admirable moderation, pacific spirit and unanimity which have characterized its proceedings, by the proofs of respect and love evinced to my person by such worthy representatives, have filled my heart with joy. It will require time to heal the wounds of the nation, the general disorder and confusion which war occasions, with its consequent disasters, the ruin of much and immense capitals, the confusion produced by the different habits and customs of the provinces, joined to the necessity of anticipating, without delay, the expenses and urgencies of the state, have not permitted, as yet, to establish what I would have wished, an uniform system of revenue, and one conformable to the new principles lately established.

I hope the cortes, in its present session, will bestow its serious attention on so important an object. Time is required to bring to perfection this desired

system; and, to give it effect, the cortes will depend on my cordial assent, as I shall be sure of their faithful assistance. The secretary of the treasury will, in a proper time, present an estimate of the expenses necessary for the approaching year; and those of war and the marine, will propose the necessity of recruiting the ranks of the army, according to the existing state of things. In the mean time, I have the consolation to make known for the consideration of the cortes, the general activity which begins to evince itself in all the provinces of the kingdom, and which presents to us the progressive improvements which are making in agriculture, the arts and commerce. Our foreign credit is recovering—and the powerful means which a nation, governed by a constitutional king and representative system of government, can call to her aid, will soon restore our internal credit.

If the actual state of America has not varied in its relation to us, war, at least for the present, has suspended its desolating ravages on the *Costa firma*, and the effect which the late remarkable events on the Peninsula ought to have on those regions, lead us to hope they may be again restored to the mother country, and form an integral part of the same empire. I cannot conceal from you that, notwithstanding the satisfaction which the salutary change in the government ought to produce, and with the general consent and adherence of the whole nation, and its determination to support it, the attempts of some malcontents, who, at all times, entertain chimerical and criminal hopes, have not failed to alarm, momentarily, some of the provinces of the capital, which has filled my heart with the most profound affliction. I trust and hope the cortes, in the discharge of their important duties, will see the necessity of taking immediate measures to repress the audacity of those, who are excited rather than satisfied with the moderation of the present system, which they wish to disturb anew, by giving to the governors the forces so requisite for the preservation of the general tranquility—without this precaution, it is impossible to remedy the evils under which the nation has so long groaned.

With regard to our diplomatic relations with other powers, no alteration has taken place since the last session of the cortes, having happily maintained with them our friendly intercourse. The ratification which, in virtue of the authority of the cortes, I have thought it necessary to give to the treaty for the cession of the Floridas, and for the settlement of the limits with the U. States, must have arrived sometime since at the seat of that government, although no advices have yet been received to that effect. The fears which might have been entertained, with some foundation, in regard to the hostile views of the regency of Algiers to our commerce, have been allayed by the active vigilance of the national marine, and of that of his majesty, the king of the low country. The resolution adopted in the congress of Troppau, and subsequently in that of Laybach, by the sovereigns of Austria, Prussia and Russia, to interfere in the change of the government of the two Sicilies, has excited all my solicitude, as well in consideration of the ties of consanguinity, and my great attachment to that royal family, as also, the great interest which I take in the happiness of that people, and in the independence of those states, whose rights, according to the laws of nations, should be religiously respected. I have therefore thought it indispensable to the dignity of my throne and of the great people whom it is my glory to govern, to cause to be made known, that I will not acknowledge any measure contrary to the posi-

tive principles of the law of nations, on which are founded the prosperity, independence and liberty of the people; principles which Spain, on her part, will always inviolably observe with regard to other nations.

I have the satisfaction to communicate to the cortes that the allied sovereigns, in their communications up to this period, disclaim all intentions of interfering in the present government of Spain. These are the objects to which I wish to call the attention of the cortes, in order that the constitutional system of government be consolidated, and thereby accelerate the prospects and welfare of the nation. I have, thus far, laid before the cortes the actual political situation of the nation, in all its interior and exterior relations, with a precision which the solemn responsibility of my station imposes on me, and the information which I possess has enabled me to do. I have purposely omitted to speak, until the last, of my person, because I did not wish it to be supposed that I preferred my individual safety to the happiness and welfare of my nation, which Divine Providence has committed to my care; nevertheless it is necessary I should make known, altho' I do it with grief, to this wise congress, that the views of some evil-disposed persons, whose object is to mislead the unwary, persuading them that my heart harbours dispositions inimical to the system which now governs us, with no other view than to inspire a distrust of my pure intentions.

I have sworn to the constitution, and have always caused it to be observed to the extent of my powers. Well would it have been, if all had done the same! Public insults have been offered to my dignity, contrary to the order and respect which is due to the constitutional king. I do not fear for my own existence, or my personal safety—God, who sees my heart, will watch and protect both. But I ought not to withhold, at this time, from the congress, as the principal guardian of the preservation and inviolability which the sacred charter secures to the constitutional king—that such insults would not have occurred a second time, if the executive power could have been invested with all the vigor and energy which the constitution guarantees, and the cortes desires. The little interest and activity of many of the authorities have caused such great excesses to be renewed—and if they are repeated, it will not be surprising if the Spanish nation finds itself surrounded by immeasurable evils and misfortunes. I cherish the hope it will not be so, if the cortes intimately unites itself to its constitutional king—will strive to remedy the abuses—to re-unite the public opinion, and counteract the machinations of the malevolent, whose aim is anarchy and destruction.

Let us then unite legislative and executive powers—and I now publicly declare, in the face of the nation, that it is my wish to effect the consolidation of a system, which is calculated to procure happiness and tranquility to my people.

FERNANDO.

PORTUGUESE CONSTITUTION.

CORTES—ELEVENTH SITTING.

Lisbon, Feb. 8. The committee for drawing up the basis of the constitution, requested permission by Mr. Moura, to have it read. The following is the substance of it:—

SECTION 1.

Of the individual rights of the citizen.

Article 1. The constitution ought to secure to every citizen his liberty, personal security, and right of property.

2. Liberty consists of doing what the law does not prohibit.

3. Property is the sacred and inviolable right which every citizen possesses to dispose of his property.

4. The liberty of the citizen consists in the security which the government ought to give him.

5. No one ought to be arrested except on a regular accusation. (*se nao por causa formada.*)

6. Those cases are excepted which the law determines, but the judge is to give in writing the cause of the arrest.

7. Without this requisite condition the arrest shall not be considered as legal.

8. Every citizen shall have the liberty to declare his opinion, either in writing or in discourse, so far as he does not infringe the laws of the state.

9. The liberty of the press shall be established by the constitution, authors being responsible, and the cortes shall name a competent tribunal to judge them.

10. As to the use which may be made of religious matters, the bishop shall have the censorship of writings on religious dogmas and morality, and the government the means to punish the delinquents.

11. The law is equal for all; therefore there must be no exclusive privileges.

12. There can be no punishment without a crime; confiscation and effusion of blood must be abolished.

13. All citizens are to be admissible to offices without any distinction, except of their talents and virtues.

SECTION 2.

Of the Portuguese nation, its union and dynasty.

Art. 1. The Portuguese nation is composed of all the individual Portuguese.

2. It is free, and cannot be the patrimony of any one.

3. The fundamental laws can be given only by the nation itself and its representatives.

4. The law is the general will declared by its representatives.

5. Only the representatives united in the assembly can make the constitution by the unanimity of votes.

6. The legislative power resides in the cortes, depending on the sanction of the king, who shall never have an absolute vote.

7. The king shall not be present except at the opening of the cortes.

8. The initiative of the laws belongs to the representatives alone.

9. In the constitution should be the division of the three powers; the legislative resides in the cortes, and in the king to sanction laws as has been declared; the executive in the ministers; and the judicial in the judges;—these powers being classed in such a manner that neither can arrogate to itself the attributes of the other.

10. The person of the king is inviolable, the ministers are responsible, and particularly in every thing that relates to individual property and liberty.

11. There shall be a council of state as the constitution determines. This council shall present to his majesty lists for public employments, and shall have all the attributes which the constitution shall determine.

12. The deputies are inviolable, and no one can be responsible for his opinions.

13. The assembly of the cortes shall meet once every year, and the elections shall be made in the manner specified by the constitution, and they

shall meet on the day appointed in the capital of the kingdom, and the session shall continue three months every year. This term shall not be prolonged unless the assembly judge it necessary. The king can neither prolong them or dissolve them.

14. The cortes may change and vary the constitution, but in that which is now to be fixed nothing can be changed except after a lapse of four years from the date of its promulgation.

15. A permanent junta of four members of the cortes shall reside in the capital; that in extraordinary cases which may occur, extraordinary cortes may be convoked.

16. To the cortes it appertains to nominate the regency of the kingdom, to approve treaties of alliance and commerce, to allow the admission of foreign troops, and all the other attributes which the constitution shall determine.

17. The imposition of taxes (*tribulos*) shall be determined by law of the cortes, and they shall be proportioned to the ability of the contributors.

18. There shall be a naval and a military force according to the population of the kingdom.

19. The soldier is a citizen, and as such ought to participate in all civil rights.

20. The constitution recognizes the public debt, and such means as shall be judged proper shall be adopted for its discharge.

21. The cortes shall make and vote public establishments for foundlings, invalids, and mendicants, and shall take the measures requisite for affording a good education common to all citizens.

Some observations arose on no mention being made of religion and the right of succession. And the members of the committee explained that this arose from the hurry of copying, whence some articles have been omitted, among which were these, that the religion of the state was the catholic apostolic Roman, and the dynasty that of the most serene house of Braganza, which would be exactly seen when the basis were printed. It was resolved to thank the committee for their zeal and promptitude, and that the basis should be printed.

M. Francisco Soares Franco has presented to the cortes a memorial, and the project of a decree. In his memorial, he asserts, at length, the right of the Portuguese to revise and change their fundamental laws—a right which is inherent in all nations, which the Portuguese themselves exercised in the twelfth century, or the assembly of the cortes in the city of Lamego, and has been justified by the example of England, and, in later times, of France and Spain. Public opinion, he observes, has declared itself in so solemn and general a manner, that there can be no doubt in this respect, &c.

Project of a decree.

The general and extraordinary cortes of the Portuguese nation, considering the memorable and glorious events of the 24th August and 15th of September, which put the nation in possession of the sacred rights of its representatives, decree:—

1. That those events were necessary for the salvation of the kingdom, and consequently just and loyal.

2. That the illustrious men who commenced and executed them have deserved well of their country.

3. That as soon as the first foundations of the constitutional edifice are laid, a committee shall be appointed to report on the means of recompensing their eminent services.

Foreign Articles.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Summary. It is understood that the king will shortly pay a visit to his kingdom of Ireland. An Indian juggler has lately left England for Madras and his native country, with a fortune of £10,000 sterling. On the 6th of Feb. the bills of the bank of England in circulation amounted to £22,563,680, two millions and half less than in July, 1820. One of the pit boxes in the Drury Lane theatre has sold for 1070 guineas; it was offered for 500 at the commencement of the season, and its rise of price is chiefly attributed to the powers of Miss Wilson. A Mr. Pennyfather is a baron of the Irish exchequer. Brutal boxing matches attract the attention of the fashionable ladies and gentlemen. The duty on windows in England, for the enjoyment of the light of heaven, amounted to £2,366,139 12s. 11½d. for the year ending Jan. 5. 1820. Oak is coming into vogue again for furniture; and a set of oak tables was sold for £600. A pedestrian has completed 540 miles in 10 successive days walking. It is an offence against the law for a man to use his own wheat, barley, &c. as a substitute for coffee; and a person, it was thought, would be prosecuted at Bath for selling "Spa water," considered as a substitute for beer!!! Twelve acres of wheat, in stack, has been sold under a distraint for rent, for £14 3s. A certain lord, whose rents in Essex amount to £20,000, per annum, lately received £2,500 as the half-year's product, with an assurance from his steward, that a greater amount could not be collected unless recourse was had to seizure. The convict hulks contain 2,555 prisoners, and 2758 were transported to New South Wales during the last year; the colony is reported to be in a very prosperous state, and the newly explored country is said to be very fine. It is stated that permission will be granted to import Irish whiskey into England! It is discovered that a powder, or flour, made out of bones picked up in the streets of London, forms a part of what is sold out for bread! There appears to be great difficulty about adopting a plan to prevent the forgery of bank notes—it seems as if the bank was not quite willing to owe its safety to Americans, and Perkins and his colleagues, it is said, have instantaneously copied every thing exhibited by the British artists. The queen's annuity bill has passed both houses of parliament, without any direction as to the restoration of her name to the liturgy. The coronation is said to be fixed for the 18th of June. The birth day of WASHINGTON was celebrated in London by a large party of American gentlemen. It is stated that lord Stewart had taken no part in the deliberations at Laybach respecting Naples. Many packages of goods, intended to be shipped at Liverpool for the United States, have been found to be despoiled of their contents during the transport from the interior. 3 per cent. cons. Feb. 22, 73. Cotton, at Liverpool, 1st of March, uplands, 7½ to 10d. American flour on bond, for exportation, 22s.

Cost of the poor. The expenses of the establishments for the support of paupers, in Great Britain, amounted, in the year 1820, to the enormous sum of 44,000,000 dollars.

FRANCE.

There is a report that the French troops evince the most anxious desire to take a part with the people of Naples against Austria and the Holy allied. These expressions of their will are viewed with great alarm, and have occasioned much excitement in the chamber of deputies, in which also the late debates were very "stormy."

Though it may seem very extraordinary, yet it appears to be true, that the Spanish minister at Paris has demanded an explanation of the French government of the part which it means to take in the affairs of Naples—saying also, that if that explanation is not given, a Spanish army will advance to the Pyrenees! A private letter says, if a few regiments should cross the frontiers with the *tri-colored* flag, the south of France would instantly join it. There is a report that France is to supply the liberticides with 100 millions of francs as her part in the *crusade* against freedom.

A belief gains ground that the late pretended attempts to blow up certain of the royal family, were political *manœuvres* of the ministry to cause an excitement in their favor. The police of Paris is horrible. No man, even in the most secret recesses of his family, is sure that there is not an informer at his elbow, in the person of some favorite attendant or apparent friend!

SPAIN.

A London paper says—"It is quite certain that the minister of Spain at Paris has presented to the court of the Thuilleries very energetic notes on the part of his government relative to the affairs of Naples. The government of Spain loudly complains that France appears to favor the designs of Austria on Naples, because, in appearing to act in this manner, France attacks the cause of Spain, which has the same constitution as the kingdom of the Sicilies. These notes are written, it is said, in a very menacing tone, and the French cabinet have only made evasive answers."

TWO SICILIES.

It is reported that deputies were to be sent from Sicily to Laybach, to represent to king Ferdinand that the people were ready to take up arms in his behalf against Naples, provided he would restore the constitution of 1812.

The prince regent has left Naples to join the army, and published a proclamation, stating that war was declared. It is intimated as the intention of the Neapolitans, to advance on the papal states and occupy Rome, before the Austrians could reach that city. The preposterous terms offered by the congress at Laybach had roused the people almost to madness. "Every man is ready to die for his country."

An English paper happily ridicules the proposition of the allies, that Naples should "adopt the British constitution," with some modifications, by saying that that constitution "has never been reduced to writing at home, as we have heard, and we think that it would puzzle an Englishman, much more a Russian or Austrian, to put it down in black and white."

ITALY--GENERALLY.

The papal government has reinforced the troops in the castle of St. Angelo, and seems to fear the immediate occupation of Rome by the Neapolitan army.

One of the hordes of ruffians who infest the mountains between Rome and Naples, has made an attack on Teracina, and surprised the college in that city. The superior was slain, and 15 boys were carried off by the banditti, who, from their fastnesses, have sent to demand about 9,000. sterling for their release.

RUSSIA.

Four of the columns which are to be used in the construction of Isaac's church have lately been brought to Petersburg, by water carriage, from Finland. They are of vast size; the shaft of each being 8 fathoms in height, consisting of a single

piece. Thirty-six similar columns will adorn the edifice. The whole building will be colossal. Under the pediment, which will be of marble slabs, there are to be 32 stoves to warm the church in the winter; being distributed, by means of pipes, under the pavement. Each of the above named pillars weighs, in its present state, 13,000 poods, (calculating 36 lbs. English per pood,) 468,000 lbs. They are polished by the aid of a steam engine.

TURKEY.

Ali, pacha of Janina, not only holds out, but from the risings of the people in his favor, it seems probable that he will annihilate the Turkish army besieging him. The whole neighboring country is in rebellion against the porte.

CHINA.

The Chinese succession has not been publicly declared to the Chinese, but the senior son alive, that is, in the Chinese manner of describing him, "No. 2" [the eldest, or No. 1, having died] is declared and known at the factory. The late emperor was in his 65th year.

EAST INDIES.

Siam has been desolated by the cholera morbus--40,000 had died of the disease in the city of Bangkok only! and the populace are said to have opened their houses that the vultures might perform the offices of interment! The king held a council with the priests and other wise men on the subject—they attributed the disease to the presence of an evil spirit in the form of a fish that had lately visited them, and advised that it should be driven away by making a great noise. Accordingly, an innumerable multitude assembled with guns, gongs, crackers, &c. &c. and made a tremendous uproar, and thousands dived into the river to disturb the fish! But next day, 7,000 dead bodies were found on the beach, in the water, or in the vicinity of the river!

MEXICO.

The official return of the gold and silver coined at the royal mint in Mexico, in 1820, is published in the Havana papers, from which the amount appears to be \$10,407,154.

CUBA.

In consequence of the opposition to the new tariff, its operation has been postponed 90 days.

POSTSCRIPT--summary. From London papers to the 3d of March, received at Baltimore.

Great Britain. The queen has agreed to accept the proffered annuity of 50,000*l.* though her name may not be inserted in the liturgy. The affairs of Naples excite much feeling in England—in the house of lords, the marquis of Lansdowne proposed that the British government should pledge itself to defend that country against its cruel enemies—but there was a great majority against such a proceeding.

France. A letter from Paris says—"It appears that the cabinet of the Thuilleries disavows the conduct of M. De Blacas at Laybach, and that it protests against every thing which has been signed by that ambassador in the name of the French government."

Spain. All was quiet, except that the indignation of the people of Madrid against the body guards, on account of recent events, continued; and it was thought that they would be sent to foreign service.

Portugal. We have a sketch of the new constitution of Portugal, inserted above. It is very liberal. It is to secure every citizen in his liberty, personal safety, and right of property—liberty is to do all that the laws do not prohibit.

Naples. It appears that the Neapolitan army was marching upon Rome, to anticipate the Austrians, and it is said that they will meet with a welcome reception from the people. The invading army, under Frimont, is 50,000 strong, and advancing. On the commencement of hostilities, the Neapolitan government is to be transferred to Conza, at the entrance of the Calabria Citeriore. An extraordinary levy, or *conscription*, is making in the Italian states belonging to Austria. An explanation of the intentions of the British government has been demanded of their minister at Naples, and he has said that his sovereign was not a party to the hostile designs of the congress at Laybach. Insurance of the flags of Naples and Austria had risen to 8 per cent. at Genoa. A private letter states that the conduct of the king at Laybach had so disgusted the people of Naples, that they set fire to a 74 gun ship merely because it bore the name of "Ferdinand!" A Vienna article of Feb. 15, says that the Austrian army would arrive at Rome on the 18th of that month.

We have a long account of the proceedings in the Neapolitan parliament. They manifest a most determined spirit to support the constitution and defend their country, in which the prince heartily joins.

We learn from respectable authority, that the king of Sardinia, like his Sicilian majesty, received a summons to appear before the high court of despotism, assembled at Laybach. Victor Emanuel, however, knew how to answer as became a king. He replied to the summons, that it was inconsistent with his various duties to be absent from home; and with his dignity as an independent sovereign to attend the commands of any foreign princes.

[London paper.]

SECOND POSTSCRIPT. A vessel arrived at Norfolk just as the papers of that place (received here yesterday by the steam boat) were going to press, bringing a London paper, the "Evening Star," of the 9th of March—from which the following extracts only are given:

"We are still without any intelligence of the entrance of the Austrian army into the Neapolitan territory. The delay is doubtless to be attributed to the necessity felt by the general in chief, of concentrating his forces previous to the attack, in order that he may rush upon his intended victim with the more overwhelming effect. But the very perception of this necessity, proves that the Austrians calculate on a much more vigorous resistance than they had previously contemplated, and that they do not think it prudent to commence the campaign without adopting every precautionary measure which skill and experience can dictate. The feeling that they are respected, if not feared, by their enemies, must tend to increase the confidence of the Neapolitans, while every hour of delay adds to their means of resistance, and contributes to exhaust the resources of their antagonists."

Price of stocks, March 9.—3 per cent. cons. 72 5-8 3-4; 5 per cent. navy 106 5-8 1-2 3-4; imperial 3 per cent. 72 1-4; exchequer bills 5s. 3s. pre.; consols for acct. 73 1 8 3-8 1-4.

CHRONICLE.

Robert M. Goodwin, whose case has excited much attention, charged with the murder of James Stoughton, in the city of New York, has been acquitted. The case will be reported at length by

William Sampson, esq. and much interest those who are concerned in such cases at law.

Mr. Kean, the far-famed English tragedian, has been performing in Baltimore during the present week, and his performances have been well received by full houses—though there has not been any great excitement on his account.

Mr. Forsyth has partaken of a public dinner at Augusta, Geo. on his return home from Madrid—and, among others, the following singular toasts were drank:

The firm union of the south—We have too many enemies abroad to quarrel at home.

Dewitt Clinton's grand canal—It does not lead to the Potomac.

Mr. Randolph has not been re-elected to congress without opposition, as heretofore stated. In the county of Buckingham, *Mr. Austin*, formerly a member from that district, received 266 votes and *Mr. Randolph* 290.

Died, in Granville county, N. C. capt. *John Peace*, in the 78th year of his age—a distinguished whig in the revolution.

—, at Cooper's Town, N. Y. *Mrs. Jane Kable*, aged one hundred and two years. She, with the rest of her family, emigrated to this country and landed at Boston in 1729.

The mail. Another attempt was made to rob the mail on its passage from Fredericksburg to Alexandria, at about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 21st inst. by three or four persons. The driver suddenly turned his horses and carriage round, and returned, just as they were about to seize the reins—a pistol presented at him missed fire. Four men were taken up and confined in the jail at Washington city on suspicion, but on a second examination dismissed, having proved their innocence.

Union Canal stock. Sales were made at Philadelphia, on Tuesday last, at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ for 20 paid. The shares of this stock allotted to Harrisburg, Lebanon and Reading, amounting to 270, were all subscribed for at the respective places.

Paupers. By a report of the directors of the poor of Chester county, Pa. it appears that they support, on an average, about 220 paupers in the house, and 100 out of the house; and that the charge for their support, is "a little over 25 dollars for each pauper per year: including every expense of the institution." [Chester county, according to the census just taken, contains 44,452 persons, so that about one person in 130 is a pauper.]

Diamond.—An extraordinary large diamond belonging to the hon. East India company, has been recently received from India; it is denominated the *Nasruck diamond*, and was taken with the baggage from the Peishwa of the *MARRATTAS*. It weighs 358 grains, or 89 1-2 carats. Its shape is triangular. It is of the finest water, and the largest diamond that has appeared in Europe, except the Pitt diamond, and one belonging to the emperor of Russia.

[London paper.]

Massachusetts. Gideon Barstow, esq. has been elected to congress from Essex, south district—for *Mr. B. 1345*; for *Timothy Pickering*, esq. 1117; scattering 32.

Connecticut. Oliver Wolcott, esq. has been re-elected governor without much opposition.

Rhode Island. Gen. William C. Gibbs has been elected governor of this state, (in the place of *Mr. Knight*, chosen a senator of the United States), by a majority of about 1,000 votes over *Samuel W. Brigham*, esq.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

NEW SERIES. No. 10—VOL. VIII.] BALTIMORE, MAY 5, 1821. [No. 10—VOL. XX. WHOLE No. 504

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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

☞ We stop the press after some hundred sheets had been stricken off, to insert the heads of some most important foreign news. We are thus compelled to disregard the usual order of our matter, and force the postscript into any place where we could fit it—page 151. A general war in Europe is probable. ☞

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION. Having published the report made to the legislature of Virginia, on a very important case then depending before the supreme court of the United States, we now commence an insertion of the decision of that court on the matter—it shall be concluded in the first pages of the next number, so as to prevent a break when the volume is bound up.

FOREIGN STATE PAPERS. We give several additional papers to shew the condition and feeling of things in Europe—some of which are highly interesting.

POPULATION—1820. According to the census, the population of Missouri amounts only to 66,607—the number in which that are slaves is not stated. The inhabitants, excluding that part of the territory which is now called Arkansas, amounted to 19,971 in 1810. The increase has fallen short of the estimate that we made in 1816 by about 25,000, if we add to it the population of Arkansas, which was included in that estimate. Yet, until lately, we supposed that the amount was under-rated, from the notices that were inserted in some of the papers of the force of emigration to this country.

Population of the state of New-York.

In the southern district,	286,248
middle do.	306,218
eastern do.	299,033
western do.	484,440
Total,	1,379,939

FLOUR. In the REGISTER of the 24th of March, we published a table as shewing the exports of flour for several years past—and in the succeeding number, inserted a note suggesting an error in the table, on which information was wanted:—a friend has referred us to the 19th vol. of *this work*, page 343, for the fact desired! [See the table of exports.] Our readers who are curious in those things, will please to turn to the 53d page of the present volume, and alter with a pen the amount of flour exported in 1821, from 1,777,036 to 1,177,036 barrels—the error being in 600,000 barrels. We are much mortified at this occurrence; though the error was not actually our own, we ought to have detected it.

While on this subject we may notice a remark from another correspondent, on the consumption of flour. When we referred to the error in the amount given as exported, we said—"it was considered a matter of no little importance to ascertain whether a low price of the article would force a foreign market for an increased quantity;"—on which the gentleman observes, "how the reduction of the price of our bread stuffs is to increase the demand for them, I cannot well understand: on the

contrary, increased prices, though not the cause of certainly indicate an increased demand. It seems to me highly probable, if not certain, that our exports will, in quantity as well as value, be greater in proportion to the whole amounts raised or produced when the prices are highest."

Our proposition was stated hypothetically, and with a view to induce a train of thinking on a matter of no little importance: that is, whether, even if flour was furnished by us at two dollars per barrel,* the quantity consumed by foreigners could be increased—in other words, whether a foreign market could be forced? We think that it cannot, and agree with our correspondent in his conclusion on the subject, that the quantity exported will "be proportionably greater to the amount produced when the price is highest." Herein is a lesson that we ought not to forget—it shews that foreigners will not receive even the "staff of life" of us at the most reduced price,—at much less than they can raise it for, *except of necessity*; teaching us, "there is no friendship in trade," and that self-preservation requires us to look at home.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS. When we call to mind the feelings manifested by the people of the United States, in behalf of the Spanish and other "patriots" contending against Napoleon, and compare them with the prevailing dullness and indifference with which the present condition of Naples is regarded—we find much cause to be mortified and disgusted; and are furnished with conclusive reasons to believe, that a love of liberty had nothing at all to do with the exultation of some on account of the proceedings of the Spaniards, &c.—that no real interest was felt in their success, further than it tended to arrest the progress of the power of France and exalt and extend the influence of Great Britain. I was myself quite easy about the result of that struggle, as to its effect upon the Spanish people:—the cause of freedom was no wise interested in it; it was a mere contest of masters and for mastery; and the aid of Great Britain was afforded for the sole purpose of making the Spanish nation her tool to act against France. I said so at the time, and every body believes it now. But out of that struggle great good has risen—during its period the people commenced thinking; for the first time, perhaps, hundreds of thousands began to enquire into the principles of government, and to discover that man possessed certain inalienable natural rights. When Ferdinand was restored, they applied the result of their reasonings to his administration, and compared his monastic despotism to the more enlightened, though perhaps not less severe government of Joseph Bonaparte—and, by another revolution, a generous constitution has been obtained, going as far, perhaps, towards an emancipation of mind and person in Spain, as the state of its society will just now admit of—and so good has come out of evil.

But where would epithets have been found harsh enough to have expressed our abhorrence of *Napo-*

*It has lately been sold at 175 cents per barrel at Pittsburg—and some parcels even at one dollar only!

leon, if, on any occasion, in regard to Spain or any other nation, he had acted as the "holy alliance" is now doing in respect to Naples! The English language would not have furnished terms to express our hate, to give vent to our indignation against him—and resort must have been had to the German, to have cursed him according to the feelings of the times. He was ambitious—he desired to be the sovereign of nations—but never acted so much like a tyrant, so much like an enemy of the human race, as the "holy alliance" is now acting. He desired personal power, and possessed it—but there was nothing about him of that cold calculating despotism, that total disregard to all divine or human laws, manifested by the canting things now at the top of the wheel, the chief of whom is the "magnanimous Alexander." His usurpations, as we were pleased to call them—his perfect acts of tyranny, if any such were committed, were tempered with the most sublime and statesman-like views that ever existed in the mind of one man: as the ancient Romans, he conquered to improve, though in special instances, he was a mere destroyer. His great public works and codes of laws, will call down blessings on his memory centuries after the recollection of his offences has passed away. His character has been blackened by servile writers and a prostitute press—but faithful history will tell nothing of him so hideous as the present interference of his enemies in the affairs of Naples—nothing so base as this war of conspired despots against the progress of light and march of reason; and it will say too, that he—called every thing that is bad, was so beloved by those who ought to know him best, the people of France, and so feared by these despots, that they violated every principle of law known to the civilized world, to keep him a prisoner on a rock; and add, that his escape would have shaken their thrones. A pretty comment, indeed, upon the crimes imputed to him! We do not advocate Napoleon—we speak of him only comparatively with those who aspire to rule the minds and bodies of the people of continental Europe; and venture nothing in saying, that he possessed more virtue than all of them put together, and less of a purely tyrannical despotism than either of the said combined despots, manifested in the case which now excites attention—the foul attempt to dictate to the people of Naples the form of government subject to which they shall live, under the mask of religion and law! We hope—we trust—we pray, that this proceeding may bring down upon their heads the indignation of mankind, and *un-king* them!

It appears evident to us that the "holy alliance" will one day, and at no distant period, be dissolved from the nature of its own elements, just as thieves cut each other's throats to acquire a greater share of the spoils of honest men. The domination of continental Europe is assumed by a triumvirate—the emperors of Russia and Austria and the king of Prussia: they have undertaken to expound the law and tell the people what the gospel is. The kings of France and of the Netherlands, of Sweden and Denmark, and a score of German and Italian princes, are their prefects of provinces—but Spain, Naples and Portugal deny their authority, and will resist it, if exerted. Great Britain looks calmly on; her government standing prepared to join either side as shall appear best calculated to advantage them and spread their influence—the *Janus* of the day, with two faces.

The fact is mentioned that several Spanish vessels had arrived at Naples laden with arms, and the cautious approaches of the invaders—the soldiers

of the *holy alliance*," shews that a serious opposition is apprehended. If the spirit prevails generally which is manifested in the Neapolitan parliament, (see page 154), Naples will not be easily conquered. The country is well fitted for that species of warfare which expelled the French out of Spain, and if the new government stands the first shock of the Austrians—if it pleases Providence as being within the means and exertions of the patriots of Naples, signally to defeat or even to check the tools of despotism for a season—all will be well. They will be assisted from many countries with men and money. Spain will necessarily make a common cause with them; and France, mighty France, rousing from the lap of Delilah and shaking herself, may find her strength has returned, and hurl back destruction on Austria, the instrument in this unjust and unprovoked war. We do not wish another general war in Europe—we have not enough of the *mercantile spirit* in us to desire the spread of misery and murder for our own advantage—yet, rather than the principles laid down by the "holy alliance" should prevail, we would hope for a war, "a war of extermination" against its members, as the enemies of the human race: and this, as before observed, we are of opinion may possibly happen, provided Naples shall support her independence and sovereignty for a few months, at arms. ¶ See "Postscript,"—page 151.

Foreign State Papers. AUSTRIAN DECLARATION.

After a long series of political storms the kingdom of Naples was, in the year 1815, restored, by the assistance of the Austrian arms, to the paternal government of its legitimate king; the two portions of the Sicilian monarchy, which had been so long separated, were again united, and the wishes of all well-disposed persons were gratified by the happy prospect of durable repose. The latter period of the foreign government had, however, revived an internal enemy, more dangerous than any other, to the repose of the Italian peninsula. There existed in the kingdom of Naples, as well as in other states of Italy, a sect, working in darkness, whose secret chiefs continued to meditate the overthrow of all the Italian governments, as the first step towards the execution of the extravagant plans, in which they were engaged.

At the moment when Murat, in order to support his tottering throne, conceived the desperate project of conquering Italy, despair inspired him with the idea of calling to his aid those same Carbonari, whom he had more than once combatted, and whose criminal intrigues acquired from that time an influence, which, without the assistance of this unlooked for alliance, they would perhaps never have obtained.

The vigilance of the royal government, the zeal with which it employed itself in promoting essential improvements in all the branches of the administration, the general affection borne to the sovereign, whose paternal goodness had gained to him the hearts of his subjects, rendered abortive all the enterprizes of this sect during the first years which followed the restoration; and, perhaps, like so many other secret associations, it would have insensibly become powerless and have fallen into oblivion, if the events which took place in the kingdom of Spain, at the commencement of the year 1820, had not given it a fresh impulse. From this moment its audacity redoubled, and, assisted by the contagious fanaticism which it excited, it soon increased

so much in numbers and in influence, that the laws and the authority of the executive were no longer sufficiently powerful to suppress it. It disseminated, with indefatigable industry, amidst all classes of the people, till then tranquil and moderate in their desires, a spirit of discontent and bitterness, dispositions hostile to their government, and a passionate desire for political innovation. It succeeded at length in corrupting a portion of the army; and, assisted by this most criminal of all its measures, this sect caused the revolution to break out in the first days of the month of July.

It is impossible to give a more exact or more authentic account of this explosion, than that which is contained in the circular despatch addressed by the new minister for foreign affairs, on the day on which he entered upon his functions, to the diplomatic agents of Naples, at foreign courts.

On the nights of the 1st and 2d, (it is stated in this dispatch), the greatest part of the royal regiment of cavalry of Bourbon quitted its quarters at Nola, and raised a tri-color standard, with the inscription—"Long live the constitution!" The colors were those of the sect of the Carbonari, which, for some time past, had kept up a fermentation in the kingdom, and had demanded with earnestness a constitutional form of government.—This sect had made so many proselytes in the army of the king, that the troops sent to reduce to submission those who had deserted at Nola, made common cause with them. The desertion of these troops, and of some regiments of the garrison of Naples, some simultaneous movements in the provinces, and lastly, the insubordination of some chiefs of districts, proved to his majesty that *the wish of the people* was to obtain a constitutional government. In consequence whereof the king published a proclamation, announcing that, in eight days, he would make public the basis of a constitution.

The first advantage was only the prelude of a more decisive attack. On the next day the chiefs of the revolt forced the king to proclaim the Spanish constitution; and, without any other preparatory measure, they caused his majesty, his ministers and functionaries, and his troops, to take a solemn oath to that constitution, which, in the midst of disorders and terror, they declared to be the fundamental law of the kingdom.

In signing his first promise, the king had made a great sacrifice to the agitation which prevailed; and although his majesty could not but be aware how inconsiderate and inexcusable was the project of forming a constitution in eight days, there remained to him at least the hope, that more calm and wiser resolutions would succeed to the effervescence of the moment. But every appearance changed, when, after this first concession, a constitutional act was offered for the immediate acceptance of the king, drawn up eight years before in a foreign country, under auspices particularly difficult and disastrous. An act of which neither the king nor his ministers, nor any Neapolitan, with the exception of a few conspirators, had any knowledge, except by extracts from newspapers; and of which, at the moment of its proclamation, there did not exist even a translation at Naples.

This step bore too clearly the marks of its origin, and of the criminal means which could alone assure its success, for the least doubt to remain as to the position of the monarch or of the state.—Such a concession, committing equally the dignity of the sovereign, and the destinies of the country, could not be wrung from his majesty by other

means than those of violence and menace. The desire of providing against greater evils, and of preventing the commission of dreadful crimes, could alone induce the king to consent at the moment to so fatal a measure. This explanation of an event, inexplicable in any other sense, would carry with it its own confirmation, even were it not otherwise established by irrefragable proofs.

The great blow being thus given, and the royal authority entirely destroyed, the chiefs of the sect and their principal associates in the first scenes of the revolt, immediately took upon themselves exclusive dominion. The resistance which the kingdom of Sicily opposed to their arbitrary enterprises, was crushed in blood and in ruins. In order to give to their usurpation a color of legality, they soon created, under the title of a national parliament, an instrument, by means of which, in the space of a few months, they overturned all existing rights, and all the bases of public order; and, through which, without any other power but their arbitrary will, they substituted, in the room of the ancient civil and political laws of the two kingdoms, institutions perfectly unknown, sanctioned by no experience, and which were no less in contradiction to the character than to the wants of the nation.

The king, unable to consider a state of things so unnatural, as likely to be of long duration, persuaded at the same time that untimely opposition would only draw down new perils upon his person, his family and his country, supported with resignation this cruel lot, which he had in no wise merited. All the enlightened inhabitants of the country, the greatest part too of those who, seduced by the vain hope of a more fortunate termination, had at first favored the revolution, but who had subsequently become convinced of the pernicious effects of a system, which the ruling party had established as most suited to their particular interests alone, without reference to the interests of the country—all these were condemned to silence. The mass of the people, soon recovered from their ephemeral enthusiasm, and grieved to see their hopes deceived; and, discouraged by vague forebodings of the calamities which menaced them, they awaited in silent uneasiness the final issue of the crisis. Thus is to be explained that apparent tranquility under cover of which the parliament, powerless in itself and subject to the control of a small number of despots, ready to attempt every thing, conducted the kingdom towards its inevitable dissolution; a tranquility which did not prevent the most unbridled anarchy from swallowing up the last remains of public prosperity, and the true character of which could not be misunderstood by any foreign government.

The events at Naples had produced a strong sensation throughout the whole of Italy. A revolution, plotted by obscure fanatics, and completed by perjured soldiers, who in a few days deprived a king of his power and his liberty, and plunged two kingdoms in the abyss of disorder, necessarily inspired, whatever its ulterior development might be, the most serious apprehensions in all the neighboring governments. The maxims loudly proclaimed by the authors of this revolution; the facility with which these maxims were circulated, by words and by writings, in all parts of Italy; the daily conversations of their foreign accomplices: all these things tended to augment the pressure of these apprehensions. No Italian sovereign could conceal from himself that the internal peace and prosperity of his states were menaced equally by

the example and the results of an overthrow, which attacked the social edifice in its deepest foundations.

The emperor was aware, from the first moment, that there would be an end of order and tranquility in Italy for a length of time, if the chiefs and the fomenters of a revolt, which nothing could justify, and nothing could excuse, were permitted with impunity to sacrifice the monarchy of the Two Sicilies to their insane projects. His imperial majesty, penetrated with a sense of what he owed to the preservation and security of his own empire; to the protection of his faithful and happy people; to his amicable relations with the princes of Italy, and to his position in the general political system of Europe, hastened to take measures for stopping the further progress of these disorders, and to make manifest at the same time, without reserve, the line which he had decided to follow with respect to the revolution of Naples. However painful it was to his imperial majesty to impose an unexpected and considerable charge upon his finances, at a moment when he had hoped to have been enabled to turn his whole attention to interior melioration, and when the continued execution of the plans formed by the administration, promised the most beneficial results—all secondary considerations gave way to the execution of the most sacred of his duties.

In the situation in which affairs were, the assembly of a "*corps d'armee*" in the Italian provinces was a measure of the highest necessity; it was acknowledged as such by every well thinking man in Austria and Europe. The salutary effect which this measure has had in tranquilizing the neighboring states—that which it has produced even at Naples, in encouraging the friends, and disconcerting the enemies of order, is now unanimously felt in the whole extent of the Italian peninsula.

His majesty at the same moment repaired to Troppau, to deliberate in person with his august allies, upon a question of the greatest importance, not only to Italy—not to the Austrian monarchy alone, but to the common safety of Europe. These deliberations did not, happily, leave any doubt as to the manner in which the allied courts regarded the origin and character of the revolution of Naples, and the dangers with which it menaced other states.

With respect to the resolutions which such a state of things called for, if particular and weighty considerations induced the British government not to take part in those of the other courts, and caused the cabinet of France to accede to them only under certain restrictions, the emperor had the satisfaction to find himself perfectly in unison on every question with the sovereigns of Russia and Prussia; and to convince himself at the same time that the difference of position and action between the powers of Europe would not give rise to any difference as to the basis of their alliance, and as to the general uniformity of principles and views.

The sovereigns assembled at Troppau, though decided not to acknowledge the changes which force and revolt had operated at Naples, and to put an end, by a common effort, to the results of these changes, were nevertheless sincerely animated with the ardent desire of obtaining these objects by pacific means, and with all the indulgence due to a country already distracted by so many convulsions and calamities. It was in this spirit that they invited his Sicilian majesty to meet them at Laybach in order to deliberate with them upon the situation, present and future, of his kingdom. This

invitation was supported by his majesty the king of France.

According to an article of the foreign code, which was to become that of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, the monarch cannot pass the frontiers of his states without the consent of the parliament. The king, looking upon the invitation of the sovereigns as a blessing of Providence, submitted to this humiliating necessity. The parliament consented, but it attached to its consent a condition, to the effect of which the instigators of the measure could not be blind, and which destroyed beforehand the prospects and the hopes of moderate men.

The parliament, although completely acquainted with the principles of the allied cabinets, imposed upon the king the command to insist upon the maintenance, without modification, of the constitution at present established at Naples—and to put that condition forward as the sole object—and only basis of his explanations with the allied powers. It is under such auspices as these, and having nothing to rely on but the justice and the wisdom of his august friends, that the king of Naples came to Laybach. From the moment of his arrival in that place, his majesty had reason to feel convinced that it would be vain to attempt to found any proposition upon a basis irrevocably rejected by the allied sovereigns.

The sovereigns declared in effect to his majesty their firm determination not to allow the continuance of a system which had been forced upon the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, by a faction without a name and without authority, and by means the most criminal; a system incompatible with the security of the neighboring states, and with the preservation of the peace of Europe.

That if this state of things did not end, as their majesties earnestly and sincerely hoped it might do, by a spontaneous disavowal on the part of those who exercised the power at Naples, it would be necessary to have recourse to arms; that as soon as, by either of these means, this great obstacle to the peace of Naples and of Italy should have disappeared, the sovereigns would look upon their task as accomplished. That it would then be for the king alone, enlightened by the council of the most honest and able men of his kingdom, to provide for the strength and stability of his government, upon a just and wise system, in conformity with the permanent interests of the two people united under his sceptre; and which government from this very circumstance should hold out to all the neighboring states a sufficient guarantee of their safety and tranquility.

After such precise declarations, the king of Naples could not dissemble to himself, that, as every other question was irrevocably set aside, he had, as the father and protector of his people, but one task to fulfil—that of preserving the loyal and well-meaning majority of his subjects from the dangers and calamities of a war brought on by the blind obstinacy, or culpable ambition of certain individuals.

In this conviction it was that his majesty addressed to his son, the presumptive heir to his throne, a frank and paternal letter, for the purpose of representing to him the importance of the circumstances, and the necessity of employing, for the safety of the kingdom, all the means which might be at his command. The expression of these pacific sentiments of the king was accompanied by more explicit instructions, issued by the cabinets of Austria, Russia and Prussia, to their diplomatic

agents at Naples; and the plenipotentiaries of his majesty the king of France likewise sent instructions to charge d'affaires of their sovereign. The effect of these important measures must decide the impending fate of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

In this state of things the army, destined to carry into effect the decisions taken at Laybach, has received orders to cross the Po, and to march towards the Neapolitan frontiers. It is repugnant to the feelings of his imperial majesty to suppose that this army can meet with any serious resistance. None but the enemies of the public welfare, the incurable partisans of a system, leading at once to the ruin of the Sicilian monarchy, can mistake what, under the circumstances in which that monarchy is now placed, is owing by every loyal soldier, and every man attached to his country, to his sovereign, and to the safety of his fellow citizens.

The great mass of the nation devoted to its monarch, disgusted with an imaginary liberty, which has only produced the severest tyranny, and tired of a disturbed and precarious existence, conscious likewise, for some time past, of the just and benevolent intentions by which the emperor is animated, will receive, with confidence, those who, in the name of his imperial majesty, and of his august allies, come to offer peace, friendship and protection. If this just hope should not be realized, the army will know how to surmount the difficulties which may impede its progress; and if, contrary to all calculations, and contrary to the fondest hopes of the allied monarchs, an enterprize formed with the purest intention and actuated by no hostile spirit, should degenerate into actual war, or if the resistance of an implacable faction should be protracted for an indefinite time, his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, always faithful to his principles, convinced of the necessity of struggling against an evil so serious, and guided by that noble and constant friendship, of which he has lately bestowed so many precious tokens on the emperor, would lose no time in joining his forces to those of Austria.

In the whole of the transactions which have just taken place, the monarchs have only had in view the safety of the states they are called upon to govern, and the tranquility of the world.

This is the secret of their policy; no other thought, no other interest, no other question, has found a place in the deliberations of their cabinets.

The inviolability of all established rights, the independence of all legitimate governments, the integrity of all their possessions, these are the bases from which their resolutions will never deviate.

The monarchs will have obtained the summit of their wishes, and will be fully rewarded for all their efforts, if it should be possible to insure, on these foundations, tranquility in the interior of states, the rights of thrones, and the true liberty and prosperity of nations, blessings without which external peace itself could have neither value nor duration: They will bless the period when, set free from all other causes of anxiety, they can devote exclusively to the happiness of their subjects all the means and the power which have been conferred upon them by heaven.

Frankfort Gaz. Feb. 19.

Declaration of the Neapolitan parliament. From a Naples journal of the 16th February.

The national parliament declares—

1st. That it has no power to agree to any of the

propositions communicated to it on the part of the allied sovereigns, the king of Prussia and the emperors of Austria and Russia; propositions tending to the destruction of the existing constitution, and to the occupation of the kingdom.

2d. That it considers, and shall consider, every past and future act of his majesty, which may be contrary to the oaths taken by him confirming the said constitution, as incapable of being ascribed to his free and uncontrolled will; and, therefore, in respect to all such acts, it considers his majesty in a state of coercion.

3d. That as long as this state of coercion shall continue, the duke of Calabria, his august son, shall retain the regency in the mode prescribed in the decree of the 10th of December, 1820.

4th. That, in conformity with the declarations contained in the preceding articles, and with the principles of the constitution, all measures be taken, which shall be necessary for the safety of the state.

And, considering the necessity of making more and more manifest the principles of public law, by which the nation of the Two Sicilies is guided, the parliament declares—

1st. That the nation of the Two Sicilies is the natural ally of all those who enjoy their constitution, and of all others under the particular relations regulated by constitutional forms.

2d. That it does not interfere with the government of other nations, and will not permit other nations to interfere with its own government; and that it is resolved to employ every means to prevent any other power from infringing these principles.

3d. That it affords an asylum to foreigners driven from their country for liberal opinions.

4th. That it will never make peace with an enemy while that enemy occupies its territory.

Extract from the "Friend of the Constitution," of Naples, of February 19.

National parliament extraordinary—presidency of M. Le Chevalier Galitz—sitting of February 13, 1821.

It is impossible to express the joy which the extraordinary meeting of parliament has excited among the people. The great street of Toledo was lined with detachments of the brave guard of safety and of regular troops.

Salvoes of artillery announced the departure from the palace of his royal highness, our adored prince royal, and of his august family. His appearance produced the most lively enthusiasm—cries of "long live the prince," "the constitution forever," rung to the very skies.

On the arrival of the prince in the hall of the national parliament, where the galleries were crowded with respectable citizens, his royal highness pronounced the following discourse:

Gentlemen representatives—When I closed your late extraordinary session, I announced to you that I might, perhaps, be under the necessity of convoking an extraordinary session of parliament, as authorized by the constitution. That moment is now arrived wherein, with true satisfaction, I see myself again surrounded by the representatives of the nation. You are called on at this crisis to take into your consideration the most important subject which has ever been presented to it.

Ever faithful to the principles which I have professed, ever resolute to stand constantly united with my countrymen, I took care to keep the permanent deputation regularly informed of whatever news we received, if of such a nature as to instruct the public. I have also just commanded the minister of foreign affairs to give you an exact and detailed

report of his mission, both as to what regards the resolution taken at the congress of Laybach, of which you are already apprised, and as to what concerns our political condition, especially the relations in which we stand with different foreign powers.

I have in the same manner directed the other ministers to afford you all the explanations you can desire, or which can convey to you the most precise knowledge of our position, as well in what relates to the war and marine departments, as to that of the public finances.

I am persuaded that wisdom and moderation will animate your discussions in a matter of this immense importance, which involves the honor and happiness of the whole people, objects not less dear to my heart than to that of every good citizen, since I have rivetted so closely my own interests to those of the nation itself.

The distinguished conduct which you have hitherto pursued in all the measures that have been adopted, gives me a powerful guarantee that you will now, more than ever, acknowledge for your guides the national honor, respect for the throne, and for public order

Parliament, I am sure, will be ready to grant me for their maintenance all those means which are at the disposal of the legislative power, and which may be best adapted to the exigency of those awful circumstances in which we are placed. Let us take prudent, vigorous, and considerate measures—and as for me, always faithful to my oaths, I shall congratulate myself on being in the midst of a nation which ceases not on every occasion to manifest towards me its affectionate sentiments."

The president answered in the following terms:

"Your royal highness—Polished and civilized communities are, doubtless, they who, rising above the other nations which cover the surface of the earth, love those laws and constitutions which secure their tranquility, their industry and their enjoyment of the arts and sciences, by which they are distinguished from barbarians. An industrious and cultivated nation is naturally pacific, and useful to its neighbors—it envies not their glory nor their greatness—continually occupied in improving its own institutions, protected by a wise and liberal legislation, it loves its actual condition—it seeks not to change that for a doubtful futurity—it respects the rights of others, because it comprehends all the advantages which flow from a system of peace and moderation.

It is on these bases that our ancestors founded their laws, and built up their institutions. They were the foremost among the most celebrated people of the universe to distinguish themselves throughout a long period of civilization. The errors into which mankind have fallen from the influence of time, from the neglect of religion, and the corruption of morals, have impaired amongst ourselves those noble principles, on which depend the power, the splendor, the celebrity of nations. But an active, magnanimous, generous people can no longer remain plunged in the thick darkness which has surrounded them. They have roused themselves from their lethargy, and within a few short months have run the career of ages, yet without any violent shock, yet without destroying at a single blow, all their ancient institutions; but uniting to this unlooked for impulse the consent of their lawful sovereign, twice testified on oath, and consecrating the legitimacy of the throne, and of the reigning dynasty, by vows no less spontaneous than sincere.

Heroic Spain applauds our magnanimous enterprise; the liberal governments of Europe, for the most part, approve it: but a dense cloud begins to rise from the banks of the Danube; the tempest precedes it, and threatens to extinguish that radiant light which springs from the extreme bounds of Sicily and of Italy. We hasten to meet the tempest: we strive to appease it by prayers and protestations: all means are tried: every expedient is resorted to, except those only which belong to a people already vanquished and enslaved. All is fruitless! They ask us for guarantees—we offer them: for assurances of safety, we give them. They summon our sovereign to the congress of Laybach: he repairs thither. They require explanations of our conduct, political and civil, nay almost of our secret thoughts. We make every sacrifice consistent with the honor and dignity of the nation: and, I will add, of the constitutional throne itself; but we are wholly unsuccessful. What more could we do? What security was it possible for us to tender, beyond such a composure as we exhibited: such a resignation, such a respect for the rights of all nations and all monarchs! But, I repeat it, all was in vain—and unless the Supreme Being, the protector of innocence and justice, should enlighten the minds of kings, and touch the hearts of their counsellors, it will be difficult to preserve peace.

Rumor, (sad messenger of the calamities which impend over nations), had long since announced, that a cloud, charged with lightning and tempest, was approaching our native country. Your royal highness, in calling together an extraordinary parliament, has still added strength to our suspicions. The discourse which, with so much feeling, you have delivered from the throne of your ancestors, has changed our doubts into certainty. The contents of the official documents which accompany your speech, are for us a melancholy augury; and, perhaps, the whole nation will be compelled to throw aside the system of moderation which has distinguished it, to enforce all its rights, and to display itself in full dignity before the face of Europe.

As for us, we wanted nothing at the hands of neighboring nations. We respect all governments, however contrasted may be their constitutions with our own: we wish to live at peace in our dwellings, to cultivate our soil, to exercise unrestrained the rights of industry and commerce: we wish other states to respect our religion, and to leave it untainted by foreign superstitions; we are anxious for peace under the shade of those protecting laws, and of that immortal constitution, fidelity to which we have sworn. Sir, parliament will adopt those resolutions which it shall conceive to be most worthy of the honor and independence of the nation which has confided to us its destinies—those resolutions which will be best calculated to preserve peace, if possible, and good understanding between the people of the Two Sicilies, and all other nations of the earth; to consolidate the edifice of our constitution, and the legitimacy of the throne.

Your royal highness, with that noble frankness and integrity by which you are characterised, has just pronounced these memorable words, that you "will be ever with us and with the nation," and the grateful nation will know how to maintain eternally on the throne of the Two Sicilies the dynasty of Charles."

At these words the hall resounded with fresh acclamations, which accompanied the prince and his august spouse the whole way from the parliament to the palace.

After the prince's departure, his excellency the duke de Gallo, secretary of state, *ad interim*, for foreign affairs, made a report to the chamber, of his mission to Laybach.

His excellency then communicated—

1st. The notes of the foreign ministers in reply to that of his majesty, which had been transmitted to congress.

2d. The notes presented to the prince regent by the foreign ambassadors at Naples, with the prince's answers.

3. The note of the British ambassador at Naples in reply to a demand of explanation with regard to the squadron of English men of war at anchor in the bay.

4th. The note of the French charge d'affaires, in reply to a similar demand of explanation, touching the continuation of the French squadron in the same port.

The president then named a commission, composed of several eminent members, to examine the above documents.

After the report of the deputy, Boreli, chairman of the commission, the parliament adopted, without a dissenting voice, the proposed measures for the defence of the country.

☞ Baltimore—Saturday morning, May 5.

POSTSCRIPT. "Great and glorious news!!!" After this day's *РОВОТЪ* was yesterday prepared for the press, we learned that there was an arrival at New York, bringing London papers of March 24—but the departure of the mail from that city admitted of time only to tell us that there had been a battle between the Austrian slaves and the Neapolitan patriots, in which the former were defeated. This was mentioned in a short postscript.

But after the sheet was at press and many copies of this number printed, the arrival of the ship *Athena*, at this port, from Cork, was made known to us, bringing papers of that city of the 24th March, containing notices of the following important rumors and facts:

All Italy is in a flame! Carignan, heir apparent of the king of *Sardinia*, has headed the chief part of the troops, between 30 and 40,000 strong, in favor of a constitution—the king appealed to the remainder of his troops, but they refused to act against their comrades, and cried out "the constitution of the cortes;" on which it seems that he abdicated in favor of Carignan, and was prepared to retire again to the island from whence he receives his title! The renown of these proceedings had reached Milan, the capital of the Austrian dominions in Italy—the Piedmontese patriots marched for that place, and expected to enter it on the 15th of March, without opposition—the people being in their favor, and the Austrian officers disgusted with the cruel war upon Naples. In this city immense supplies of the munitions of war were deposited. At Turin, Alexandria, Milan, &c. the cry was for the constitution!

Tuscany is reported also to have declared for the Neapolitans—one paper says the report may be premature, but that such a thing was "in the chain of events." Another paper confirms the report as being true. *Genoa* is also up in arms for a constitution—all the north of Italy seems like a disturbed sea, and even the pope himself appears actually to have prepared for a fight from his capitol, his states being filled with revolutionary principles. "Death to the Austrians," is shouted every where! The English travellers and tourists were hurrying out of Italy with all possible speed!

One account mentions that the Austrians advancing against Naples were surrounded by the Italian patriots—cut off from their supplies and resources—later intelligence has an imperfect account of a battle (though it seems evident that one has taken place) between the Neapolitans and Austrians, near *Rieta*, in which the slaves were defeated with the loss of from 2 to 5000 men killed and wounded, besides many taken prisoners—the patriots lost general *Pepe*, killed—which of that name is not stated. The people of Naples were rushing to the frontiers to meet the invaders on the threshold of their country!

There was a report of an insurrection at *Venice*—but the truth of it was not confidently stated. There was also a rumor that the English admiral off Naples, had presented 1000 muskets and 500 barrels of gunpowder to the patriots, but the English papers discredit it. Their regular troops are now estimated at 100,000 men.

The news of the revolution in Piedmont and the other continental dominions of the king of *Sardinia*, has struck the ultras of *France* with a panic. It was spoken of by the liberales in the chamber of deputies, but the ministers avoided the subject.—There are reports of riots in Paris—and all eyes were turned to Dauphiny and Lyons, expecting revolutionary movements. Eight expresses had arrived at London from Paris in 24 hours!

The best proof of the general accuracy of these reports is the sudden fall of the *British* and *French* funds. In the stock markets of the former, there were no sales of foreign funds; and great sacrifices of the domestic funded debt—all was in confusion. The French stocks were not selling at any price. A British administration paper has issued what is considered as a semi-official paragraph, assuring the people of its determination to remain neutral.

But perhaps the most important of all the things mentioned, is a precipitate return of the emperor of *Russia* to his dominions—having been summoned by the senate "from motives of the greatest urgency." A rising of the Poles against the crusade of kings is spoken of, as the probable cause.

So far the accounts by way of Cork, giving us London dates of the 20th of March—but by the *Martha*, arrived at N. York, we have extracts from papers of that city to the 24th—four days later: they confirm the accounts of the revolution in Piedmont, &c. that the pope had packed up his treasure and relics, and had a vessel waiting for him at *Civita Vecchia* to carry him away—that *Tuscany*, indeed all Italy, appeared to have risen, or as being about to rise in revolution: it was believed in England by many that the whole invading Austrian army would be put to the sword or made prisoners, and therein also the revolution in Piedmont was considered as the most important event that has happened since the battle of *Waterloo*! The Neapolitan general *Carascosa* had ordered the country to be laid waste through which the Austrians would have to pass. It is stated that many Austrian officers had absolutely refused to march against Naples—Sir Robert Wilson, and 2000 other Englishmen, have volunteered on the side of liberty, and Napoleon's old Italian veterans, it was supposed, would immediately embody themselves—There were strong rumors in England of revolutionary movements in Hanover and Prussia. The reported battle between the Neapolitans and Austrians does not appear to be certain—but a fight was expected on the 7th or 8th of March. Such is the substance

of the late news, which we could not consent that a week should pass over without being laid before our readers.

Advices from Brazil, just received at Salem, announce a full and complete revolution at Bahia, brought about by the troops and supported by the people. A new government was in perfect operation, a free press had been established, and the papers are filled patriotic proceedings, odes, &c.

Answer of the cortes to the king of Spain's speech on opening the congress—from a Madrid paper of March 7, translated for the National Gazette.

The cortes have seen, with the greatest satisfaction, that the second time your majesty has deigned to appear among them, to ratify your union with the representatives of the nation, you have reiterated the solemn protestation that the welfare and happiness of the people whom Providence has entrusted to your care, form the sole motive to your majesty's spontaneous resolution to adopt a system of government which they eagerly desired, and which the reason of the present age imperatively demanded. How grateful was it to the cortes to hear, from the mouth of your majesty, the expression of your satisfaction with the loyalty of your subjects and their fixed adherence to the new institutions! Your majesty has thus proclaimed, in the face of the universe, that those institutions are the foundation of the future prosperity of the kingdom, the best safeguard of the throne, and the most brilliant ornament of the crown.

Your majesty has borne to the cortes, the most honorable testimony of the esteem entertained for their labours during the last session, and of the pleasure derived from the demonstrations of their love and respect to the august person of your majesty.

The cortes are resolved to pursue the same path in the fulfilment of their important duties—they will exert themselves, in concert with the government of your majesty, to establish a general plan of finance that shall embrace the collection of the taxes and the management of the public revenue. They will be guided, on both points, by the soundest and most efficacious principles, and will bend their attention very particularly to the reduction of the national debt. They trust that the result of their efforts will correspond to the expectations and wishes of the nation whom they represent.

The cortes will examine, as their duty enjoins, the schedule of expenses which the secretary of the department of finance may present, and will make the requisite appropriations to maintain the national forces by sea and land on a suitable footing, and such arrangements with respect to the army as circumstances and the security of the state exact.

The suspension of the ravages of war on Terra Firma, owing, doubtless, to the establishment of our constitutional law, and the hope of the salutary effects which this fortunate event may continue to produce beyond sea, must alleviate the affliction your majesty's heart has experienced from the attempts of ill disposed persons, who, nourishing chimerical and criminal views, have momentarily interrupted the tranquility of some provinces of the peninsula and even of the capital. With good reason has your majesty presumed, that the cortes would be persuaded of the indispensable necessity, of adopting prompt measures to crush the audacity of those who, taking advantage of the moderation and mildness of our system, have dared anew to disturb public order. The cortes, at the open-

ing of their deliberations, have given evidence of their earnest disposition to second wishes so just, by all the means within their province, so that the arm of the government being sufficiently invigorated, public tranquility may be assured, and an effectual remedy applied to those evils which, as your majesty remarks, have infested the nation for so many ages. *Such are, in this respect, the sentiments of the cortes, and so lively is their desire to observe, faithfully, all stipulations with foreign powers, that they do not hesitate to authorize the government of your majesty to ratify the treaty ceding the Floridas, and regulating boundaries with the United States, arranged and concluded before the re-establishment of the constitutional system in Spain.*

It was very natural and proper that the political changes which have happened in the Two Sicilies and the interference with them of the sovereigns of Austria, Russia and Prussia, should excite your majesty's solicitude. The ties of consanguinity by which you are connected with the royal family of the Sicilies, and the incontestable right which all nations possess to ameliorate their institutions, by themselves, are reasons abundantly cogent why Spain should contemplate with the deepest interest, matters of such transcendent importance.

The cortes consider, as worthy of your majesty and of the great nation which you govern, the resolution you have taken, not to acknowledge any thing that may be contrary to those principles in which the independence of nations consists, and which Spain will inviolably maintain as to all. They rejoice, however, that the allied sovereigns have testified hitherto, in all their communications, that they recognize these principles relatively to Spain, particularly if this acknowledgment have been made in a clear and explicit manner, as the cortes would desire, as national comity requires, and as our security, in reference to the neighbouring states, imperatively demands. Should not this be the case, the cortes think it behoves the Spanish nation, who has such titles to the gratitude and admiration of Europe for the part which she acted in the emancipation of the continent, and for the noble efforts by which she maintained her own independence, and set an example for others—to take such precautions as shall protect her in whatever political vicissitude, and place her in the proper state of security.

The cortes have listened with surprise and pain to the statements touching your majesty's self with which you concluded your address.

Full of loyal feelings, and ardent zeal for the observance of the constitution, which so distinctly traces the respect due to the sacred and inviolable person of your majesty, the cortes cannot see with indifference an act at variance with this constitutional principle; an act which could have been committed by none but a Spaniard unworthy of the name, and deserving of the general execration of the nation, and especially of the execration of that capital which, from the first moments of your reign, has given your majesty so many proofs of its love and invincible fidelity. For the rest, the cortes, restricted by the constitution to legislative functions, rely upon the zeal and wisdom of your majesty. They trust your majesty, as supreme and sole head of the executive department, in whose august person is vested the power of executing the laws, and whose authority extends to whatever conduces to the preservation of public order, which is inseparable from respect and veneration of the royal dignity, will cause all infringements of our insti-

tions, in whatever point, to be energetically repressed by the means which those insinuations themselves designate; and they hope that your majesty will, in this manner, consummate the great work of our political regeneration, and secure more and more the solidity and perpetuity of the throne, pursuant to the general and invariable wish of the Spanish people.

Foreign Articles.

THE "HOLY ALLIANCE."

The king of Prussia did not attend the congress at Laybach, which has been broken up. It was believed that the king of Naples would not return home until the war against his country should be concluded: that Prussia would also issue a declaration against Naples, similar to the Austrian. There is a report that the sovereigns had agreed upon a manifesto or something of the sort in relation to Spain, and that a Russian envoy had been appointed to carry it to Madrid. The two emperors, it was added, would proceed to Florence, to wait, perhaps, the issue of the crusade against freedom.

A Florence Gazette of the 10th February states, that when Gallo arrived at Laybach, and was informed by Metternich of the result of the conference of the allies, in which they state their terms, and declare the king shall return to Naples with full powers, giving to his people such statutes (not a constitution) as he should judge suitable, he desired to see his master, as he doubted whether the king had consented to such a declaration. Metternich said to him, "You shall go and see the king, he will confirm all that I have said to you." Gallo was then conducted into a grand saloon, where king Ferdinand was in the midst of all the diplomatists of Laybach; the king advanced to Gallo, and said to him, "Well thou hast heard what Metternich has said to thee; I agree with him; I confirm every thing to thee; thou may'st set out when thou wilt! I have no more need of thee."

"But," answered Gallo, "may I presume to ask your majesty—" "All thy observations, replied the king, interrupting him, are useless; I tell thee I have agreed; the commission displeases thee, I believe; but I have sent a courier to inform my son of our decision."

"Gallo again wished to speak, but the king again interrupting him, said to him, "Go, go, dear Gallo, get thee gone quickly—I have nothing else to say to thee."

Gallo then withdrew, and set off for Naples. The above conversation was related word for word by Gallo himself to prince Sardinia, and to the English minister. The emperor Alexander is represented to have declared, that if the Neapolitans made the least resistance, he would send 250,000 men against them, *who would ravage the country.*

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

It appears that the daughter of the duke and duchess of Clarence is dead—but one of his younger brothers, if we recollect rightly, has what is called a lawful child, a presumptive heir for the mastery of millions.

A London paper says that prince Leopold was "trumped," as the courtly phrase is, by the king—that is, the latter turned his back upon him; and has sent a message through one of the royal dukes that he never would return to the court.

FRANCE.

The ministers have been closely pressed for information as to their proceedings in respect to Na-

ples—but they maintained an obstinate silence, simply saying it was the right of the king to make peace or war.

One editor has been fined 4000 francs and sentenced to eight months imprisonment for publishing, and another fined 2000 and imprisoned one month for copying, a *jeu d'esprit* on one of the ministers!

SPAIN.

The priests in the interior or country places of Spain, are said to be very persevering in their efforts to excite the credulous and superstitious to insurrection. The new government has been too indulgent to this description of restless persons, who preach politics from the pulpit.

PORTUGAL.

The cortes continue their sessions with the greatest regularity. The following resolutions relative to the British officers lately in the Portuguese army, have been proposed by the committee to whom their case was referred:

"That the English officers, who, by the declaration of the 26th of August, 1820, as the provisional junta of the supreme government of the kingdom, retired from the service of the Portuguese army, be dismissed with honor and with the thanks of the nation, solely from the necessity of giving a new organization to the national royal army.

2. That these officers should continue to receive the pay of the commission, for as many years as they served in the war in the Portuguese army.

3. That those who did not serve in the war, should continue to receive their pay for one year, it being understood that these gratifications are personal.

4. Finally, that the brigadiers should receive the favor of commanders (*commenda*) of the order of the Tower and Sword; and the colonels and lieutenant colonels the insignia of the same order."

26th sitting, Feb. 26. "The order of the day was the continuation of the discussion on Art. 21 of the basis of the constitution. The debate on this subject, which included the proposal to have two chambers, or to give the king an absolute veto, was extremely animated; and the people in the galleries frequently applauded the members who spoke against the proposal, so that the president was obliged to admonish them, not to carry their marks of approbation to excess. It was resolved at length to reduce the question to three points, on which the chamber proceeded to vote:—

"That there should be only one chamber—carried by 59 votes to 25.

"That there is no absolute vote in the person of the king—carried by 78 votes to 6.

"That a suspension vote be given as declared in the constitution—which was carried by 81 votes to 41.

27th sitting, Feb. 27. "The debate on the basis of the constitution was continued on the articles as far as the 29th, which passed. Considerable debate arose on the 23d article, some members wishing to give the king the right to propose laws; but the article was passed as it stood originally. The discussion was continued on the sitting of the 28th, when all the remaining articles, up to the 34th and last, were approved with some amendments, except the 30th, on the nomination to civil, ecclesiastical, and military employments, which was sent back to the committee."

TWO SICILIES.

A Paris paper of March 7, states—that the Austrians were within 27 leagues of Rome, and the Ne-

apolitans within 16 of that city, on the other side. The latter have established municipalities in the communes which they had occupied. That a *levy en masse* had been ordained in Calabria. Preparations were making to receive the parliament at Cozenza. Several Spanish vessels laden with arms have arrived at Naples. The various generals, with the son of the prince regent, only 11 years of age, had proceeded to the different divisions of the army, and it seems to have been resolved that they shall act on the offensive. [See last page.]

From other sources we gather the following interesting notices of events:

In the sitting of the parliament of the 14th, the deputy *Morici*, after expressing himself in indignant terms against the outrage offered his country, concluded as follows: "I feel my frame animated by all the ardour of youth, and I beg you to grant me leave of absence that I may fly to the army. I do not go there to assume any command, but merely to serve in the ranks as a volunteer. I will entreat the general who may command, to let me fire the first shot against the enemy. I here swear never to return to my home, but to drag my grey hairs in the dust of the field of battle, if the country is not saved."

"The deputy *Concillii*—And I—I also fly to the frontier to fight the foes of the constitution."

"Colonel *Pepe*—I also shall fly thither; an impetuous *civisme* impels me to seek the camps of my country. We shall again see each other in this place, my dear colleagues, if we are not killed."

On the 15th of February the prince regent, at the head of the members of parliament, pronounced before an assembled multitude, a declaration of war against Austria and the coalesced powers.

General *Corroscosa* commands the Neapolitan army, under the prince regent—the chief generals under him are *Florestan Pepe*, *William Pepe*, *Begani*, *Arcovito*, and *Filangieri*, who were all at their several posts.

In consequence of certain slanders cast upon him, general *Filangieri* resigned his command in the army in January last—many of his friends, among whom were several of the ablest officers, followed his lead, and it seemed as if the service would be deprived of the best men at the moment when they were most needed;—on this the regent issued an order, that, as the country was about to be assailed by a foreign enemy, such resignations would not be accepted. Then *Filangieri* and his brave friends instantly withdrew their applications and resumed their commands.

We have a proclamation of general *W. Pepe* to the Neapolitan army. It is a very spirited production; puts forth the wrongs designed by the enemies of Naples in the strongest colors, and exhorts the soldiers to behave valiantly. He says, "nations are not destroyed—we are strong enough to resist all Europe—the position of our kingdom is such as to admit no kind of doubt of the result of our defence—we are put to the alternative of conquering, or of making slaves of our sons—every one of you is worth fifty foreigners led by force to fight in the land of *Marius* and of *Pontus*, for the vile and selfish pretensions of a few," &c.

It appears that *Sicily* is to have some kind of a separate government, though to be under the same monarch. Hence the Neapolitan troops, 11,000 in number, were to be immediately withdrawn from the island. The deputies that were at Naples were returning to *Palermo*, to form a parliament there.

An article from *Rome* says—"The parliament of Naples has authorized a forced loan of three mil-

lions of ducats to be levied upon industry, trade, and funded property."

The prince regent of Naples had abolished the punishment of flogging for military offences, as an outrage on the dignity of man.

A person named *Gianpietro*, who appears to have been a man of some consequence, was lately murdered at Naples. After killing him, a paper marked "No. 1," was put into his mouth. He was said to be hostile to the new order of things.

ITALY—GENERALLY.

Italy is at present divided into eight distinct and independent states, and the relative population, according to the most correct accounts, are given in the following table:

Lombardy and Venice belonging to Austria,	6,070,927
The dominions of the king of Sardinia,	3,497,775
Parma, Placentia and Gaustalla, belonging to the empress Maria Louisa,	300,000
Modena, under the arch duke Francis,	470,000
Tuscany, under the arch duke Ferdinand,	1,100,000
Lucca, a small principality lying between Tuscany and Modena,	170,000
The states of the church, governed by the pope,	2,000,000
The kingdom of Naples and Sicily,	6,619,502

Naples, Feb. 16. The following is a copy of the manifesto, which his holiness the pope has caused to be published in the town of *Rieto*:

"The Austrian troops advance; they come as friends; and their march has no other end than to pass into the kingdom of Naples to re-establish there that peace which, reconquered after the effusion of so much blood, has again been disturbed in that kingdom by recent events. We exhort all the people of Italy, and the Neapolitans themselves, to receive and to treat them with perfect hospitality."

SWEDEN.

A letter from *Stockholm* says—"The English traveller, *M. de Brooke*, who last summer arrived at *Stockholm* with the intention of prosecuting his travels beyond the polar circle, has returned here safe, after his arduous undertaking. Proceeding first to *Daonheim*, he pursued his way along the coasts of *Norlander* and *Finmarker*, until he reached the northern caps, and waiting there until the fall of the snow, he, in the middle of winter, traversed the deserts of *Lapland* with rein-deer, until he again reached *Sweden*. During part of this singular journey the cold is described to have been intense."

WEST INDIES.

A pirate or privateer, under the flag of *Artigas*, has recently been captured by a French frigate and sent into *Martinico*. Her crew, 100 in number, were in close confinement, and, it was thought, would be hung, the commission being considered as a forgery.

CHRONICLE.

General *Jackson* left *Nashville* on the 14th ult. for *Penascola*, to assume the government of the *Floridas*.

Insolvents. There are nearly 350 persons who are, at present, applicants to the commissioners of the city of *Baltimore*, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of *Maryland*!

New York. A general election was held in this state last week for the choice of members of congress and of the state legislature; but it was the latter that chiefly excited the public feeling, and

caused as much anxiety, perhaps, as ever existed on a similar occasion, for on its result depended a possession of the power of the state by the friends or opponents of gov. Clinton. Last year that power was in the latter, and probably continues so to be, though a contrary opinion prevailed for two days in the city of New York. Particulars for reference shall be given hereafter. John W. Taylor, [late speaker] is re-elected to congress.

At this election a vote was also taken whether the people would have a convention to revise and amend the constitution? "The ayes appear to have it," by a very large majority.

American captives at liberty. William Meeks, (a sergeant who accompanied general, then lieutenant, Pike in his expedition in 1807), Peter Baum, Samuel Chambers, Benjamin Cheve, John Stephenson, William Gray, Charles Mint, Robert M'Knight, James Baird, Simon M'Coy, and Charles King, who have been captured on various pretences by the Spaniards in Mexico, and detained from 14 to 20 years, have been released and permitted to leave the country, in consequence of a general order of the king of Spain, directing the discharge of all the Americans. Meeks has arrived at Fort Smith. A William Mines remains as a clerk at Mexico, and a Michael M'Donough had become a monk.

NOTICE TO NAVAL PENSIONERS.

Navy department, Washington, May 1st, 1821.

An act of congress, approved the 3d of March, 1819, requires that an examination shall be had, biennially, of all invalid pensioners of the United States, except in cases in which the pension had been originally granted for a total disability in consequence of the loss of a limb, or other cause, which cannot, either in whole or in part be removed.

Notice is therefore, hereby given, that each person disabled in the public or private armed vessels of the United States, to whom a pension has been granted, must, before the first day of January, 1822, and biennially afterwards, submit himself to the examination of two surgeons or physicians; those of the navy to be preferred.

Forms of the certificates to be given by the surgeons or physicians, with ample instructions as to the mode of proceeding, will be delivered to the pensioners, respectively, at the bank of the United States and its branches, when they shall apply for the payment of their pensions.

Question of Jurisdiction.

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Cohens vs. the state of Virginia.

This is a writ of error to a judgment rendered in the court of hustings, for the borough of Norfolk, on an information for selling lottery tickets contrary to an act of the legislature of Virginia. In the state court, the defendant claimed the protection of an act of congress. A case was agreed between the parties, which states the act of assembly, on which the prosecution was founded, and the act of congress, on which the defendant relied, and concludes in these words: "If upon this case the court shall be of opinion that the acts of congress, before mentioned, were valid, and, on the true construction of those acts, the lottery tickets, sold by the defendants as aforesaid, might lawfully be sold within the state of Virginia, notwithstanding the act or statute of the general assembly of Virginia prohibiting such sale, then judgment to be entered for the defendants: And if the court should be of opinion that the statute or

act of the general assembly of the state of Virginia, prohibiting such sale, is valid, notwithstanding the said acts of congress, then judgment to be entered that the defendants are guilty, and that the commonwealth recover against them one hundred dollars and costs."

Judgment was rendered against the defendants; and the court in which it was rendered, being the highest court of the state, in which the cause was cognizable, the record has been brought into this court by writ of error.

The defendant in error moves to dismiss this writ, for want of jurisdiction.

In support of this motion, three points have been made, and argued with the ability which the importance of the question merits. These points are—

1st. That a state is a defendant.

2d. That no writ of error lies from this court to a state court.

3d. The third point has been presented in different forms by the gentlemen who have argued it. The counsel who opened the cause, said that the want of jurisdiction was shown by the subject matter of the case. The counsel who followed him, said that jurisdiction was not given by the judicial act. The court has bestowed all its attention on the arguments of both gentlemen, and supposes that their tendency is to show that this court has no jurisdiction of the case, or, in other words, has no right to review the judgment of the state court, because neither the constitution, nor any law of the United States, has been violated by that judgment.

The questions presented to the court by the two first points, made at the bar, are of great magnitude, and may be truly said vitally to affect the union. They exclude the enquiry whether the constitution and laws of the United States have been violated by the judgment, which the plaintiffs in error seek to review; and maintain that, admitting such violation, it is not in the power of the government to apply a corrective. They maintain that the nation does not possess a department capable of restraining peaceably, and by authority of law, any attempts which may be made, either intentionally or inadvertently, by a part, against the legitimate powers of the whole; and that the government is reduced to the alternative of submitting to such attempts, or of resisting them by force. They maintain that the constitution of the United States has provided no tribunal for the final construction of itself, or of the laws or treaties of the nation; but that this power may be exercised in the last resort, by the courts of every state in the union. That the constitution, laws, and treaties, may receive as many constructions as there are states; and that this is not a mischief, or, if a mischief, is irremediable. These abstract propositions are to be determined; for he who demands decision, without permitting enquiry, affirms, that the decision he asks does not depend on enquiry.

If such be the constitution, it is the duty of the court to bow with respectful submission to its provisions. If such be not the constitution, it is equally the duty of this court to say so; and to perform that task which the American people have assigned to the judicial department.

1st. The first question to be considered is, whether the jurisdiction of this court is excluded by the character of the parties, one of them being a state, and the other a citizen of that state?

The second section of the third article of the constitution defines the extent of the judicial power of the United States. Jurisdiction is given to the

courts of the union in two classes of cases. In the first, their jurisdiction depends on the character of the cause, whoever may be the parties. This class comprehends "all cases in law and equity arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority." This clause extends the jurisdiction of the court to all the cases described, without making in its terms any exception whatever, and without any regard to the condition of the party. If there be any exception, it is to be implied against the express words of the article.

In the second class, the jurisdiction depends entirely on the character of the parties. In this are comprehended "controversies between two or more states, between a state and citizens of another state," "and between a state and foreign states, citizens, or subjects." If these be the parties, it is entirely unimportant what may be the subject of controversy. Be it what it may, these parties have a constitutional right to come into the courts of the union.

The counsel, for the defendant in error, have stated that the cases which arise under the constitution, must grow out of those provisions which are capable of self-execution; examples of which are to be found in the second section of the fourth article, and in the tenth section of the first article.

A case which arises under a law of the United States must, we are likewise told, be a right given by some act which becomes necessary to execute the powers given in the constitution, of which the law of naturalization is mentioned as an example.

The use intended to be made of this exposition, of the first part of the section defining the extent of the judicial power, is not clearly understood. If the intention be merely to distinguish cases arising under the constitution, from those arising under a law, for the sake of precision in the application of this argument, these propositions will not be controverted. If it be to maintain that a case arising under the constitution, or a law, must be one in which a party comes into court to demand something conferred on him by the constitution or a law, we think the construction too narrow. A case in law or equity, consists of the right of the one party, as well as of the other, and may truly be said to arise under the constitution or a law of the United States, whenever its correct decision depends on the construction of either. Congress seems to have intended to give its own construction, of this part of the constitution, in the 25th section of the judicial act; and we perceive no reason to depart from that construction.

The jurisdiction of the court, then, being extended by the letter of the constitution to all cases arising under it, or under the laws of the United States, it follows that those who would withdraw any case of this description from that jurisdiction, must sustain the exemption they claim on the spirit and true meaning of the constitution, which spirit and true meaning must be so apparent, as to overrule the words which its framers have employed.

The counsel, for the defendant in error, have undertaken to do this; and have laid down the general proposition, that a sovereign independent state is not suable except by its own consent.

This general proposition will not be controverted. But its consent is not requisite in each particular case. It may be given in a general law. And if a state has surrendered any portion of its sovereignty, the question whether a liability to suit be a

part of this portion, depends on the instrument by which the surrender is made. If, upon a just construction of that instrument, it shall appear that the state has submitted to be sued, then it has parted with this this sovereign right of judging in every case on the justice of its own pretensions, and has entrusted that power to a tribunal in whose impartiality it confides.

The American states, as well as the American people, have believed a close and firm union to be essential to their liberty and to their happiness. They have been taught by experience, that this union cannot exist without a government for the whole; and they have been taught by the same experience that this government would be a mere shadow, that must disappoint all their hopes, unless invested with large portions of that sovereignty which belongs to independent states. Under the influence of this opinion, and thus instructed by experience, the American people, in the conventions of their respective states, adopted the present constitution.

If it could be doubted whether from its nature, it were not supreme in all cases where it is empowered in act, that doubt would be removed by the declaration that "this constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby; any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding."

This is the authoritative language of the American people; and, if gentlemen please, of the American states. It marks, with lines too strong to be mistaken, the characteristic distinction between the government of the union, and those of the states. The general government, though limited as to its objects, is supreme with respect to those objects. This principle is a part of the constitution; and if there be any who deny its necessity, none can deny its authority.

To this supreme government ample powers are confided; and, if it were possible to doubt the great purposes for which many were so confided, the people of the United States have declared that they are given "in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity."

With the ample powers confided to this supreme government, for these interesting purposes, are connected many express and important limitations on the sovereignty of the states, which are made for the same purposes. The powers of the union on the great subjects of war, peace, and commerce, and on many others, are in themselves limitations of the sovereignty of the states; but in addition to these, the sovereignty of the states is surrendered in many instances where the surrender can only operate to the benefit of the people, and where, perhaps, no other power is conferred on congress than a conservative power to maintain the principles established in the constitution. The maintenance of these principles in their purity, is certainly among the great duties of the government. One of the instruments by which this duty may be peaceably performed, is the judicial department. It is authorized to decide all cases of every description, arising under the constitution or laws of the United States. From this general grant of jurisdiction, no exception is made of those cases in

which a state may be a party. When we consider the situation of the government of the union, and of a state, in relation to each other, the nature of our constitution, the subordination of the state governments to that constitution, the great purpose for which jurisdiction over all cases arising under the constitution and laws of the United States, is confided to the judicial department, are we at liberty to insert in this general grant, an exception of those cases in which a state may be a party? Will the spirit of the constitution justify this attempt to control its words? We think it will not. We think a case arising under the constitution or laws of the United States, is cognizable in the courts of the union, whoever may be the parties to that case.

Had any doubt existed with respect to the just construction of this part of the section, that doubt would have been removed by the enumeration of those cases to which the jurisdiction of the federal courts is extended, in consequence of the character of the parties. In that enumeration, we find "controversies between two or more states, between a state and citizens of another state," "and between a state and foreign states, citizens, or subjects."

One of the express objects, then, for which the judicial department was established, is the decision of controversies between states, and between a state and individuals. The mere circumstance that a state is a party, gives jurisdiction to the court. How, then, can it be contended that the very same instrument, in the very same section, should be so construed as that this same circumstance should withdraw a case from the jurisdiction of the court, where the constitution or laws of the United States, are supposed to have been violated. The constitution gave to every person having a claim upon a state, a right to submit his case to the court of the nation. However unimportant his claim might be, however little the community might be interested in its decision, the framers of our constitution thought it necessary for the purposes of justice, to provide a tribunal as superior to influence as possible, in which that claim might be decided. Can it be imagined that the same persons, considered a case involving the constitution of our country and the majesty of the laws, questions in which every American citizen must be deeply interested, as withdrawn from this tribunal, because a state is a party?

While weighing arguments drawn from the nature of government, and from the general spirit of an instrument, and urged for the purpose of narrowing the construction, which the words of that instrument seem to require, it is proper to place in the opposite scale those principles, drawn from the same sources, which go to sustain the words in their full operation and natural import. One of these, which has been pressed with great force by the counsel for the plaintiff in error, is, that the judicial power of every well constituted government must be co-extensive with the legislative, and must be capable of deciding every judicial question which grows out of the constitution and laws.

If any proposition may be considered as a political axiom, this, we think, may be so considered. In reasoning upon it, as an abstract question, there would probably exist no contrariety of opinion respecting it. Every argument, proving the necessity of the department, proves also the propriety of giving this extent to it. We do not mean to say that the jurisdiction of the courts of the union should be construed to be co-extensive with the

legislative, merely because it is fit that it should be so; but we mean to say that this fitness furnishes an argument in construing the constitution which ought never to be overlooked, and which is most especially entitled to consideration when we are enquiring whether the words of the instrument which purport to establish this principle, shall be contracted for the purpose of destroying it.

The mischievous consequences of the construction, contended for on the part of Virginia, are also entitled to great consideration. It would prostrate, it has been said, the government and its laws at the feet of every state in the union. And would not this be its effect? What power of the government could be so executed by its own means, in any state disposed to resist its execution by a course of legislation? The laws must be executed by individuals acting within the several states. If these individuals may be exposed to penalties, and if the courts of the union cannot correct the judgments by which these penalties may be enforced, the course of the government may be, at any time, arrested by the will of one of its members. Each member will possess a *veto* on the will of the whole.

The answer which has been given to this argument does not deny its truth, but insists that confidence is reposed, and may be safely reposed, in the state institutions; and that, if they shall ever become so insane, or so wicked as to seek the destruction of the government, they may accomplish their object by refusing to perform the functions assigned to them.

We readily concur with the counsel for the defendant, in the declaration that the cases, which have been put of direct legislative resistance for the purpose of opposing the acknowledged powers of the government, are extreme cases, and in the hope that they will never occur; but we cannot help believing, that a general conviction of the total incapacity of the government to protect itself and its laws in such cases, would contribute in no inconsiderable degree to their occurrence.

Let it be admitted, that the cases which have been put are extreme and improbable, yet there are gradations of opposition to the laws, far short of those cases, which might have a baneful influence on the affairs of the nation. Different states may entertain different opinions on the true construction of the constitutional powers of congress. We know that, at one time, the assumption of the debts contracted by the several states, during the war of our revolution, was deemed unconstitutional by some of them. We know that, at other times, certain taxes, imposed by congress, have been pronounced unconstitutional. Other laws have been questioned partially, while they were supported by the great majority of the American people. We have no assurance that we shall be less divided than we have been. States may legislate in conformity to their opinions, and may enforce those opinions by penalties. It would be hazarding too much to assert that the judicatures of the states will be exempt from the prejudices by which the legislatures and people are influenced, and will constitute perfectly impartial tribunals. In many states, the judges are dependent for office and for salary on the will of the legislature. The constitution of the United States furnishes no security against the universal adoption of this principle. When we observe the importance which that constitution attaches to the independence of judges, we are the less inclined to suppose that it can have intended to leave these constitutional questions to tribunals where this independence may not exist, in all cases where a

state shall prosecute an individual who claims the protection of an act of congress. These prosecutions may take place even without a legislative act. A person making a seizure under an act of congress, may be indicted as a trespasser, if force has been employed, and of this a jury may judge. How extensive may be the mischief if the first decisions in such cases should be final.

These collisions may take place in times of no extraordinary commotion. But a constitution is framed for ages to come, and is designed to approach immortality as nearly as human institutions can approach it. Its course cannot always be tranquil. It is exposed to storms and tempests, and its framers must be unwise statesmen, indeed, if they have not provided it, as far as its nature will permit, with the means of self-preservation from the perils it may be destined to encounter. No government ought to be so defective in its organization, as not to contain within itself the means of securing the execution of its own laws against other dangers than those which occur every day. Courts of justice are the means most usually employed; and it is reasonable to expect that a government should repose on its own courts rather than on others. There is certainly nothing in the circumstances under which our constitution was formed; nothing in the history of the times, which would justify the opinion, that the confidence reposed in the states was so implicit, as to leave in them and their tribunals the power of resisting or defeating, in the form of law, the legitimate measures of the union. The requisitions of congress, under the confederation, were as constitutionally obligatory as the laws enacted by the present congress. That they were habitually disregarded, is a fact of universal notoriety. With the knowledge of this fact, and under its full pressure, a convention was assembled to change the system. It's so improbable that they should confer on the judicial department the power of construing the constitution, and the laws of the union, in every case, in the last resort, and of preserving them from all violation from every quarter, so far as judicial decisions can preserve them, that this improbability should essentially affect the construction of the new system? We are told, and we are truly told, that the great change which is to give efficacy to the present system, is its ability to act on individuals directly, instead of acting through the instrumentality of state governments. But ought not this ability, in reason and sound policy, to be applied directly to the protection of individuals employed in the execution of the laws, as well as to their coercion. Your laws reach the individual without the aid of any other power; why may they not protect him from punishment for performing his duty in executing them?

The counsel for Virginia endeavor to obviate the force of these arguments, by saying that the dangers they suggest, if not imaginary, are inevitable; that the constitution can make no provision against them; and that, therefore, in construing that instrument, they ought to be excluded from our consideration. This state of things, they say, cannot arise until there shall be a disposition so hostile to the present political system as to produce a determination to destroy it; and, when that determination shall be produced, its effects will not be restrained by parchment stipulations. The fate of the constitution will not then depend upon judicial decisions. But, should no appeal be made to force, the states can put an end to the government by re-

fusing to act. They have only not to elect senators, and it expires without a struggle.

It is very true that, whenever hostility to the existing system shall become universal, it will be also irresistible. The people made the constitution, and the people can unmake it. It is the creature of their will, and lives only by their will. But this supreme and irresistible power to make or unmake, resides only in the whole body of the people; not in any sub-division of them. The attempt of any of the parts to exercise it, is usurpation, and ought to be repelled by those to whom the people have delegated their power of repelling it.

The acknowledged inability of the government, then, to sustain itself against the public will, and, by force or otherwise, to control the whole nation, is no sound argument in support of its constitutional inability to preserve itself against a section of the nation acting in opposition to the general will.

It is true, that, if all the states, or a majority of them, refuse to elect senators, the legislative powers of the union will be suspended. But if any one state shall refuse to elect them, the senate will not, on that account, be the less capable of performing all its functions. The argument founded on this fact, would seem rather to prove the subordination of the parts to the whole, than the complete independence of any one of them. The framers of the constitution were, indeed, unable to make any provisions which should protect that instrument against a general combination of the states, or of the people, for its destruction; and, conscious of this inability, they have not made the attempt. But they were able to provide against the operation of measures, adopted in any one state, whose tendency might be to arrest the execution of the laws; and this it was the part of true wisdom to attempt. We think they have attempted it.

It has also been urged, as an additional objection to the jurisdiction of the court, that cases between a state and one of its own citizens, do not come within the general scope of the constitution, and were obviously never intended to be made organizable in the federal courts. The state tribunals might be suspected of partiality in cases between itself or its citizens and aliens, or the citizens of another state, but not in proceedings by a state against its own citizens. That jealousy which might exist in the first case, could not exist in the last, and therefore the judicial power is not extended to the last.

This is very true, so far as jurisdiction depends on the character of the parties; and the argument would have great force if urged to prove that this court could not establish the demand of a citizen upon his state, but is not entitled to the same force when urged to prove that this court cannot enquire whether the constitution or laws of the United States protect a citizen from a prosecution instituted against him by a state. If jurisdiction depended entirely upon the character of the parties, and was not given where the parties have not an original right to come into court, that part of the second section of the third article which extends the judicial power to all cases arising under the constitution and laws of the United States, would be mere surplusage. It is to give jurisdiction where the character of the parties would not give it, that this very important part of the clause was inserted. It may be true, that the partiality of the state tribunals, in ordinary controversies between a state and its citizens, was not apprehended, and therefore the judicial power of the union was not extended

to such cases; but this was not the sole, nor the greatest, object for which this department was created. A more important, a much more interesting, object was the preservation of the constitution and laws of the United States, so far as they can be preserved by judicial authority, and therefore the jurisdiction of the courts of the union, was expressly extended to all cases arising under that constitution and those laws. If the constitution or laws may be violated by proceedings instituted by a state, against its own citizens, and if that violation may be such as essentially to affect the constitution and the laws, such as to arrest the progress of government in its constitutional course, why should these cases be excepted from that provision which expressly extends the judicial power of the union to all cases arising under the constitution and laws?

After bestowing on this subject the most attentive consideration, the court can perceive no reason, founded on the character of the parties, for introducing an exception which the constitution has not made; and we think that the judicial power, as originally given, extends to all cases arising under the constitution or a law of the United States whenever may the parties.

It has been also contended that this jurisdiction, if given, is original, and cannot be exercised in the appellate form.

The words of the constitution are "in all cases affecting ambassadors, or other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction." In all the other cases, before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction.

This distinction between original and appellate jurisdiction excludes, we are told, in all cases, the exercise of the one where the other is given.

The constitution gives the supreme court original jurisdiction in certain enumerated cases, and gives it appellate jurisdiction in all others. Among those in which jurisdiction must be exercised, in the appellate form, are cases arising under the constitution and laws of the United States. These provisions of the constitution are equally obligatory and are to be equally respected. If a state be a party, the jurisdiction of this court is original; if the case arise under a constitution or a law, the jurisdiction is appellate. But a case, to which a state is a party, may arise under the constitution or a law of the United States. What rule is applicable to such a case? What then becomes the duty of the court? Certainly, we think, so to construe the constitution as to give effect to both provisions, as far as it is possible to reconcile them, and not to permit their seeming repugnancy to destroy each other. We must endeavor so to construe them as to preserve the true intent and meaning of the instrument.

In one description of cases, the jurisdiction of the court is founded entirely on the character of the parties; and the nature of the controversy is not contemplated by the constitution. The character of the parties is every thing, the nature of the case nothing. In the other description of cases, the jurisdiction is founded entirely on the character of the case, and the parties are not contemplated by the constitution. In these the nature of the case is every thing, the character of the parties nothing. When then the constitution declares the jurisdiction, in cases where a state shall be a party, to be original; and in all cases arising under the constitution or a law, to be appellate; the conclusion seems irresistible, that its framers designed to include in the first class, those cases in which juris-

diction is given because a state is a party; and to include in the second, those in which jurisdiction is given, because the case arises under the constitution or a law.

This reasonable construction is rendered necessary by other considerations.

That the constitution or a law of the United States is involved in a case, and makes a part of it, may appear in the progress of a cause, in which the courts of the union, but for that circumstance, would have no jurisdiction, and which, of consequence, could not originate in the supreme court. In such a case the jurisdiction can be exercised only in its appellate form. To deny its exercise in this form is to deny its existence, and would be to construe a clause dividing the power of the supreme court in such manner as, in a considerable degree, to defeat the power itself. All must perceive that this construction can be justified only where it is absolutely necessary. We do not think the article under consideration, presents that necessity.

It is observable, that in this distributive clause, no negative words are introduced. This observation is not made for the purpose of contending that the legislature may "apportion the judicial power between the supreme and inferior courts according to its will." That would be, as was said by this court in the case of *Marbury vs. Madison*, to render the distributive clause "mere surplusage," to make it "form without substance." This cannot, therefore, be the true construction of the article.

But, although the absence of negative words will not authorize the legislature to disregard the distribution of the power previously granted, their absence will justify a sound construction of the whole article, so as to give every part its intended effect. It is admitted that "affirmative words are often, in their operation, negative of other objects than those affirmed;" and that where "a negative or exclusive sense must be given to them, or they have no operation at all," they must receive that negative or exclusive sense. But where they have full operation without it, where it would destroy some of the most important objects for which the power was created, then, we think, affirmative words ought not to be construed negatively.

The constitution declares that, in cases where a state is a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction, but does not say that its appellate jurisdiction shall not be exercised in cases where, from their nature, appellate jurisdiction is given, whether a state be or be not a party. It may be conceded that, where the case is of such a nature as to admit of its originating in the supreme court, it ought to originate there; but where, from its nature it cannot originate in that court, these words ought not to be so construed as to require it.—There are many cases in which it would be found extremely difficult, and subversive of the spirit of the constitution, to maintain the construction that appellate jurisdiction cannot be exercised where one of the parties might sue or be sued in this court.

The constitution defines the jurisdiction of the supreme court, but does not define that of the inferior courts. Can it be affirmed that a state might not sue the citizen of another state in a circuit court? Should the circuit court decide for or against its jurisdiction, should it dismiss the suit, or give judgment against the state, might not its decision be revised in the supreme court? The argument is, that it could not, and the very clause which is urged to prove that the circuit court could give no judgment in the case, is also urged

to prove that its judgment is irreversible. A supervising court, whose peculiar province it is to correct the errors of an inferior court, has no power to correct a judgment given without jurisdiction, because, in the same case, that supervising court has original jurisdiction. Had negative words been employed, it would be difficult to give them this construction if they would admit of any other.

But without negative words, this irrational construction can never be maintained.

So too, in the same clause, the jurisdiction of the court is declared to be original "in cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls." There is, perhaps, no part of the article under consideration, so much required by national policy as this; unless it be that part which extends the judicial power "to all cases arising under the constitution, laws, and treaties, of the United States." It has been generally held that the state courts have a concurrent jurisdiction with the federal courts, in cases to which the judicial power is extended, unless the jurisdiction of the federal courts be rendered exclusive by the words of the 3d article. If the words "to all cases" give exclusive jurisdiction in cases affecting foreign ministers, they may also give exclusive jurisdiction, if such be the will of congress, in cases arising under the constitution, laws, and treaties, of the United States. Now, suppose an individual were to sue a foreign minister in a state court, and that court where to maintain its jurisdiction, and render judgment against the minister, could it be contended that this court would be incapable of revising such judgment, because the constitution had given it original jurisdiction in the case? If this could be maintained, then a clause inserted for the purpose of excluding the jurisdiction of all other courts than this, in a particular case, would have the effect of excluding the jurisdiction of this court in that very case, if the suit were to be brought in another court, and that court were to assert jurisdiction. This tribunal, according to the argument which has been urged, could neither revise the judgment of such other court, nor suspend its proceedings for a writ of prohibition, or any other similar writ, is in the nature of appellate process.

Foreign consuls frequently assert, in our prize courts, the claims of their fellow subjects. These suits are maintained by them as consuls. The appellate power of this court has been frequently exercised in such cases, and has never been questioned. It would be extremely mischievous to withhold its exercise. Yet the consul is a party on the record. The truth is, that where the words confer only appellate jurisdiction, original jurisdiction is most clearly not given; but, where the words admit of appellate jurisdiction, the power to take cognizance of the suit originally, does not necessarily negative the power to decide upon it on an appeal, if it may originate in a different court.

It is, we think, apparent that to give this distributive clause the interpretation contended for, to give to its affirmative words a negative operation, in every possible case, would, in some instances, defeat the obvious intention of the article. Such an interpretation would not consist with those rules which, from time immemorial, have guided courts, in their construction of instruments brought under their consideration. It must, therefore, be discarded. Every part of the article must be taken into view, and that construction adopted which will consist with its words, and promote its general in-

tervention. The court may imply a negative from affirmative words, where the implication promotes, not where it defeats the intention.

If we apply this principle, the correctness of which we believe will not be controverted, to the distributive clause under consideration, the result, we think, would be this: The original jurisdiction of the supreme court, in cases where a state is a party, refers to those cases in which, according to the grant of power made in the preceding clause, jurisdiction might be exercised in consequence of the character of the party, and an original suit, might be instituted in any of the federal courts; not to those cases in which an original suit might not be instituted in a federal court. Of the last description, is every case between a state and its citizens, and perhaps every case in which a state is enforcing its penal laws. In such cases, therefore, the supreme court cannot take original jurisdiction. In every other case, that is in every case to which the judicial power extends, and in which original jurisdiction is not expressly given, that judicial power shall be exercised in the appellate, and only in the appellate, form. The original jurisdiction of this court cannot be enlarged, but its appellate jurisdiction may be exercised in every case cognizable under the 3d article of the constitution, in the federal courts, in which original jurisdiction cannot be exercised; and the extent of this judicial power is to be measured, not by giving the words of affirmative the distributive clause, a negative operation in every possible case, but by giving their true meaning to the words which define its extent.

The counsel for the defendant in error urge, in opposition to this rule of construction, some dicta of the court in the case of *Marbury vs Madison*.

It is a maxim not to be disregarded, that general expressions, in every opinion, are to be taken in connection with the case in which those expressions are used. If they go beyond the case, they may be respected, but ought not to control the judgment in a subsequent suit when the very point is presented for decision. The reason of this maxim is obvious. The question actually before the court is investigated with care, and considered in its full extent. Other principles which may serve to illustrate it, are considered in their relation to the case decided, but their possible bearing on all other cases is seldom completely investigated.

In the case of *Marbury vs. Madison*, the single question before the court, so far as that case can be applied to this, was, whether the legislature would give this court original jurisdiction in a case in which the constitution had clearly not given it, and in which no doubt respecting the construction of the article could possibly be raised. The court decided, and we think very properly, that the legislature could not give original jurisdiction in such a case. But, in the reasoning of the court in support of this decision, some expressions are used which go far beyond it. The counsel for *Marbury*

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

POSTSCRIPT. "*Glorious news.*" The ship *Martha* has arrived at New-York, bringing London papers of the 24th of March—all the intelligence yet received here (in Baltimore) amounts only to this;—that there had been a battle between the Austrian slaves and the Neapolitan patriots, in which the former were defeated. We shall have particulars for our next.

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Question of Jurisdiction—concluded.

had insisted on the unlimited discretion of the legislature in the apportionment of the judicial power; and it is against this argument that the reasoning of the court is directed. They say that, if such had been the intention of the article, "it would certainly have been useless to proceed farther than to define the judicial power, and the tribunals in which it should be vested. The court says that such a construction would render the clause, dividing the jurisdiction of the court into original and appellate, totally useless; that "affirmative words are often, in their operation, negative of other objects than those which are affirmed; and, in this case, (in the case of *Marbury vs. Madison*), a negative or exclusive sense must be given to them, or they have no operation at all." "It cannot be presumed, adds the court, that any clause in the constitution is intended to be without effect; and, therefore, such a construction is inadmissible unless the words require it."

The whole reasoning of the court proceeds upon the idea that the affirmative words of the clause, giving one sort of jurisdiction, must imply a negative of any other sort of jurisdiction, because otherwise the words would be totally inoperative, and this reasoning is advanced in a case to which it was strictly applicable. If, in that case, original jurisdiction could have been exercised, the clause under consideration would have been entirely useless.—Having such cases only in its view, the court lays down a principle which is generally correct, in terms much broader than the decision, and not only much broader than the reasoning with which that decision is supported, but in some instances contradictory to its principle. The reasoning sustains the negative operation of the words in that case, because, otherwise the clause would have no meaning whatever, and because such operation was necessary to give effect to the intention of the article. The effort now made is, to apply the conclusion to which the court was conducted by that reasoning in the particular case, to one in which the words have their full operation when understood affirmatively, and in which the negative, or exclusive sense is to be so used as to defeat some of the great objects of the article.

To this construction the court cannot give its assent. The general expressions in the case of *Marbury vs. Madison* must be understood with the limitations which are given to them in this opinion; limitations which in no degree affect the decision in that case, or the tenor of its reasoning.

The counsel who closed the argument, put several cases for the purpose of illustration, which he supposed to arise under the constitution, and yet to be, apparently, without the jurisdiction of the court.

Were a state to lay a duty on exports, to collect the money and place it in her treasury, could the citizen who paid it, he asks, maintain a suit in this court against such state, to recover back the money?

Perhaps not. Without, however, deciding such supposed case, we may say that it is entirely unlike that under consideration.

The citizen who has paid his money to his state, under a law that is void, is in the same situation with every other person who has paid money by mistake. The law raises an assumpst to return the money, and it is upon that assumpst that the action is to be maintained. To refuse to comply with this assumpst may be no more a violation of the constitution, than to refuse to comply with any other; and as the federal courts never had jurisdiction over contracts between a state and its citizens, they may have none over this. But let us so vary the supposed case, as to give it a real resemblance to that under consideration. Suppose a citizen to refuse to pay this export duty, and a suit to be instituted for the purpose of compelling him to pay it. He pleads the constitution of the United States in bar of the action, notwithstanding which the court gives judgment against him. This would be a case arising under the constitution, and would be the very case now before the court.

We are also asked, if a state should confiscate property secured by a treaty, whether the individual could maintain an action for that property?

If the property confiscated be debts, our own experience informs us that the remedy of the creditor against his debtor remains. If it be land, which is secured by a treaty, and afterwards confiscated by a state, the argument does not assume that this title, thus secured, could be extinguished by an act of confiscation. The injured party, therefore, has his remedy against the occupant of the land for that which the treaty secures to him, not against the state for money which is not secured to him.

The case of a state which pays off its own debts with paper money, no more resembles this than do those to which we have already adverted. The courts have no jurisdiction over the contract. They cannot enforce it nor judge of its violation. Let it be that the act discharging the debt is a mere nullity, and that it is still due. Yet the federal courts have no cognizance of the case. But suppose a state to institute proceedings against an individual, which depended on the validity of an act emitting bills of credit: suppose a state to prosecute one of its citizens for refusing paper money, who should plead the constitution in bar of such prosecution.

If his plea should be overruled and judgment rendered against him, his case would resemble this; and, unless the jurisdiction of this court might be exercised over it, the constitution would be violated, and the injured party be unable to bring his case before that tribunal to which the people of the United States have assigned all such cases. It is most true that this court will not take jurisdiction if it should not; but it is equally true, that it must take jurisdiction if it should. The judiciary cannot, as the legislature may, avoid a measure because it approaches the confines of the constitution. We cannot pass it by because it is doubtful.

With whatever doubts, with whatever difficulties, a case may be attended, we must decide it, if it be brought before us. We have no more right to decline the exercise of jurisdiction which is given, than to usurp that which is not given. The one or

other would be treason to the constitution. Questions may occur which we would gladly avoid; but we cannot avoid them. All we can do is to exercise our best judgment, and conscientiously to perform our duty. In doing this, on the present occasion, we find this tribunal invested with appellate jurisdiction in all cases arising under the constitution and laws of the United States. We find no exception to this grant, and we cannot insert one.

To escape the operation of these comprehensive words, the counsel for the defendant has mentioned instances in which the constitution might be violated without giving jurisdiction to this court. These words, therefore, however universal in their expression, must, he contends, be limited and controlled in their construction by circumstances. One of these instances is the grant by a state of a patent of nobility. The court, he says, cannot annul this grant.

This may be very true; but by no means justifies the inference drawn from it. The article does not extend the judicial power to every violation of the constitution which may possibly take place, but to "a case in law or equity," in which a right, under such law, is asserted in a court of justice. If the question cannot be brought into a court, then there is no case in law or equity, and no jurisdiction is given by the words of the article. But if, in any controversy depending in a court, the cause should depend on the validity of such a law, that would be a case arising under the constitution, to which the judicial power of the United States would extend. The same observation applies to the other instances with which the counsel who opened the cause has illustrated this argument.— Although they show that there may be violations of the constitution of which the courts can take no cognizance, they do not show that an interpretation more restrictive than the words themselves import, ought to be given to this article. They do not show that there can be "a case, in law or equity," arising under the constitution, to which the judicial power does not extend. We think, then, that, as the constitution originally stood, the appellate jurisdiction of this court, in all cases arising under the constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States, was not arrested by the circumstance that a state was a party.

This leads to a consideration of the 11th amendment. It is in these words: "The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state."

It is a part of our history, that, at the adoption of the constitution, all the states were greatly indebted; and the apprehension that these debts might be prosecuted in the federal courts formed a very serious objection to that instrument. Suits were instituted; and the court maintained its jurisdiction. The alarm was general; and, to quiet the apprehensions that were so extensively entertained, this amendment was proposed in congress, and adopted by the state legislatures. That its motive was not to maintain the sovereignty of a state from the degradation supposed to attend a compulsory appearance before the tribunal of the nation may be inferred from the terms of the amendment. It does not comprehend controversies between two or more states, or between a state and a foreign state.

The jurisdiction of the court still extends to these cases; and in these a state may still be sued.

We must ascribe the amendment, then, to some other cause than the dignity of a state. There is no difficulty in finding this cause. Those who were inhibited from commencing a suit against a state, or from prosecuting one which might be commenced before the adoption of the amendment, were persons who might probably be its creditors.

There was not much reason to fear that foreign or sister states, would be creditors to any considerable amount, and there was reason to retain the jurisdiction of the court in those cases, because it might be essential to the preservation of peace.— The amendment therefore extended to suits commenced or prosecuted by individuals, but not to those brought by states.

The first impression made on the mind by this amendment is, that it was intended for those cases and for those only. To which some demand against a state is made by an individual in the courts of the union. If we consider the causes to which it is to be traced, we are conducted to the same conclusion. A general interest might well be felt in leaving to a state the full power of consulting its convenience in the adjustment of its debts, or of other claims upon it; but no interest could be felt in so changing the relations between the whole and its parts as to strip the government of the means of protecting, by the instrumentality of its courts, the constitution and laws from active violation.

The words of the amendment appear to the court to justify and require this construction. The judicial power is not "to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state," &c.

What is a suit? We understand it to be the prosecution, or pursuit, of some claim, demand, or request. In law language, it is the prosecution of some demand in a court of justice. The remedy for every species of wrong is, says judge Blackstone, "the being put in possession of that right whereof the party injured is deprived."

"The instruments whereby this remedy is obtained are a diversity of suits and actions, which are defined by the minor to be "the lawful demand of one's right." Or, as Bracton and Fleta express it, in the words of Justinian, "*ius prosequendi in iudicio quod ali cui debetur.*" The right of prosecuting, &c. Blackstone then proceeds to describe every species of remedy by suit; and they are all cases where the party suing claims to obtain something to which he has a right.

To commence a suit, is to demand something by the institution of process in a court of justice, and to prosecute the suit is, according to the common acceptance of language, to continue that demand. By a suit commenced by an individual against a state, we should understand process sued out by that individual against the state, for the purpose of establishing some claim against it by the judgment of a court; and the prosecution of that suit is its continuance. Whatever may be the stages of its progress, the actor is still the same. Suits had been commenced in the supreme court against some of the states before this amendment was introduced into congress, and others might be commenced before it should be adopted by the state legislatures, and might be depending at the time of its adoption. The object of the amendment was not only to prevent the commencement of future suits, but to arrest the prosecution of those which might be commenced when this article should form a part of the constitution. It therefore embraces both objects; and its meaning is, that the judicial power shall not be construed to extend to any suit which may be

commenced, or which, if already commenced, may be prosecuted against a state by the citizen of another state. If a suit, brought in one court and carried by legal process to a supervising court, be a continuation of the same suit, then this suit is not commenced nor prosecuted against a state. It is clearly in its commencement the suit of a state against an individual, which suit is transferred to this court, not for the purpose of asserting any claim against the state, but for the purpose of asserting a constitutional defence against a claim made by a state.

A writ of error is defined to be, a commission by which the judges of one court are authorized to examine a record upon which a judgment was given in another court, and, on such examination, to affirm or reverse the same according to law. If, says my lord Coke, by the writ of error, the plaintiff may recover, or be restored to any thing, it may be released by the name of an action. In Bacon's abridgment, title error, letter L, it is laid down that "where by a writ of error, the plaintiff shall recover, or be restored to any personal thing, as debt, damage, or the like, a release of all actions personal is a good plea; and when land is to be recovered or restored in a writ of error, a release of actions real is a good bar; but where by a writ of error the plaintiff shall not be restored to any personal or real thing, a release of all actions, real or personal, is no bar." And for this we have the authority of lord Coke, both in his commentary on Littleton and in his reports. A writ of error, then, is in the nature of a suit or action when it is to restore the party who obtains it, to the possession of any thing which is withheld from him, not when its operation is entirely defensive.

This rule will apply to writs of error from the courts of the United States, as well as to those writs in England.

Under the judicial act the effect of a writ of error is simply to bring the record into court and submit the judgment of the inferior tribunal to re-examination. It does not in any manner act upon the parties, it acts only on the record. It removes the record into the supervising tribunal. Where then a state obtains a judgment against an individual, and the court rendering such judgment overrules, a defence set up under the constitution or laws of the United States, the transfer of this record into the supreme court for the sole purpose of enquiring whether the judgment violates the constitution or laws of the United States, can, with no propriety, we think, be denominated a suit commenced or prosecuted against the state whose judgment is so far re-examined. Nothing is demanded from the state. No claim against it of any description is asserted or prosecuted. The party is not to be restored to the possession of any thing. Essentially it is an appeal on a single point; and the defendant who appeals from a judgment rendered against him, is never said to commence or prosecute a suit against the plaintiff who has obtained the judgment. The writ of error is given rather than an appeal, because it is the more usual mode of removing suits at common law; and because perhaps it is more technically proper where a single point of law, and not the whole case, is to be re-examined. But an appeal might be given, and might be so regulated as to affect every purpose of a writ of error. The mode of removal is form, and not substance. Whether it be by writ or error of appeal, no claim is asserted, no demand is made by the original defendant; he only asserts the constitutional right to have his defence examin-

ed by that tribunal whose province it is to construe the constitution and laws of the union.

The only part of the proceeding which is in any manner personal is the citation. And what is the citation? It is simply notice to the opposite party that the record is transferred into another court, where he may appear or decline to appear, as his judgment or inclination may determine. As the party who has obtained a judgment is out of court, and may therefore not know that his cause is removed, common justice requires that notice of the fact should be given him. But this notice is not a suit, nor has it the effect of process. If the party does not choose to appear, he cannot be brought into court, nor is his failure to appear considered as a default. Judgment cannot be given against him for his non-appearance, but the judgment is to be re-examined and reversed, or affirmed in like manner as if the party had appeared and argued his cause.

The point of view in which this writ of error with its citation has been considered uniformly in the courts of the union, has been well illustrated by a reference to the uniform course of this court in suits instituted by the United States. The universally received opinion is, that no suit can be commenced or prosecuted against the U. States. That the judicial act does not authorize such suits. Yet writs of error, accompanied with citations, have uniformly issued for the removal of judgments in favor of the United States into a superior court where they have, like those in favor of an individual, been re-examined and affirmed, or reversed. It has never been suggested that such writ of error was a suit against the United States, and therefore not within the jurisdiction of the appellate court.

It is then the opinion of the court that the defendant who removes a judgment rendered against him by a state court into this court, for the purpose of re-examining the question, whether that judgment be in violation of the constitution or laws of the United States, does not commence or prosecute a suit against the state, whatever may be its opinion, where the effect of the writ may be to restore the party to the possession of a thing which he demands.

But, should we in this be mistaken, the error does not affect the case now before the court. If this writ of error be a suit in the sense of the 11th amendment, it is not a suit commenced or prosecuted "by a citizen of another state, or by a citizen or subject of any foreign state." It is not then within the amendment, but is governed entirely by the constitution as originally framed, and we have already seen that in its origin, the judicial power was extended to all cases arising under the constitution or laws of the United States, without respect to parties.

2d. The second objection to the jurisdiction of the court is, that its appellate power cannot be exercised, in any case, over the judgment of a state court.

This objection is sustained chiefly by arguments drawn from the supposed total separation of the judiciary of a state from that of the union, and their entire independence of each other.—The argument considers the federal judiciary as completely foreign to that of a state, and as being no more connected with it any respect whatever, than the court of a foreign state. If this hypothesis be just, the argument founded on it is equally so; but if the hypothesis be not supported by the constitution, the argument fails with it.

This hypothesis is not founded on any words in the constitution, which might seem to countenance it, but on the unreasonableness of giving a contrary construction to words which seem to require it; and on the incompatibility of the application of the appellate jurisdiction to the judgments of state courts, with that constitutional relation, which subsists between the government of the union, and the government of those states which compose it.

Let this unreasonableness, this total incompatibility, be examined.

That the United States form, for many and for most important purposes a single nation, has not yet been denied. In war, we are one people. In making peace, we are one people. In all commercial regulations, we are one and the same people. In many other respects, the American people are one, and the government which is alone capable of controlling and managing their interests in all these respects, is the government of the union. It is their government, and in that character they have no other. America has chosen to be, in many respects, and to many purposes, a nation; and for all these purposes, her government is complete; to all these objects, it is competent. They have declared, that, in the exercise of all powers given for these objects, it is supreme. It can, then, in effecting these objects, legitimately control all individuals or governments within the American territory. The constitution and laws of a state, so far as they are repugnant to the constitution and laws of the United States, are absolutely void. These states are constituent parts of the United States. They are members of one great empire—for some purposes sovereign: for some purposes subordinate.

In a government so constituted, is it unreasonable that the judicial power should be competent to give efficacy to the constitutional laws of the legislature? That department can decide on the validity of the constitution or law of a state, if it be repugnant to the constitution or to a law of the U. States. Is it unreasonable that it should also be empowered to decide on the judgment of a state tribunal enforcing such unconstitutional law? Is it so very unreasonable as to furnish a justification for controlling the words of the constitution?

We think it is not. We think that in a government acknowledgedly supreme with respect to objects of vital interest to the nation, there is nothing inconsistent with sound reason, nothing incompatible with the nature of government, in making all its departments supreme, so far as respects those objects, and so far as necessary to their attainment. The exercise of the appellate power over those judgments of the state tribunals which may contravene the constitution or laws of the United States, is, we believe, essential to the attainment of those objects.

The propriety of entrusting the construction of the constitution, and laws made in pursuance thereof, to the judiciary of the union, has not, we believe, as yet been drawn into question. It seems to be a corollary from this political axiom, that the federal courts should either possess exclusive jurisdiction in such cases, or a power to revise the judgments rendered in them, by the state tribunals. If the federal and state courts have concurrent jurisdiction in all cases arising under the constitution, laws, and treaties of the United States; and if a case of this description, brought in a state court, cannot be removed before judgment, nor revised after judgment, then, the construction of the con-

stitution, laws, and treaties of the United States, is not confided, particularly, to their judicial department, but is confided equally to that department and to the state courts, however they may be constituted. "Thirteen independent courts," says a very celebrated statesman, and we have now more than twenty, "of final jurisdiction over the same cases, arising upon the same laws, is a hydra in government, from which nothing but contradiction and confusion can proceed."

Dismissing the unpleasant suggestion that any motives which may not be fairly avowed, or which ought not to exist, can ever influence a state or its courts, the necessity of uniformity as well as correctness in expounding the constitution and laws of the United States, would itself suggest the propriety of vesting in some single tribunal the power of deciding, in the last resort, all cases in which they are involved.

We are not restrained, then, by the political relations between the general and state governments, from construing the words of the constitution defining the judicial power in their true sense. We are not bound to construe them more restrictively than they naturally import.

They give to the supreme court appellate jurisdiction in all cases arising under the constitution, laws, and treaties of the United States. The words are broad enough to comprehend all cases of this description, in whatever court they may be decided. In expounding them, we may be permitted to take into view those considerations to which courts have always allowed great weight in the exposition of laws.

The framers of the constitution would naturally examine the state of things existing at the time; and their work sufficiently attests that they did so. All acknowledge that they were convened for the purpose of strengthening the confederation by enlarging the powers of the government, and by giving efficacy to those which it before possessed, but could not exercise. They inform us themselves, in the instrument they presented to the American public, that one of its objects was to form a more perfect union. Under such circumstances, we certainly should not expect to find, in that instrument, a diminution of the powers of the actual government.

Previous to the adoption of the confederation, congress established courts which received appeals in prize causes, decided in the courts of the respective states. This power of the government, to establish tribunals for these appeals, was thought consistent with, and was founded on, its political relations with the states. These courts did exercise appellate jurisdiction over those cases decided in the state courts, to which the judicial power of the federal government extended.

The confederation gave to congress the power "of establishing courts for receiving and determining finally appeals in all cases of captures."

This power was uniformly construed to authorize those courts to receive appeals from the sentences of state courts, and to affirm or reverse them. State tribunals are not mentioned; but this clause in the confederation necessarily comprises them. Yet the relation between the general and state governments was much weaker, much more lax, under the confederation than under the present constitution; and the states being much more completely sovereign, their institutions were much more independent.

The convention which framed the constitution, on turning their attention to the judicial power,

found it limited to a few objects, but exercised, with respect to some of those objects, in its appellate form, over the judgments of the state courts. They extend it, among other objects, to all cases arising under the constitution, laws, and treaties of the United States; and, in a subsequent clause, declare that, in such cases, the supreme court shall exercise appellate jurisdiction. Nothing seems to be given which would justify the withdrawal of a judgment rendered in a state court, on the constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States, from this appellate jurisdiction.

Great weight has always been attached, and very rightly attached, to contemporaneous exposition. No question it is believed, has arisen to which this principle applies more unequivocally than to that now under consideration.

The opinion of the Federalist has always been considered as of great authority. It is a complete commentary on our constitution; and is appealed to by all parties in the questions to which that instrument has given birth. Its intrinsic merit entitles it to this high rank; and the part two of its authors performed in framing the constitution, put it very much in their power to explain the views with which it was framed. These essays having been published while the constitution was before the nation for adoption or rejection, and having been written in answer to objections founded entirely on the extent of its powers, and on its diminution of state sovereignty, are entitled to the more consideration where they frankly avow that the power objected to is given, and defend it.

In discussing the extent of the judicial power, the Federalist says, "Here another question occurs: what relation would subsist between the national and state courts in these instances of concurrent jurisdiction? I answer, that an appeal would certainly lie from the latter, to the supreme court of the United States. The constitution in direct terms gives an appellate jurisdiction to the supreme court in all the enumerated cases of federal cognizance in which it is not to have an original one, without a single expression to confine its operation to the inferior federal courts. The objects of appeal, not the tribunals from which it is to be made, are alone contemplated. From this circumstance, and from the reason of the thing, it ought to be construed to extend to the state tribunals. Either this must be the case, or the local courts must be excluded from a concurrent jurisdiction in matters of national concern, else the judiciary authority of the union may be eluded at the pleasure of every plaintiff or prosecutor. Neither of these consequences ought, without evident necessity, to be involved; the latter would be entirely inadmissible, as it would defeat some of the most important and avowed purposes of the proposed government, and would essentially embarrass its measures. Nor do I perceive any foundation for such a supposition. Agreeably to the remark already made, the national and state systems are to be regarded as one whole. The courts of the latter will, of course, be natural auxiliaries to the execution of the laws of the union, and an appeal from them will, as naturally, lie to that tribunal which is destined to unite and assimilate the principles of natural justice and the rules of national decision. The evident aim of the plan of the national convention is, that all the causes of the specified classes shall, for weighty public reasons, receive their original or final determination in the courts of the union. To confine, therefore, the general expressions which give appellate ju-

isdiction to the supreme court, to appeals from the subordinate federal courts, instead of allowing their extension to the state courts, would be to abridge the latitude of the terms, in subversion of the interest, contrary to every sound rule of interpretation."

A contemporaneous exposition of the constitution, certainly of not less authority than that which has been just cited, is the judicial act itself. We know that in the congress, which passed that act, were many eminent members of the convention which formed the constitution. Not a single individual, so far as is known, supposed that part of the act which gives the supreme court appellate jurisdiction, over the judgments of the state courts, in the cases therein specified, to be unauthorized by the constitution.

While on this part of the argument, it may be also material to observe that the uniform decisions of this court, on the point now under consideration, have been assented to, with a single exception, by the courts of every state in the union whose judgments have been reversed. It has been the unwelcome duty of this tribunal to reverse the judgments of many state courts in cases in which the strangest state feelings were engaged. Judges, whose talents and character would grace any bench, to whom a disposition to submit to jurisdiction that is usurped, or to surrender their legitimate powers, will certainly not be imputed, have yielded without hesitation to the authority by which their judgments were reversed, while they, perhaps, disapproved the judgment of reversal.

This concurrence of statesmen, of legislators, and of judges, in the same construction of the constitution, may justly inspire some confidence in that construction.

In opposition to it, the counsel who made this point has presented, in a great variety of forms, the idea already noticed, that the federal and state courts must, of necessity, and from the nature of the constitution, be in all things totally distinct and independent of each other. If this court can correct the errors of the courts of Virginia, he says it makes them courts of the United States, or becomes itself a part of the judiciary of Virginia.

But, it has been already shown that neither of these consequences necessarily follows: The American people may certainly give to a national tribunal a supervising power over those judgments of the state courts which may conflict with the constitution, laws, or treaties of the U. States, without converting them into federal courts, or converting the national into a state tribunal. The one court still derives its authority from the state, the other still derives its authority from the nation.

If it shall be established, he says, that this court has appellate jurisdiction over the state courts in all cases enumerated in the 3d article of the constitution, a complete consolidation of the states, so far as respects judicial power, is produced.

But, certainly, the mind of the gentleman who urged this argument is too accurate not to perceive that he has carried it too far; that the premises by no means justify the conclusion. "A complete consolidation of the states, so far as respects the judicial power," would authorize the legislature to confer on the federal courts appellate jurisdiction from the state courts in all cases whatsoever. The distinction between such a power, and that of giving appellate jurisdiction in a few specified cases, in the decision of which the nation takes an interest, is too obvious not to be perceived by all.

This opinion has already been drawn out to too great a length to admit of entering into a particular consideration of the various forms in which the counsel who made this point has, with much ingenuity, presented his argument to the court. The argument, in all its forms, is essentially the same. It is founded, not on the words of the constitution, but on its spirit, a spirit extracted, not from the words of that instrument, but from his view of the nature of our union and of the great fundamental principles on which the fabric stands.

To this argument, in all its forms, the same answer may be given. Let the nature and objects of our union be considered; let the great fundamental principles on which the fabric stands be examined, and we think the result must be, that there is nothing so extravagantly absurd in giving to the court of the nation the power of revising the decisions of local tribunals on questions which affect the nation, as to require that words which import this power should be restricted by a forced construction. The question then must depend on the words themselves; and on their construction we shall be the more readily excused for not adding to the observations already made, because the subject was fully discussed and exhausted in the case of *Martin vs. Hunter*.

3d. We come now to the third objection, which, though differently stated by the counsel, is substantially the same. One gentleman has said that the judicial act does not give jurisdiction in the case.

The cause was argued in the state court, on a case agreed by the parties, which states the prosecution under a law for selling lottery tickets, which is set forth, and further states the act of congress by which the city of Washington was authorized to establish the lottery. It then states that the lottery was regularly established by virtue of the act, and concludes with referring to the court the questions, whether the act of congress be valid? whether, on its just construction, it constitutes a bar to the prosecution? and whether the act of assembly, on which the prosecution is founded, be not in itself invalid? These questions were decided against the operation of the act of congress, and in favor of the operation of the act of the state.

If the 25th section of the judicial act be inspected, it will at once be perceived that it comprehends expressly the case under consideration.

But it is not upon the letter of the act that the gentleman who stated this point in this form, founds his argument. Both gentlemen concur substantially in their views of this part of the case. They deny that the act of congress, on which the plaintiff in error relies, is a law of the United States; or, if a law of the United States, is within the second clause of the sixth article.

In the enumeration of the powers of congress, which is made in the 8th section of the first article, we find that of exercising exclusive legislation over such district as shall become the seat of government. This power, like all others which are specified, is conferred on congress as the legislature of the union; for, strip them of that character, and they would not possess it. In no other character can it be exercised. In legislating for the district, they necessarily preserve the character of the legislature of the union; for it is in that character alone that the constitution confers on them this power of exclusive legislation. This proposition need not be enforced.

The 2d clause of the 6th article declares, that "this constitution, and laws of the United States

which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land."

The clause which gives exclusive jurisdiction is, unquestionably, a part of the constitution, and, as such, binds all the United States. Those who contend that acts of congress, made in pursuance of this power, do not, like acts made in pursuance of other powers, bind the nation, ought to show some safe and clear rule which shall support this construction, and prove that an act of congress, clothed in all the forms which attend other legislative acts, and passed in virtue of a power conferred on, and exercised by congress, as the legislature of the union, is not a law of the United States, and does not bind them.

One of the gentlemen sought to illustrate his proposition that congress, when legislating for the district, assumed a distinct character, and was reduced to a mere local legislature, whose laws could possess no obligation out of the ten miles square, by a reference to the complex character of this court. It is, they say, a court of common law and a court of equity. Its character, when sitting as a court of common law, is as distinct from its character, when sitting as a court of equity, as if the powers belonging to those departments were vested in different tribunals. Though united in the same tribunal, they are never confounded with each other.

Without enquiring how far the union of different characters in one court, may be applicable, in principle, to the union in congress of the power of exclusive legislation in some places, and of limited legislation in others, it may be observed, that the forms of proceedings in a court of law are so totally unlike the forms of proceedings in a court of equity, that a mere inspection of the record gives decisive information of the character in which the court sits, and consequently of the extent of its powers. But if the forms of proceeding were precisely the same, and the court the same, the distinction would disappear.

Since congress legislates in the same forms, and in the same character, in virtue of powers of equal obligation, conferred in the same instrument, when exercising its exclusive powers of legislation, as well as when exercising those which are limited, we must enquire whether there be any thing in the nature of this exclusive legislation which necessarily confines the operation of the laws made in virtue of this power to the place with a view to which they are made.

Connected with the power to legislate within this district, is a similar power in forts, arsenals, dock-yards, &c. Congress has a right to punish murder within a fort, or other place within its exclusive jurisdiction; but no general right to punish murder committed within any of the states. In the act for the punishment of crimes against the United States, murder committed within a fort, or any other place or district of country, under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, is punished with death. Thus congress legislates in the same act under its exclusive and its limited powers.

The act proceeds to direct that the body of the criminal, after execution, may be delivered to a surgeon for dissection; and punishes any person who shall rescue such body during its conveyance from the place of execution to the surgeon to whom it is to be delivered.

Let these actual provisions of the law, or any other provisions which can be made on the subject, be considered with a view to the character in which

congress acts when exercising its powers of exclusive legislation.

If congress is to be considered merely as a local legislature, invested as to this object, with powers limited to the fort, or other place, in which the murder may be committed, if its general powers cannot come in aid of these local powers, how can the offence be tried in any other court than that of the place in which it has been committed? How can the offender be conveyed to, or tried in, any other place? How can he be executed elsewhere? How can his body be conveyed through a country under the jurisdiction of another sovereign, and the individual punished who, within that jurisdiction, shall rescue the body.

Were any one state of the union to pass a law for trying a criminal in a court not created by itself, in a place not within its jurisdiction, and direct the sentence to be executed without its territory, we should all perceive and acknowledge its incompetency to such a course of legislation. If congress be not equally incompetent, it is because that body unites the powers of local legislation with those which are to operate through the union, and may use the last in aid of the first, or because the power of exercising exclusive legislation draws after it, as an incident, the power of making that legislation effectual, and the incidental power may be exercised throughout the union, because the principal power is given to that body as the legislature of the union.

So, in the same act, a person who, having knowledge of the commission of murder or other felony on the high seas, or without any fort, arsenal, dockyard, magazine, or other place or district of country within the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, shall conceal the same, &c. he shall be adjudged guilty of misprison of felony, and shall be adjudged to be imprisoned, &c.

It is clear that congress cannot punish felonies generally; and, of consequence, cannot punish misprison of felony. It is equally clear that a state legislature, the state of Maryland for example, cannot punish those who, in another state, conceal a felony committed in Maryland. How, then, is it that congress, legislating exclusively for a fort, punishes those who, out of that fort, conceal a felony committed within it?

The solution, and the only solution of the difficulty is, that the power vested in congress, as the legislature of the United States, to legislate exclusively within any place ceded by a state, carries with it, as an incident, the right to make that power effectual. If a felon escape out of the state in which the act has been committed, the government cannot pursue him into another state, and apprehend him there, but must demand him from the executive power of that other state. If congress were to be considered merely as the local legislature for the fort or other place in which the offence might be committed, then this principle would apply to them as to other local legislatures, and the felon who should escape out of the fort or other place, in which the felony may have been committed, could not be apprehended by the marshal, but must be demanded from the executive of the state. But we know that the principle does not apply; and the reason is, that congress is not a local legislature, but exercises this particular power, like all its other powers, in its high character, as the legislature of the union. The American people thought it a necessary power, and they conferred it for their own benefit. Being so conferred, it carries with it all those incidental powers which

are necessary to its complete and effectual execution.

Whether any particular law be designed to operate without the district or not, depends on the words of that law. If it be designed so to operate, then the question whether the power so exercised be incidental to the power of exclusive legislation, and be warranted by the constitution, requires a consideration of that instrument. In such cases the constitution and the law must be compared and construed. This is the exercise of jurisdiction. It is the only exercise of it which is allowed in such a case. For the act of congress directs that "no other error shall be assigned or regarded as a ground of reversal, in any such case as aforesaid, than such as appears on the face of the record, and immediately respects the before mentioned questions of validity or construction of the said constitution, treaties, &c."

The whole merits of this case, then, consist in the construction of the constitution and the act of congress. The jurisdiction of the court, if acknowledged, goes no farther. This we are required to do without the exercise of jurisdiction.

The counsel for the state of Virginia have, in support of this motion, urged many arguments of great weight against the application of the act of congress to such a case as this; but those arguments go to the construction of the constitution or of the law, or of both; and seem, therefore, rather calculated to sustain their cause upon its merits, than to prove a failure of jurisdiction in the court.

After having bestowed upon this question the most deliberate consideration of which we are capable, the court is unanimously of opinion that the objections to its jurisdiction are not sustained, and that the motion ought to be overruled.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Though we do not wish that the REGISTER should much partake of the character of an ordinary newspaper, it is indispensable that foreign events should be carefully noticed, for the two following very important reasons:—1, a thousand persons, or more perhaps, receive this paper as a medium of news; 2, all others, (as well as these) desire to have a record of facts for future reference. To effect the general accommodation thus desired, we spend a great deal of time in making up our foreign articles, and there is more substance in this department of the REGISTER than in many of the daily newspapers published in the U. States—but publishing only once a week, it is impossible that we should convey such matters so promptly to our readers, as other papers of more frequent publication can do: Yet even those accustomed to read such papers will, no doubt, find many articles new to them, if they will look over our summaries, for they are made up from a careful examination of many of these papers. We do not offer these remarks by way of apology—but to invite attention to a laborious part of the composition of this work, and, at this time, an important one. It is important that all should know what is going on in the world—though foreign proceedings may have much less weight or effect upon our country than many suppose do belong, or are willing to attribute to them.

There has not been any arrival since our last with later news from Europe—but in the New-York and Baltimore papers we have had an opportunity to make a rich gleaning of facts, derived from the British journals received in these cities. We have the pleasure again to present several valuable state papers, and a large collection of items to shew the manner and the spirit of the times.

It appears now to be pretty generally agreed upon, that, at the date of the last advices, no battle had taken place between the Neapolitans and Austrians; but that a few days later intelligence would furnish the details of an expected engagement between the patriots and the slaves.

It is not worth while to say any thing of our wishes on the subject, or to offer further speculations on the prospect of events—except to say, the common belief is, that a very general war now rages, or is just about to take place, in Europe. *France* will not take a part in it if her government can avoid it—it appearing as if the existence of that government depended on the continuation of peace.—*England* may or may not take a side in the affray, but it is probable that she will—yet which party she may support it is impossible to conjecture. We are anxious to learn the state of things with the emperor of *Russia*—it is on his conduct and condition, with that which shall be taken up by the British government, on which our *hope of profiting* by the contest in Europe must mainly depend. If *Britain* can remain neutral, her flag will enjoy the carrying trade, and if ingress and egress to the Russian ports can be had, Poland and the countries bordering on the Black sea, will furnish any quantity of bread stuffs required by the belligerents—compared with whose capacity to export them, that of the United States is of small amount. Polish wheat could now be *delivered* in England at 2s. sterling *per bushel*, (not a great deal more than half the price which British wheat sells at, on account of the foreign import being prohibited), and that shipped from *Odeessa* might be furnished at about the same price.

To what an extent the spirit of revolution and spread of war will prevail in Europe, no man can tell—but in the present condition of that quarter of the world, it would be very unsafe to *calculate* that we shall have the “commercial prosperity,” of which we once boasted so much—or that the time will be brought about by *foreign* events, in which (as formerly) every citizen of the United States, willing to labor, can find a sufficiency of profitable employment. We must yet look at home: and, though we may not be immediately benefitted by a general war in Europe as much as many have hoped for,—still, we may have better reasons to rejoice in the march of mind and progress of liberal ideas,—which will finally be of greater advantage to us than any temporary excitement which that event can bring about in regard to our commerce or in a demand for our commodities.

THE MEANING OF WORDS.—This mystical word revenue is not yet sufficiently understood. One definition, or one explanation, will not suffice; it must be illustrated in all its bearings, explained, and re-explained: like physicians, we must repeat the dose till it has the desired effect—and it must be administered in all the changes and compounds of medicine. My text is, *impost is oppressive on the country*: my proof is in the public documents, in the nature of the system, and will soon be in the knowledge of every man in the country. In discussing subjects of this kind there are some words which must be used—as they are technical ones they must be explained:—for I do not write for any but the plain men of the nation. *Impost* is a duty or tax on foreign articles imported into the United States—they are of two kinds, *ad valorem* and specific. An *ad valorem* duty is a duty of so much *per cent.* on the value: for instance, the duty on linen is 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, which is thus ascertained:

to the actual cost of the goods is added 20 per cent. if imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and 10 per cent. from all other countries, including charges, &c.—this makes up the custom house value on which the duty is assessed. The principal articles which pay an *ad valorem* duty are woollens, cottons, silks, linen, hardware, china and earthenware, glass, paper, &c. A specific duty is assessed by the weight, dimensions or quantity of the article imported—so much a bushel, gallon, pound, ton, or piece. The principal articles paying specific duties are iron, hemp, sugar, tea, coffee, wine, spirits, spices, molasses and salt. *Ad valorem* goods are mostly manufactures. The following statements, which are official, will shew the practical operation of imposts on the people under the present tariff—

	Value.	Duty.
Importation of <i>ad valorem</i> goods for 1817,	41,816,000	8,593,000
Do. 1818,	58,661,000	11,947,000
Do. 1819,	39,885,000	8,076,000

Total of three years 140,362,000 28,616,000

Then it appears that, to raise twenty-eight millions of revenue, there have been imported and consumed in the country one hundred and forty millions of foreign *ad valorem* goods—for every dollar of revenue five dollars is sent out of the country: and if the five dollars is not sent out of the country to bring in the foreign goods, the one dollar will never come to the public treasury. Here is the oppression—when it is persisted in by the government, in despite of light and knowledge, it is wilful and wanton, and, if not corrected, becomes criminal. There is no apology for it, even if this system would produce a revenue adequate to the public expenses—for it compels the people to import what the country could make within itself: it creates a miserable dependence of the people on foreign markets and foreign supplies: a degrading dependence of the government on foreign nations for its revenue—the very nations too, who are our most zealous rivals and have been our inveterate enemies. But when even this will not save us from the humiliating necessity of borrowing to meet the deficit of revenue, when impost is as inefficient as oppressive, as degrading to the national character as ruinous to the people's interest, it becomes a high crime and misdemeanor in those who have the regulation of our fiscal concerns to persist in such a system, and withhold the recommendation of one which will alike relieve public and private embarrassment. Though it is a painful it is an imperious duty, to oppose what is leading this fine country to a scene of distress hitherto without an example. Error must be exposed, fallacies must be detected, systems must be examined, the rotten parts dissected. However low it may fall, or however high it may reach, public opinion must and will strike at mal-administration—the meaning of words shall be practically understood—the application of principles shall be known. I cannot pledge that government will make it uniform, but can and do pledge myself that if those whose duty it is to devise and recommend proper measures, do not faithfully do that duty, that officers shall neither sit on cushions of down or repose on beds of roses. If they choose to amuse the people with gay and enchanting visions for the future, and, overlooking actual and visible distress which pervades the whole country, delude the sufferers with delightful anticipations for what is to come; they have an awful, nay, a dread responsibility to meet.

—And it shall be met: there shall be at least one warning voice to rouse the people to their danger and draw their attention to the authors of their calamities. My duty is then done.

The country is congratulated because loans are obtained on good terms. Here are words the meaning of which must be explained.—A loan by the government is the joint and several bond of every man in the nation, it is a direct lien on every foot of land and every dollar of personal property which can be taxed for the payment of interest and reimbursement of the principal—our food and raiment must pay in the end. A certificate of public debt is the bond of the nation, it must be paid by the people or remain a perpetual incumbrance on their industry and estate. A farmer would be thought unwise, and in the broad road to ruin, who, when his crops would not pay the expenses of cultivating his farm, should congratulate himself that he could borrow money on mortgage and judgment—yet what is madness and folly in one individual is not criminal, for it affects only himself; but when the same act is done by those who are trustees, the guardians of the persons and estates of others, and paid for their services with salaries and honors, it becomes moral treason to violate the generous confidence. It is bad enough to borrow, but the evil stops not here—this loan becomes an article of merchandize, is bought and sold and remitted to pay for foreign goods; every loan increases the amount of foreign manufactures imported; it takes away from foreigners the inducement to buy our produce, for they prefer the funded debt of the government; no corn law affects that,—such importations do not interfere with the policy of our rivals. Our commerce, agriculture and manufactures are so prostrate that individual credit will not command the fabrics of England. But remit government stock, guaranteed by the plighted faith of a young but mighty nation, the English manufacturer will exchange it for salt and iron and earthenware—they will then give a value to British fuel to bail British salt water, bake British clay, melt British iron ore, and send the products in a British ship, navigated by British seamen, fed by British provisions, to our independent high spirited people, who would be indignant at being called a British colony—yet who passively submit to be dependent on Britain for their revenue, their clothing and means of defence! When a patriot's eye glances over this fine country, enjoying all the varieties of climate, abounding in all the productions of the temperate zones, containing resources without end—when he contemplates a people enjoying all the blessings of civil and religious liberty, a genial climate, fertile soil, boundless means of production and exchange, and security for all their rights—he cannot withhold his acknowledgments to a bounteous Providence that has diffused so many blessings through the land: But when he finds all classes of this people involved in one general gloom, every interest declining and the prospect viewed with apathy by those whose duty it is, and who have the means to impart health and vigor—he must exclaim, tho' no people have ever been so blessed by God, none have ever been less indebted to man or government! Even the capitalist is in distress—he has no employment for his money—he will not trust individuals—there is no pursuit in which he can employ his capital. This immense continent does not afford any inducement to develop or use its resources; profit is not expected, and security for its investment is only to be found in the faith of the nation. Individual confidence is destroyed,

and hence there is a competition among money holders to purchase the evidences of public debt; and, when they are purchased at a high rate, it is called obtaining money on good terms! If the pursuits of commerce were not unproductive, merchants would not lend money at less than five per cent.—if the country was flourishing, capital would not be seeking investment in vain. The bank or the broker does not lend money from patriotism; the same men who now buy stock at eight per cent. premium, have, in the days of danger and despondency, exacted thirty per cent. discount—they will do it again; they lend now from necessity, they have no other use for their money; they now blow up stock and expand public credit by artificial heat—give them opportunity, they will destroy it without conscience and contract it with an icy grasp. When the now darling system of impost shall be insufficient to pay the interest, and their own principles are brought to the test of practical application—when to pay the interest the public are called upon for taxes, and exclaim “let us alone—let us regulate ourselves”—go to commerce, impost and loans, for your revenue;—our manufactures have grown up in despite of your opposition, let “our soil” alone, go to your seas for your interest—the bank, the broker and the merchant will know the meaning of words and feel the application of principles. That day will come—a short war will make this conjecture fact. The country has severely felt the inefficiency of impost in war, and it is now inadequate in peace: when it suits no state of things there must be some substituted or auxiliary system. Loans are defended on no principle; they are the most destructive to the interests of every class in the community, they give no aid to commerce, no impulse to industry, they retard the adoption of such a system of revenue as can alone restore us to prosperity; they tend to encourage and increase foreign importations, to make us dependent on foreigners for public credit, the price of our stocks becomes regulated in foreign markets—the stock brokers of London raise and depress it at pleasure: instead of counteracting foreign systems which are injurious to our national interest, it draws us completely within their vortex and leaves no means of escape;—the longer persisted in the more radical the error and the more difficult is the correction. Nothing short of fatuity could have led us to the wretched expedient now its consequences are known and felt. If another loan, unless in anticipation of revenue, is ever recommended, the representatives of the people will owe it to their constituents to sooner permit all the operations of government to stop;—inaction is better than the rapid progress to certain ruin. If, when one system is rotten and a sound one practicable, if when a permanent revenue can be secured it is neglected—if the opposition to manufactures is so deep and deadly that the government will sooner forego revenue than to build them up as sources and instruments of taxation—if they choose to see the army, navy, fortifications and all the defences of the country broken down rather than see us independent of Europe for our markets, clothing and means of defence—if they prefer to see a repetition of the scenes of last session heightened by a still diminished revenue,—to the sacrifice of prejudice and pride of opinion there will be found a spirit in the nation that can and will be raised,—and, when justly provoked, sweep from office and confidence any man, however high or low, who has wilfully persisted in errors of so deep and fatal tendency. I do not calculate so much on the force of reasoning as on the public attention being

drawn to these subjects by my plain remarks—a little reflection will make all things clear, if it is only made under this impression,—that in finance and political economy there is no mystery, it is only necessary to understand the meaning of words.

As I have said enough to make the words revenue, impost and loan understood, I will in my next give my ideas of excise. [Communicated.]

Foreign State Papers.

Letter transmitted from Laybach, by his majesty the king, to his royal highness the prince regent.

“DEAREST SON: The sentiments which animate me to promote the happiness of my people, and the motives by which I have been impelled, at an advanced age, and in a rigorous season, to undertake a long and painful journey, are well known to you. I perceived that our country was threatened with new misfortunes, and was convinced, therefore, that no consideration ought to prevent an act imposed on me as the most sacred of duties.

“After my first interview with the sovereigns, and subsequently receiving the communications which were made to me relative to the deliberations that had taken place on the part of the congress assembled at Troppau, I no longer retained any doubt of the judgment formed by the allied powers of the events that have occurred at Naples, from the 1st of July to the present day.

“I found them irrevocably determined not to recognize the situation of affairs that has resulted, or that can by possibility result from those events; they regard our present system as incompatible; both with the tranquility of my kingdom, and the security of the neighboring states; and resolve to attack us by force of arms, if the force of persuasion does not produce an immediate cessation from that course of action.

“This is the declaration which the sovereigns, as well as the respective plenipotentiaries, have made to me, and from which nothing can induce them to depart.

“It is beyond my power, and, I believe, all human possibility, to obtain a different result. There remains, then, no uncertainty as to the alternative in which we are placed, nor of the only means which remain to save my kingdom from the scourge of war.

“Should the conditions on which the sovereigns insist, be accepted, the measures to which they will give rise will be conducted solely through my intervention. I ought to inform you, however, that the monarchs exact certain guarantees, which they consider indispensably necessary to the security of the neighboring states.

“In regard to the new system which is to succeed the present situation of affairs, the sovereigns have communicated the general point of view under which they regard that question.

“They consider the measures that are to be adopted to give the stability to my government, which is necessary, a subject of the highest importance to the security and tranquility of the states bordering on my kingdom, and consequently to the whole of Europe; but, without assuming the power to restrain my free choice in the selection of those measures, they desire that, surrounded by the wisest and most honorable men among my subjects, I may consult the true and permanent interests of my people without losing sight of those involved in the maintenance of the general peace; and that there may result from my cares and my exertions a system of government calculated to guarantee for-

ever the repose and prosperity of my kingdom, and, at the same time, to give security to the rest of Italy, taking into consideration *all those motives of iniquitude* which the late events have caused them.

“It is my desire, dearest son, that you give to the present letter all the publicity it ought to have, to the end that no one may be deceived concerning the perilous situation in which we are placed. If this letter produces the effect which I feel permitted to hope, by the conscious rectitude of my paternal intentions, and my confidence both in your understanding and in the just judgment and loyalty of my people, it will be your task to maintain public order until I can convey to you, in a more explicit manner, my will concerning the re-ordination of the administration. In the mean time I embrace you with all my heart.

“FERDINAND.

“*Laybach, January 28, 1821.*”

Florence, March 7. The following documents have been issued from the head quarters of the Austrian army:

Proclamation of Ferdinand to the people of the Two Sicilies.

FERDINAND I. by the grace of God, &c.

“The wishes of our heart, expressed in our letter of the 28th January to our beloved son, the duke of Calabria, and the uniform declaration made at the same time by the monarchs *our allies*, can have left no doubts in the minds of our people as to the consequences which *the deplorable events* of the month of July last, and their progressive effects, now expose our kingdom.

“In our paternal heart we nourished the firm hope, that our pressing exhortations would have made the counsels of prudence and moderation prevail, and that a *blind fanaticism* would not have drawn upon our kingdom those evils which it has been our constant endeavour to avoid.

“But the men who *momentarily* exercise power at Naples, compromised by the perversity of a small number, remain deaf to our voice. Wishing to fascinate the spirit of our people, they have endeavored to spread a supposition, as erroneous as injurious, to the great monarchs, namely, that we are here in a state of constraint. Let the fact answer this idle and culpable imputation.”

After some paragraphs equally veritable, his captive majesty concludes thus:

“We declare, therefore, that the army which is advancing towards our kingdom, ought to be regarded by our faithful subjects, not as an enemy, but only as designed to protect them, by contributing to consolidate the order necessary for the maintenance of the peace, internal and external, of the kingdom.

“We command our armies, by land and sea, to consider and receive this army of our august allies, as a force which acts only in the true interests of our kingdom, and which, far from being sent to carry the scourge of a useless war, is, on the contrary, destined to use all its efforts for insuring tranquility to those true friends of order and of their country, who are the faithful subjects of their king.

(Signed)

“FERDINAND.

“*Laybach. Feb. 25, 1821.*”

Proclamation of gen. Frimont.

“*Neapolitans!*—At the moment when the army placed under my orders, is about to pass the frontiers of the kingdom, I think it my duty to declare

to you, frankly and openly, what is the object of my operations.

"A deplorable revolution has, since the month of July last, disturbed your internal tranquility, and broken those amicable ties, which could only subsist between neighboring states, under the fundamental condition of a reciprocal confidence.

After some paragraphs intended to justify the right of interference, but which consists of nothing but the vaguest assumption, the general proceeds:

"In crossing the limits of the kingdom, no hostile intention guides our steps; the army under my orders will regard and treat as friends all Neapolitans who are faithful to the king, and friends of tranquility: they will every where observe the most rigorous discipline, and will only see enemies in those who oppose them as enemies." &c. &c.

(Signed) JEAN baron de FRIMONT,
General in chief.

Copy of the note of sir W. A. Court, the British minister at Naples, to the duke de Gallo.

Naples, February 11.

"The undersigned has the honor to acknowledge to his excellency the duke of Gallo, minister of foreign affairs, the receipt of the note addressed to him by his excellency the commander Pignatelli, charged, *ad interim*, with the portfolio of foreign affairs, intimating the necessity of a further explanation of the motives which induce the British government to keep so large a naval force stationed in the bay of Naples—an explanation rendered necessary by the communications made to his royal highness the prince regent, by the ministers of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, in the name of the powers assembled at Laybach. The undersigned acknowledges the justice of this appeal made to him, and has, therefore, no hesitation in giving a frank declaration of the intentions of his government.

"The British squadron at anchor in the bay, is simply a squadron of observation, the presence of which is sufficiently explained by the critical circumstances of the country, and the necessity of providing for the security of the persons and property of British subjects, under all possible chances.

"The British government, faithful to the principles it has always professed, is determined to maintain a strict neutrality, and to take no part either directly or indirectly in the war, which there seems to be but too much reason to apprehend is on the point of breaking out. It will interfere in no way with the affairs of the country, unless such interference should be rendered indispensable by any personal insult or danger to which the royal family may be exposed.

"Not foreseeing the possibility of such a case, the undersigned flatters himself that nothing will alter the peaceful attitude in which Great Britain is placed.

"The undersigned takes this opportunity of offering to his excellency, the assurance of his highest consideration.

(Signed)

"W. A. COURT.

"To his excellency the duke of Gallo."

NAPLES, February 27.

National parliament—Sitting of the 25th.

The minister for foreign affairs transmitted to the parliament 150 copies of the following manifesto, issued by the government against the invasion of the kingdom.

Manifesto of the Neapolitan government.

The constitutional government of the Two Sicilies, against which the congress at Laybach has fulminated its anathemas, while it prepares to repel the most violent aggression of which history has ever made mention, desires also to appeal to the opinion of Europe and of all civilized nations; and that every one may equally judge on which side is reason and on which side is injustice in the war, which, after five years peace, is going to break out in unhappy Italy, the government owes it to itself to make known all the particulars which have conducted it to the political situation in which it is at this moment placed.

The wants of the people of the Two Sicilies—the degree of civilization to which it has attained, has called, for many years, for a change in the internal system of the state. At the beginning of July, 1820, the constitution of Spain was demanded by the unanimous voice of the nation. The king adhered to it, saving the modifications proposed by the representatives of the nation, who were convoked principally for this purpose, with the obligation to respect the basis of the new social compact. On the 15th of the same month, his majesty swore to observe it, before the provisional junta; and on the 19th, the king made an official communication of it to all the foreign powers with whom he was on terms of friendship.

Ever since the first moment, the spirit of moderation, and a scrupulous regard to the independence, the institutions, and the rights of other nations, have formed the rule of conduct of the Neapolitan government. It proclaimed these maxims before the whole world, when it refused to interfere in the affairs of Benevento and Ponte Corvo, which had called for its interference. Europe cannot doubt of the sincere desire of the government to live in peace and good understanding with all others, if it examines, without partiality, the conduct observed towards Austria.

Scarcely was the form of our political regime changed, when the first thought of the court of Naples was to assure the cabinet of Vienna, that such a change could not in any manner impair the situations of friendship and alliance existing between the two states. The first overtures having been rejected, the king, setting aside all resentment, repeated his assurances, sent ambassadors, and, in short, attempted all means of amicable communication, but all was in vain. So much harshness on the part of Austria, was returned at Naples by the greatest respect to the legation, the consuls, and all the subjects of Austria.

Nevertheless, the court of Vienna, constantly alleging that our political reform "shook the foundation of the social edifice,—that it proclaimed anarchy as law—that it menaced the safety of thrones, and that of recognized institutions and the tranquility of nations," urged with precipitation, the most extraordinary preparations of war in the Italian states, increased the garrisons of Ferrara, Placentia, and Cambraccio, and solicited all the powers of Europe to declare against the Neapolitan government, not to receive its ministers, and to break off all communication with it. His majesty then ordered the duke de Campo Chiaro, his secretary of state, minister for foreign affairs, to demand of that court, in his name, a categorical explanation of those extraordinary armaments, and of the attitude which it assumed towards us; but this note, sent for that purpose to prince Metternich, the very day when the king, on opening the first session of the national parliament, renewed in the

midst of it the oath to maintain the constitution; this note, in which all the accusations directed against our political reform were refuted, received no answer.

In the interval, the sovereigns of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, met at Troppau, with their plenipotentiaries, and those of France and England. The object of this meeting was to take into consideration the affairs of Naples, and its result to invite his majesty the king to repair to Laybach, to co-operate with the allied sovereigns on "the means of conciliating the interests and the happiness of his people with the duties which they were called upon to fulfil towards their own states, and towards the world."

His majesty accepted a mission which was proposed to him in the name of a tutelary alliance, solely destined to guarantee the political independence of all states. The parliament consented to the departure of the sovereign, and thus refuting the calumnies spread, respecting the state of constraint in which the king was supposed to be, it shewed the confidence which it placed in its august defender. He departed, in fact, attended by the prayers of the nation; but scarcely has he arrived at Laybach, when he is deprived of the minister whom he had brought with him, and threatened with a disastrous war, to oblige him to adhere to the principles and to the violent measures already resolved at Troppau. All the means he employs to avert this misfortune are fruitless.

It was then that the allied powers assembled at Laybach, took against the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, resolutions, which, at the utmost, would be imposed, after a great number of victories, upon a vanquished and humbled nation. The envoy of Russia and Prussia, and the charge d'affaires of Austria, communicated them to his royal highness the prince regent on the 9th of this month, and declared to him that an Austrian army would advance to occupy the Neapolitan territory, unless the order of things established since the 6th July, be immediately abolished, and that, even if this spontaneous submission took place, the army would still penetrate into the kingdom to maintain the new order of things which it had intended to establish there.

It was then that his royal highness gave to the diplomatic agents those noble answers, which, after having excited their admiration and respect, produced in the parliament an enthusiasm which has communicated itself to the hearts of all the Neapolitans. Every body now knows that our magnanimous prince would not determine on any thing, till he had consulted the deputies of the nation, to whom he communicated these proposals, that they might take such a resolution as was most suitable in the difficult situation in which the monarchy was placed; as to himself, faithful to his oaths, he protested that he would share the fate of the nation, from which he never could have separated himself.

The extraordinary parliament being then convoked, declared, in the memorable sitting of the 15th, that it was not able to consent to any of the proposals. That it considered his majesty as under restraint. That, during such a state of things, his royal highness the duke of Calabria, should continue to exercise the regency. And, lastly, that all measures should be taken for the safety of the state.

Public opinion had already anticipated these determinations. The prince regent, bound by a sacred oath to maintain the constitution, which is now the fundamental law of the monarchy, has sanc-

tioned them. He has thought he should thus best fulfil the duties imposed upon him, as much towards the nation, whose destinies are confided to him, as towards the king his august father, whose interests cannot be separated from that of his people.

Meantime, hostile to the social compact, which, by the beneficence of our king, forms the palladium of the monarchy of the Two Sicilies, the court of Vienna pretends to abolish it. Because a nation regenerated to liberty and independence, does not yield to its will, it has employed every means to make it believe that the interest of its policy is that of Europe, and has sworn utterly to overturn all our internal organization. Already its troops are advancing for this purpose towards the national frontiers; already the sword is stained with blood, and menaces Europe with war, which has no parallel, directed against constitutional ideas and the independence of nations.

It could not have been feared that those same armies, which were united a short time ago in the name of social order, to deliver Europe from oppression, would march against a nation which cannot be reproached with any refraction of the law of nations; and which, without exciting troubles among any of its neighbors, without offending legitimacy, and even professing the most respectful veneration for its sovereign and his august dynasty, is perseveringly engaged in the meliorating its internal administration. The powers of the second rank must see, in what happens to the kingdom of Naples, the imminent danger which threatens them. On the day when our cause shall be razed, the independence, the liberty of Europe will share the same fate.

But a cause protected by justice and public opinion—a cause which interests all wise governments, and all nations who feel their dignity—a cause which will be defended by the whole nation, whose wishes have expressed themselves on this occasion with such unanimity, such a cause must triumph. Despair will combat against force; he who defends the constitutional laws and independence of the country—he who combats the foreigner who comes to rob him of the first, and to tread the second under foot, is not always the weakest.

The Neapolitan government, though it has provoked no one, though it has opposed the noble attitude of moderation to the multiplied outrages which have been lavished upon it by those who conspired its ruin, is now attacked by an Austrian army, which pretends to impose laws upon it. But since neither Russian nor Prussian troops are marching towards our frontiers, it is only to the Austrian government we are obliged to oppose the resistance which our own defence requires. However, his royal highness flatters himself that the august monarchs assembled at Laybach, seeing the noble feeling which unites the inhabitants of the Two Sicilies, and their unanimous determination to defend the liberties and the honor of their nation, will renounce their prejudices, and will leave at peace a generous people, who desire only to enjoy the benefits of its new political system, under the protection of the constitutional and legitimate throne; a people which, during a period of seven months, has shewn that noble attitude and respect to the king and to the royal family, which have made Europe judge it to be worthy of liberty—a people, in fine, which, taking no share in the affairs of other nations, have surely a right to expect that no one should interfere in its concerns.

His royal highness also flatters himself that all the other powers of Europe, not concerned in the

present contest, will contribute by their persuasion and good offices, to put an end to the disasters in which the scourge of war, ready to fall upon our country, threatens to involve humanity. If the fire is kindled in the south of the Italian peninsula, who is there that must not fear the consequences? and who can say where its dreadful ravages will stop? If, unhappily, a war of extermination cannot be avoided, the prince regent and his august brother will place themselves at the head of the Neapolitan army, and will combat with it to the last extremity against the foreign invasion, invoking the aid of the Supreme Arbitrer of empires, who protects innocence and right, and punishes abuses of force, injustice and oppression!

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRINCE REGENT.

Charles Albert of Savoy, prince de Carignan, regent.

"We make known that his majesty, king Victor Emanuel, in abdicating the crown, has thought proper to confer on us all his authority, with the title of regent. We invoke the Divine assistance, and, in announcing that to-morrow we shall manifest our intentions, conform to the general wishes; we call on you in the mean time, to put an immediate stop to all tumult, and to give occasion to no hostility. We have undoubtedly no need to give orders that his majesty, his royal spouse, and his family, with their whole suite, shall have liberty to travel, and to remain in any part of the continental dominions where he may be pleased to repair, and that he shall every where meet with a profound veneration, corresponding to the sentiments of gratitude and love engraven on the hearts of every subject, and which are so justly due to him for his virtues, and the re-establishment and aggrandizement of this monarchy. We confide for the preservation of good order and public tranquillity in the zeal and activity of all magistrates, civil and military officers, and all corporations of towns and communes.

Given at Turin, the 13th March, the year of the Lord 1821.

(Signed)

CARLO ALBERTO."

PROCLAMATION OF THE KING.

Victor Emanuel, by the grace of God, king of Sardinia, &c.

Since the day that it pleased God to call us to the government of our continental possessions, all our care has been that our subjects should experience the effects of our paternal heart. We have sought above all things to nourish in them a spirit of union and concert, and to banish all sort of resentment and party spirit. Our subjects have acted in the spirit of these sentiments, and to them, as well as to us, belongs what was the admiration of all Europe, the having preserved up to this day, the most perfect tranquillity in our faithful provinces, in the midst of the trouble which agitated other states. Since our return, we have equally been pleased to distinguish our military subjects with particular marks of affection, and this part of our subjects gave us also, and gives us every day, unequivocal proofs of valor and fidelity. But at present, while our provinces and our army maintain themselves in their duty, a few bands of military, deaf to our first benevolent invitation, persisting in their disobedience, have abandoned their chiefs, and shut themselves up in the fortress of Alexandria. We see, with an expressible grief, the danger to which the obstinacy of a few individuals exposes, not merely the tranquillity, but the very fate and independence of the country. At

the moment we place our person and our cause in the hands of Divine Providence; at the moment in which we recommend our person and our cause to the firmness of our faithful subjects, our conscience and our paternal affection oblige us to declare:

That by a precise, unanimous, and very recent deliberation, the great powers, our allies, have resolved, that never, in any case, shall any act, tending to subvert the political and legitimate order which exists in Europe, be approved of, still less supported by any of them. That, on the contrary, the three powers of Austria, Russia and Prussia will avenge, with an armed force, every attempt which shall be opposed to the preservation of this order. In this state of things, determined and firmly resolved as we are, not to permit,—not to recognize—and still more, not to co-operate in any thing which can give occasion to a foreign invasion; constant in the principle of employing every means to spare the blood of our beloved subjects, we here lay our heart wholly open, and relieve, at the same time, our grief in making known to all, in the face of Europe, that the whole fault will belong to the perturbators of legitimate order, if ever any other army than our own shall show itself in the interior of our states—or if ever, which it gives us the greatest chagrin to think of, the scourge of civil discord should fall on our people, whom we have always cherished, and whom we shall cherish always, as a part of our family.

"Given at Turin, the 12th of March, 1821.

(Signed)

"VICTOR EMANUEL."

MANIFESTO

Of the provisional Junta of the government of Bahia.

The inhabitants of Bahia, elevated in their feelings by the influence of numerous motives and occurrences, have intensely desired the establishment of a liberal and just government, which would check the career of their misfortunes and promote their happiness: but endowed with a mild and quiet disposition, they continued to live degraded by the heavy yoke, which oppressed them, only imploring Divine Providence, that it would inspire our much beloved king, lord don John VIth, with the felicitous idea of voluntarily giving to us the constitution which Portugal had established. Such were their designs, and such the manner in which they manifested them, when the government of Rio Janeiro, indiscreetly, and perhaps with the secondary view of producing terror and oppression, nominated for the governor of this province, the Conde de Villa Flor, a young and impetuous soldier, of whom the public prints (periodicos) at Lisbon have related facts of the most horrible character. It was at this critical juncture, that the brave soldiers of Bahia, came to the aid of their lost country, labored for its safety with a courage and intrepidity never witnessed till this event, proclaimed the constitution of Portugal, summoned the chamber of deputies and established this government, until his majesty, submitting to the general opinion of the people, shall yield his own authority to that of the constitution, which, with arms in their hands, they have proclaimed. Following the example of their brethren in Portugal, the inhabitants of Bahia have sworn with them fidelity to our good king, the lord don John VI, and to the whole of his dynasty; obedience to the constitution of Portugal and the preservation of the respect of the religion of our country.

Such are the general sentiments of the people of Bahia, and such are the sentiments of this go-

vernment, which will indefatigably labor to redeem the pledge, that the confidence of the people has placed in it.

Luiz Manoel de Moura Cabral, President.

Paulo Jose de Mello Azevedo e Brito,

Vice President.

Jose Lino Coitinho, Sec'y to the government.

Jose Costano de Pavia Ferreira, Secretary to the government.

Palace of the government, 11th Feb. 1821.

Foreign Articles.

We shall briefly recapitulate the amount of the very important articles of news published in the last REGISTER, to keep up the chain of events for those whose papers were printed before the intelligence reached us, and then add a short notice of other things which in the hurry of preparing the postscript, were over-looked.

1. There has been a complete revolution in Piedmont, Savoy, Genoa, &c. the continental dominions of the king of Sardinia, which contain about three millions of people—the army declaring for a constitution and headed by prince Carignan, in whose favor the king abdicated. The Sardinian forces were advancing on Milan, where the Austrians had an immense amount of stores collected, and at which place the people were disposed to receive them with open arms.

These events caused a great sensation in France.

2. All Italy indeed, was represented in a flame—the pope was prepared for flight—Tuscany had declared for a constitution, and Venice was reported in a state of revolt.

3. The emperor of Russia was suddenly called home by the senate—a rising of the Poles is assigned as the cause of it.

4. There were reports of a battle between the Austrians and Neapolitans, in which the latter were said to be victorious—but the accounts are confused and the fact was problematical, though a fight was to be immediately expected.

5. Political disturbances in Prussia and Hanover were reported, and France was exceedingly uneasy.

6. The effect of all these things was, a great confusion among the British and French dealers in stocks—the markets being apparently closed for a time.

7. A notice of a complete revolution at Bahia, in Brazil, and the establishment of a provisional government there.

Such is the amount of our postscript—and noticed for the reason above stated. The following are the additional particulars received by the late arrivals—

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

On account of the alarm and confusion at the stock exchange, the following semi-official article was published in the Courier:

“A part of the panic which has prevailed for two or three days in the monied market, arose from the supposition, industriously encouraged, that this country might be involved in the contest between the Austrians and Neapolitans, and that if the flames of war should extend to other parts of Italy, it would be almost impossible for Great Britain to refrain from being drawn in as a party. Men in a panic are easily credulous; but they may probably be induced to shake off their fears by the following statement, which we submit to the public with the utmost confidence.

“The British government is known to have issued a declaration of perfect neutrality, and has expressed its determination not to suffer this country, (under any circumstances), to be drawn in as a party to the contest now going on in Italy. Upon this determination they will undoubtedly act, whatever may be the events that may occur, whether adverse to the Neapolitans or favorable.”

On the 20th of March there was an interesting debate in the house of commons on a motion offered by sir Robert Wilson, for the production of sir Wm. A. Court's letter to the duke de Gallo, [see page 171.] Sir Robert Wilson observed, that he could state, on information which enabled him to pledge his authority for its correctness, that, at Troppau, when the conversation turned on the probable changes of ministry in England, and the possibility of some of the members of that house coming into power, the directing minister of the alliance being present, said that, if such a change should take place, the allies were determined to treat England as they were now treating Naples. When in reply to this it was observed, that Napoleon had found great difficulty, in spite of his power, to get to London, the same minister said, we may find the same obstacles for a time, but we can treat England as an infected nation. In this debate Mr. Canning, who had recently taken his seat, in a speech of much brilliancy, and very acute observation, maintained that the dignity of this country would not admit of any interference by remonstrance, unless we were prepared to follow up the rejection of our advice by direct hostility. Lord Castlereagh embraced the opportunity which then offered, to discountenance the panic which has prevailed in the city within these two days, on the possible contingency of our being dragged into the vortex of this continental war, declaring that there was nothing in the origin or object of the instructions transmitted to our minister at Naples, which could bind Great Britain to a community of interest with the holy alliance.

The London Gazette, of the 20th March, contains an order prohibiting all British officers from engaging in either side in the Italian wars, on pain of losing their commissions.

The coronation will not take place this year—no time is fixed for it. A bill for the relief of the Roman Catholics passed a second reading in the house of commons—for it 254, against it 243—majority against ministers 11.

There have been warm debates in the British house of commons on a proposed reduction of the army. There were twelve divisions between the opposite parties in one sitting, which ended at five o'clock in the morning. But the original demands of the ministry were ultimately complied with.

Several persons have been fined at Liverpool, for purchasing tobacco, which had been picked up from the wreck of the ship Virginia.

From a recent calculation it appears that the average expense of paupers in the Liverpool work-house, is 1s. 9d. per week each.

FRANCE.

In secret committee of the chamber of deputies—Gen Donadieu laid on the table a proposition conceived thus:

“I have the honor to depose on the table (bureau) a proposition of an address to his majesty, humbly to petition him to choose another ministry, seeing that the present is incapable and anti-French, and that for these two reasons it has given rise to the most general and well founded alarms for the fate of the monarchy and of France.”

The return of Des Cazes to the ministry is spoken of.

SPAIN.

The government has resolved to keep the priests within the circle of their own affairs. The bishop of Oviedo has been banished, and many convents shut up as nests of conspirators.

To make a disturbance, a fanatic at Seville converted a man who had died at the hospital, into a great saint and worker of miracles! A mob was collected, and the body disinterred, &c. while the priest continually cried out "long live our outraged religion! live the king and the royal family! death to unbelievers and heretics!" The zeal of the creature was cured, we hope, by consigning him to prison. The times will not tolerate such stuff.

A Hanoverian ship from *Ronen*, laden with 6,000 muskets, had been seized by the authorities at Bilbao, until some reason is assigned for this large importation of arms into Spain.

PORTUGAL.

"Game preserves" have been abolished as highly detrimental to agriculture.

A new volcano has burst out in the highest summit of a ridge of mountains near Leiria. The neighboring country is sterile, and no great damage was expected from it.

NAPLES.

The passes of the mountains are well defended, and preparations had been made to overflow the road through the Pontine marshes, in ten minutes, if necessary, on the advance of the Austrians. It appears as if the whole population had risen to resist the intervention of insolent foreigners in their domestic affairs—the greatest enthusiasm prevailed; acts of patriotism were heaped on one another. The parliament has decreed that the children of those who die in the army shall be the children of the country. Another decree admits the service of foreigners. The civic guards of Naples, 16,000 strong, had offered to march to the frontiers; but the parliament did not think it necessary or expedient to do so at that time. Sicily is said to be tranquil. The troops lately in that island, had arrived at Naples and marched for the frontiers. It is noticed, in evidence of the unanimity of the Neapolitans, that, among all the strangers at Rome, not one was to be found there. They have circulated an eloquent address to the Hungarians, denouncing the iniquity of Austria, and imploring them to throw off her yoke.

When the parliament assembled to hear the communications from Laybach, an immense crowd of citizens collected about the hall. Such were the excitement and impatience of the people, that the parliament, in order to gratify them the sooner, went, by unanimous consent, into the open square, to finish the sitting. The acclamations of the public continued for hours after its termination.

A Frankfort article of the 24th February mentions that in the number of foreigners who had tendered their military services to the Neapolitans, were many Poles, who intended to form a Polish legion.

At the sitting of the Neapolitan Parliament of the 20th of February, a Polish baron, son of a general of division, asked the right of citizenship, and offered his life in defence of liberty. He was declared citizen by acclamation.

Many of the most distinguished ladies of Naples have followed the example of the princess royal, in making a gift of their diamonds to the national treasury.

The armies of Naples on the frontiers amounted to 130,000 men—the number was hourly increasing.

In several instances the standards have been blessed by the priests: one of them, in preaching to a regiment, concluded his discourse with the words "constitution or death," to which all repeated an amen.

Under the Vienna head of the 23d of February, it is stated that in case the Austrian expedition against Naples should not be successful, king Ferdinand will repair to Palermo with a sufficient force, and there proclaim a new constitution of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

Neapolitan parliament.

Sitting of Feb. 25. A request was read from the prince of Molitorno, who desires to assist in the defence of his country as a private soldier; referred to the war minister. Another from D. Anselmo Adorno, who offers to furnish an armed man, at his expense, and to maintain him during the war.

The minister for foreign affairs gave an account of a conference with the French charge d'affaires, by whom he has been informed that that government will observe the strictest neutrality. He likewise communicated the tenor of the British circular to the ministers abroad. Lastly, he communicated the request of the English general, sir Robert Wilson, who offers his service to our country, whenever it shall be attacked by Austria. He is ready to fly to our succour at the first invitation. Some deputies observed, that, not being a citizen, he could not have a superior command.

The secretary de Luca—Let the rights of citizenship, (*nuz conalita*), be given him.

The president—and let the decree of the parliament be sent him, by means of our minister at London, in order to testify to the illustrious general the gratitude of the nation of the Two Sicilies—Approved.

Signor de Filippi—Let this decree be circulated in England. In that free country there are many generous and sensible minds, who may imitate the example of their brave fellow countryman.

Sig. Borello—In the war office there is an offer of 2,000 English volunteers; it should be examined.

Sig. Netti—Our nation has displayed its energy and its firm and heroic character; but it is advisable to unite with some power, the better to insure the triumph of our cause. The English nation might be very advantageous to it. Let us attach ourselves to it by a treaty of commerce.

Many offers of voluntary aid were read at the sitting. Among them was one from an actor named Calvarola, of the theatre San Carlos, who tendered to the state the amount of the receipts at his benefit, to take place on the 5th March, and which was expected to produce not less than 1,800 or 2,000 ducats. The offer was accepted with honorable mention.

February 27. A decree was passed directing the transport of all moveable property, that might be useful to the enemy, in the rear of the Neapolitan armies. Also another, stating that "the inhabitants who may abandon their own districts, in case of military occupation by the enemy, shall receive, in the places to which they remove, all the accours of hospitality; the administrative authorities shall distribute them in the houses of the citizens, and shall provide for them every possible comfort."

A letter was read from the duke of *Ascoli*, in which this aged nobleman, one of the oldest friends and servants of king Ferdinand, solicited permission to serve in the national army for the defence of the country and the reigning dynasty. The hall and the galleries resounded with plaudits, and the

letter was ordered to be mentioned in the journals of the house.

Numberless petitions, received from individuals, asking to be allowed to raise companies and battalions, to be equipped at private expense, were offered. At the same time, the following decree, sanctioned by the prince regent, was registered: "In consideration of the address of the three hundred Calabrians, who, armed and equipped at their own expense, and ready to meet the enemy, and ask to be posted at the most dangerous pass of the frontiers, that they may close it with their bodies and sacrifice their lives for national honor, the parliament accepts the offer of the said three hundred Calabrians, who shall be organized into one corps and put at the disposal of the executive government."

A report was made of the state of the army. The deputy said "all Europe will finally learn to know the character of the men of that land which malignant oligarchs would have plunged into anarchy."

The proposal of a *friar* was received—as that he himself could not march to the army to defend his country, he would clothe his brother-in-law for that purpose, and maintain him and his family during his absence.

SARDINIAN TERRITORIES.

Prince de Carignan, who is at the head of the revolutionists, is a nephew of the king, and his presumptive heir. His army was expected to be joined by all the old soldiery within the territories who had fought under Napoleon. The late king was about to repair to Nice, to embark for his island.

A report has gained credit on the exchange at Paris, that a chest, containing funds from M. Bothschild, for the Austrian army, had been seized by a detachment of the Sardinian army, which was marching against the Austrians.

ROMAN STATES.

The soldiers are said to be disaffected, and it was thought would interfere to prevent the escape of the pope with his treasures—their pay is much in arrear. He had, however, received assurances of his personal safety from the Milanese if he remained at Rome. He has declared that four of his towns are in the possession of the *Carbonari*, and that all who join them shall be excommunicated!

GERMANY.

Hundreds of young Germans, it is said, were preparing to set out to join the Neapolitan patriots. There is a report of revolutionary disturbances at Mayence.

It is stated that the new sovereign of Hesse intends to give immediately a constitution to his dominions, modelled on that of Bavaria.

The ecclesiastical authorities at Frankfort have pronounced a sentence against one Mr. Koch, a catholic priest, by which they have separated him from the catholic communion, and left him to the punishment of his own conscience, for having taken unto himself a wife.

AUSTRIA.

The troops in Italy are said to have suffered much from fevers. Their situation seems every way unpleasant. The war that they are engaged in is unpopular. Additional troops are to be sent into Italy. It is understood that all Austrian property at Naples has been sequestered, and that letters of marque have been issued. The Austrian troops have olive branches in their hats, but muskets are in their hands.

The emperor has not only suppressed two Lantesterian schools, of 500 boys each, in Milan, but has published a decree abolishing, through the whole of his Italian dominions, the schools established on the new system of speedy instruction! These acts furnish a true index to the stupid and tyrannical character of the besotted despot of Austria and his government, while it exhibits also the grand purpose of the "holy alliance."

SWEDEN.

The editor of a patriotic paper at Stockholm, the *Courier*, received on the 16th, from an unknown hand, a present of a large silver goblet. The address announced merely that it came from *one hundred and sixty patriots*.

RUSSIA.

A London paper says—"There are not less than 120,000 Russian troops assembled in Georgia ready for the field. The ambitious designs of Russia become daily more apparent, and we must not be surprised to see shortly that court openly avow its views on Turkey and Persia."

BRAZIL.

The revolution at Bahia was effected by the troops, sustained by the people. The governor and the military commander attempted to oppose them in arms—but a few on the royal side being killed, they submitted, and were shipped off to Rio. A provisional junta had been chosen, and a news-paper established under the name of "*The Golden Age of Brazil*," files of which have been received. The revolutionists profess an attachment to the king, but are resolved to have a constitution. All the principal citizens had taken an oath to the new government, which had already purchased six heavy armed merchant vessels to assist in their defence, provided the king should have refused to sign a constitution for Portugal, &c. The province of Para has also declared for a constitution, and established a provisional government.

HATTI.

Another attempt to throw off the government of Boyer, has been made at the Cape, by some few of the soldiers who had served under Christophe. It had for its first purpose the assassination of the president—but the plot was detected and the mutiny easily put down; eleven of the principal officers concerned were executed, and 50 more were under sentence of death. Boyer seems determined to maintain his authority, and has a numerous and very fine body of troops devoted to him.

CHRONICLE.

Died, at Richmond, Va. on the 4th inst. Mr. Samuel Payne, aged 63 years—a valiant soldier of the revolution and an excellent man.

Brooke's Gazetteer, revised by William Darby, is about to be put to press in Philadelphia. The mention of Mr. Darby's name, as connected with a work like this, is sufficient to shew what will be its character.

The first passage by water from lake Champlain to the city of New York, was recently made in a canoe nineteen feet long—which passed through the canal from the lake to the Hudson.

New York. According to an apparently correct account of the state of parties as recently elected to the assembly of this state, the house will contain 71 members opposed, and 55 friendly to the administration of gov. Clinton. There seems yet to be a doubt on which side the power in the senate lies.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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

☞ A valuable article on the "*application of principles*," has been necessarily postponed until next week. The nervous writer of those articles will, we hope, be encouraged to pursue his subject, in the assurance that he is opening the eyes of the blind and causing the dumb to speak out. Though they are copied into perhaps forty or fifty newspapers, we recommend even a yet more extended circulation of them, to all that are zealous to render their country "free, sovereign and independent"—to see the republic resting upon its own resources, happy and prosperous, and gathering up a portion of strength to defy "a world in arms." A national character will advance as we feel ourselves to be at home, and out of that will proceed vigilance in the people and integrity in their rulers, and safety for the best principles that prevail in the human heart.

FOREIGN NEWS. We have another flood of important foreign news, all which is sufficiently noticed under the proper heads. The face of things in Italy is completely changed. It was only last week that we collected and published what we supposed were conclusive evidences of the devotion of the people of Naples to the cause of liberty, and that we gleaned up apparent facts to shew that Piedmont, &c. had taken a firm stand against the degrading and debasing principles of the "Holy Alliance"—that we thought all Europe was about to be in a flame, which would consume the workers of despotism. Our opinion was not singular; it seemed to be almost universal—but the prospect of it has disappeared—Naples has been traitor to herself and submitted almost without an effort; nay, the invaders have been received as with rejoicings;—and the excitement in Piedmont, which seemed to extend through all Italy, has spent its force and subsided! We would that it were otherwise; but there is not "a loop to hang a doubt upon," we should suppose, as to the general amount of the things stated. The combined kings are managing the affairs of Europe as they please, and we fear will so manage them for some time to come; still, however, we adhere to the opinion, that the alliance has in its own nature the elements of its own destruction.

The Neapolitans have rendered themselves contemptible. The Austrians marched through the most difficult passes and possessed themselves of the strongest fortifications without opposition, except a skirmish with general Pepe, after which the troops of the latter dispersed and he himself was not heard of.

Though the affairs of Italy have resulted in such a disgraceful manner, may we not hope that something has been gained by the revolutionary movements of the people, in the practice of *thinking* about political affairs? And that, though the march of liberal ideas has been so rudely arrested or treasonably abandoned, the mass of society may be benefitted in a better understanding of their rights, and with some knowledge also of the means that they have to reclaim them?

CONNECTICUT. The legislature of this state is in session. A friend has politely favored us with a copy of governor Wolcott's message, delivered at Vol. XX.—12.

its commencement. It makes a pamphlet of 26 pages, and discusses several highly interesting political subjects appertaining to the condition of the United States at large, as well as refers to those matters in which the representatives of the people of Connecticut are more immediately concerned. We shall endeavor to give a place to this article.

ENGRAVING OF BANK NOTES. Since the temporary residence of several of the gentlemen who formed what we have called "the constellation of artists" at Philadelphia, acting under the firm of "Murray, Fairman, & Co." an idea has partially prevailed that the engraving of plates for bank notes could not be executed in the same masterly stile as theretofore. We are happy to say that this is not the case—indeed, that it is so far from being the case, that the recent improvements and more excellent manner of the workmanship executed at Philadelphia, presents such impediments in the way of counterfeiters, that it seems impossible we should be longer imposed upon by them, provided the banks will incur the reasonable cost of a rightful exertion of the various talents combined in this association.

We have now before us a sheet of specimens, shewing all the various manner of engraving, punching, &c. practised by Messrs. Murray, Fairman, & Co. They are the most beautiful things of the sort that we ever examined, and the more closely they are inspected, the more meritorious they still appear. Some of the parts are produced by very costly machinery, the rest by the best talents in engraving—and the work, all together, is of a character that belongs entirely to the association—unrivalled. We have also seen specimens of the work of the members of the same association now in London, (which the British engravers have vainly attempted to imitate)—the work done at Philadelphia is, at least, equal to that done in London.

On this sheet is a specimen of the manner in which they propose to make plates for bank notes. The vignette combines the two different kinds of engraving—the line and the dot, both excellent.—There are medallions on each side of the vignette, executed in a stile to represent silver coins. In the end pieces are striking likenesses of Washington and Franklin, incorporated with the original dies. At the bottom, below the vignette, are the arms of Pennsylvania, produced by yet another mode of engraving. The lettering is as usual, except uncommonly good; but round the whole note, its denomination is marked in an inimitable manner, to prevent a change of it. It is hardly possible—or at least very improbable, that bank notes *thus* executed, could either be successfully counterfeited or altered, when to the whole is added the checks imposed by the signatures of the officers of a bank, and the filling up of the notes, &c. We do think and hope, if these worthy artists are encouraged to exert their best talents, that they can and will afford us that security which is so much needed, and baffle all the efforts of the nests of villains who have so long preyed upon the public. Gentlemen who are pleased to notice the progress of the arts, are invited to call at the office of the REGISTER and examine the specimens above alluded to.

EDUCATION. A little pamphlet called a "Character Book," from Baltimore college, was lately put into the hands of the editor. Its intention is to excite in parents and guardians a strict enquiry into the conduct and progress of those under their charge, and gives the form of a table which the preceptors design to furnish them with every week to assist such enquiries. The conclusion of the address of Mr. Girardin, the principal of this institution, has so much force, beauty and goodness in it, that we thought it might confer a public benefit to insert it in this work:—

"*Parents and guardians!* Infuse into your children and wards wholesome, correct exalted sentiments; anxiously watch over this important and decisive period of their lives; early train them up to rational action, and to a capacity for self-government. Freedom is their birth-right, but without knowledge, without morals, how can freedom be preserved, upheld, perfected? Whatever their future prospects may be, inculcate on their yet ductile minds the advantages, nay, the absolute necessity of early and sedulous culture, of preparatory studies at home, and of serious and unrelaxed attention at school. Tell them that their advancement in knowledge depends on themselves more than on the collateral assistances of books, teachers, &c. Caution them against too much reliance on their native powers; shew them that genius is not knowledge; independence, not licentiousness; relaxation, not riotous and noisy turbulence. Inure them to order, because "order is heaven's first law," and the key-stone of our republican arch. To you especially, ye affectionate and enlightened mothers, I beg leave to make, ere I conclude, a solemn appeal! It is chiefly you that mould, direct, and determine the character of your children, in the verbal season of life. It is particularly from your plastic skill that their hearts and their minds derive a decisive conformation. You rear these interesting plants; you bend them, as you please, while yet flexible, and, under your genial influence, their first blossoms expand into piety, benevolence, and other virtuous and amiable feelings. Suffer not these valuable blossoms to be nipped with untimely frost. Yours is the sacred task to develop in your boys those sublime and generous instincts of the heart, which are, perhaps, no less important than the boasted powers of reason. Moral forces are always preferable to physical means of excitement, or restraint. Employ those forces; breathe into your sons the noble ambition of excelling in whatever they undertake, and, especially, of being pre-eminent in virtue!—I am thus particular on these momentous topics, from a deep and intimate conviction that the prompt revival, and the permanent respectability of our college, essentially depend on the moral deportment of the youths entrusted to our care, and because I ardently wish them all to become good as well as learned men.

L. H. GIRARDIN.

Principal of Baltimore College."

Debates in the federal convention.—A note in the Richmond Enquirer leaves no room to doubt that James Madison, who acted so distinguished a part in that body, in the Virginia convention, &c. &c. is preparing a work for the press on this subject.

"We have for a long time, (says the Enquirer) understood that a distinguished member of the federal convention from Virginia has a plan of this sort before him, and that he has probably prepared a large portion of it for the press. No one who is acquainted with the gentlemen we refer to (and who

is not acquainted with his transcendent abilities) will deny, that of all other men he is best qualified for the task which he has undertaken. He was conversant with the scheme of the constitution from its very egg-shell. He may indeed literally say, "*quorum magna pars fui.*" He has had eye steadily fixed upon it from the time it was submitted to the people, and adopted by the state conventions, down to the present moment. He has every advantage of his own notes, and those of other members, to assist him in the sketch which he has prepared.

"In elucidating the principles of the constitution, and the views of the sages who formed it, it will be an invaluable acquisition to the statesman and the politician. It will clear up many of the dark passages which are to be found in the journals of that convention, (recently issued from the press). It will show us, whether, when any power was proposed to be given, and not finally engrafted into the constitution, the omission arose from the idea that it was already given, or that it was not proper to be given at all. Could this valuable present also exhibit the present views of its author respecting the constitution; could it give us the results of his experience since he saw the machine in operation; wherein it seemed to him defective, and how it was to be improved, the author would render a still more acceptable service to his grateful countrymen."

This, with the volume from judge Yates' notes, must be important additions to our political stock.

"**WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE?**" I treated myself last week to a new suit of clothes of American manufacture. I believe it is about the best cloth that I ever had upon my back, one coat excepted; for "extra super Saxons" never were upon it. The regular price of this cloth is eight dollars per yard, and several intelligent dealers in the article tell me, that they cannot sell British goods of the same quality at that price. So that I have saved something to myself by preferring the domestic article, in a pecuniary point of view—I have pleased my pride; and a few figures will shew what else has been the result of this matter.

My purchase of three yards induced another sale of two, and led two gentlemen to promise that they would take three yards each—in all 11 yards sold or engaged. This cloth, I am told, would cost from 22 to 24s. per yard, if purchased of the British manufacturer—say only 22s.

11 yards at 22s.—12l. 2s. =

\$53 72

Charges 2½ per cent. say

1 28

Amount kept from going to England, 55 00

But the cloth might as well be made up as manufactured in England—we may just as properly hire English tailors as English spinners and weavers, &c. though many worthy men, our fellow-citizens, are destitute of employment. The making of four coats and three pairs of pantaloons, together with the necessary trimmings, if done in England, would have added about 30 dollars to the value of the cloth so that the whole sum kept at home by this "Yankee trick" of mine, in preferring domestic to foreign labor, amounts to *eighty-five dollars!* A neat thing to do in one week! But this is not all—the manufacturer and the tailor both deal with me, and their profits, derived through my proceedings, will enable them to pay a greater amount than they will become indebted to me in a whole year. So, the eighty-five dols. (which, if the clothes had been imported must have been exported and lost to us, principle and interest, forever), were not only kept

at home for the domestic use and circulation, but also threw a *profit* into the hands of my customers much more than equal to the payment of my demands against them. Is not this a comfortable operation?

There is yet another view in which this matter must be regarded—its effect upon the revenue of the United States; against which, while it *wholly* rests upon imposts, I have declared open war. Not because I am unwilling to bear my share of the public burthens, or even more than that share, rather than quarrel about it—but because I do not like to be *cheated* out of my money—which it is the great merit of the present system to do. However, now when I purchase a foreign article, I always cast up in my mind how much the *tax-gathering shop keeper* has taken from me for the support of government—thus, when I buy 10lbs. of sugar for a dollar, I say to myself, I have paid 70 cents for the article and 30 cents for the tax upon it: and then I easily suppose that in the shape of a shop-keeper I can see a tax gatherer—and a very severe one, too.

As before made out, the 11 yards of cloth would have cost in England,	\$55 00
Add 10 per cent. the usage at the custom-house, for duty,	5 50
	60 50

Tax or duty at 25 per cent.	\$15 12
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Which is the amount detained from the treasury of the United States, by the substitution of these 11 yards of domestic for so many of foreign cloth. But further, if foreign tailors had also been employed to make it up, its value would have been increased to eighty five dolls.—and, as the duty on ready-made clothing is 30 per cent. the tax upon the garments would have been *twenty five* dollars, 50 cents. To be sure, this is not much—but when many thousand persons are doing the same, and tens of thousands are opening their eyes as awakening from a long sleep, and begin to see the truth that belongs to the case—it will amount to so much that the revenue, as dependent on imposts, will be totally insufficient to meet the *current* wants of the government, much less to pay off our debts.

While the cloth above alluded to was lying in my office, a gentleman came in to whom I recommended it. "It was very nice," he said—"had a silky softness, and yet appeared stout and strong"—and "the price was quite reasonable;"—but "he did not think our manufacturers ought to be encouraged, because they had *extorted* upon us during the war." As the gentleman was worth the trouble, I thought it might be well to instruct him a little in the 'meaning of words' and the 'application of principles," in a way that he could not mistake them—and simply asked him, "would he not be glad if flour should rise to ten dollars per barrel?" Certainly I would, returned he. "Would the farmers be to blame for raising the price of their wheat in such an event?" "No, that would naturally rise in consequence of the demand," said he. "Why, then, in the name of common sense, should the manufacturers be to blame for raising the price of their goods during the war, when there was a demand for even more than they could furnish at such advanced prices?" Really, he could not tell. "Suppose flour was at \$10 per barrel, wheat would then be worth about two dollars a bushel—what would you think of a farmer that should sell it for one dollar, because he would not receive an extortionate price?" "I should consider him as a fool, which I much sus-

pect that myself have been," said the gentleman and then he suddenly departed to get rid of the subject.

The false impression that had been made upon the mind of this gentleman was as much *imported*, though he did not know it, as the coat that was on his back. If he had suspected that *John Bull* was manufacturing *opinions* for him as well as cloths, he would not have received either of them; for he is exceedingly jealous of his liberty and thinks that every principle within him is truly American. He is grossly deceived. We should put down a man for an abominable fool that would blame the *planters* of cotton, tobacco and sugar, and growers of grain, for a rise in the price of their respective commodities in consequence of a demand for them, whether that demand was foreign or domestic—yet we receive and foster the dirty insinuations of British agents and others against our manufacturers, for acting upon the self-same principle—for acting as *all* dealing persons do,—from jobbers in the stocks to the amount of millions, to the poor woman who sells cakes, nuts and apples at the door of the theatre, or retails small beer: all desire to receive, and will receive, as much as they can get, even the most conscionable of them—if it is the *market price*. Indeed, a man would be thought impudent to ask any thing he dealt in—stocks or brimstone-matches, ships or imitations of them on gingerbread—for less than *that* price. "The value of a thing, is just exactly what 'twill bring"—and the *establishment* of the cotton manufactures in the U. States has clearly proved of great benefit to the people—for those that are really the cheapest of such goods in our market are undoubtedly of American fabric.*

*The duty on low priced cottons is equal to more than eighty per cent. on their original cost, because rated *for duty* as costing 25 cents per square yard, tho' they may not cost more than 7½ or eight cents. Every square yard of cotton goods, even if the most flimsy and worthless that ever came from India, must pay 6¼ cents duty on importation. The duty therefore has acted as a prohibition in respect to such goods—and what is the consequence?—Several thousand bales *more* of American cotton are consumed than there used to be—several thousand American citizens are employed that lately were idle, and rendered comfortable though recently poor—and the price of the article, that is low priced cottons, is lower than ever it was! A gentleman of great experience in manufactures, who not long since emigrated to the United States from England, assures me that certain descriptions of these goods are sold by the manufactures here as cheap as those of England can dispose of them. These facts are worth a volume of speculations.

There is another kind of goods which will soon be in general use in lieu of cloth—a mixture of wool and cotton. It is pleasant and comfortable to wear, and will be furnished in abundance and at lower rates than it can be imported, as soon as our stock of sheep is sufficiently increased, which will be brought about in a very short time.

These, and some other species of valuable manufactures, will force their way and severely affect the revenue as derived from imposts—others may require some degree of protection by government, and which, if granted, will be granted of necessity; for we wish our opinion to be understood, that every tariff that we have had was established not for the purpose of protecting manufactures, but to raise a revenue. Commerce has been the darling

This will not be denied, though the present tariff was adopted only for the purposes of revenue—not for protecting these manufactures. This is a truth that ought to be well understood.

The occasion is apt to notice a remark in a southern paper, on re-publishing an article from the REGISTER on the "meaning of words"—imputing its authorship to me, and saying that "Mr. Niles is a champion of the new tariff," and then follows a string of observations not worthy of notice. In the first place, I have always clearly indicated that the articles headed "meaning of words" and "application of principles" were not written by me; they are the productions of a gentleman who is a much greater man than any have even supposed that I thought myself to be! And, though I take a pride in giving a place to those excellent essays, which have had a circulation among the people of the United States of unrivalled extent, I do not altogether agree with the gentleman in certain special cases, nor am I an advocate for the new tariff *in extenso*, though I would be "a champion" for the encouragement of DOMESTIC INDUSTRY, without regard to what wholesome branch of business it might be applied,—except that for many reasons, I should prefer it to be agricultural, balanced and kept in successful operation by a prosecution of the mechanic arts, and manufactures or commerce: and, as the latter is not a thing within the reach of our legislation—within the scope of any powers that we possess, because it does not depend on ourselves except on a limited scale,—it is the other only that seems to present a medium though which profitable employment may be had for the people—by which we may again be prosperous and independent—by which the public revenue may be made equal to a rightful amount of public expenditure, and be honestly and equally levied on our citizens at large. At present, a journeyman mechanic with a family, resident in a city, may pay and perhaps does pay, more taxes to the support of government out his labor only, than a farmer or planter in the interior, having the like capacity to labor and blessed with a property worth 15 or 20,000 dollars. No honorable mind can wish a continuance of such a state of things.

A few words more about foreign and domestic matters, and I shall have done with them for the present. Though I am not very fond of theatrical entertainments and do not often visit the theatre, there is an apparent utility to me in my business

of our legislation, and the statute book is filled with acts to protect that branch of the national industry. Nothing has been done for manufactures.

A late Pittsburg "Mercury" says—"Flour, a barrel, \$1; whiskey, 15 cents a gallon; good merchantable pine boards, 20 cents a hundred feet; sheep and calves, \$1 a head. Foreign goods at the old prices. One bushel and a half of wheat, will buy a pound of coffee; a barrel of flour will buy a pound of tea; 12½ barrels, will buy one yard of superfine broad cloth. Foreign goods are plenty, laid in on the best terms. They are sold at a very moderate profit, and very cheap. The merchant is very sorry he has it not in his power to take produce in payment. He cannot remit it to Philadelphia; but if the farmer will sell his flour, bacon and whiskey, to somebody else, and procure the cash, the goods can be had at almost first cost, for specie or par money; but at a very small advance, if paid in current paper. This is the condition of the western country. This is the prospect of the farmers under our present system.

by occasionally attending it—hence I have seen Mr. Kean, about whom so many silly things have been said, who has kindly visited our country for the generous purpose of sending to England a few thousand of our surplus dollars. Britain is gracious to us in many respects—when the barbarian Suwarrow was howling through Italy like a she-wolf robbed of her whelps and desolating that fine country, England obliged us with "Suwarrow boots," and we found that they fitted our republican legs right handsomely—but the savage was defeated and disgraced and became unfashionable in England, because he had lost the power to carry on English projects, and we heard little more about "Suwarrow boots;" but after a while we had the "Taleverak"—happily, however, both of these descriptions of boots were made by American hands out of American materials, and their names did not amount to much. They also sent us "Nelson cords" and "Nelson stripes"—which had the effect to cause many silly ones to purchase clothes which they did not want, that they might be in the fashion. On account of some naval victory, a great quantity of vestings, stamped with a British naval flag, were exported hither to cover Yankee bosoms—but this piece of "modest assurance" did not "take;" certain dandies and other fools wore them a few days, but we very soon saw them transferred to the negro servants, and even some of these were so rallied about their jackets as to throw them away. The last year's spring importations favored us with "ceremonation mixtures;" as if we cared any thing about the king, as if nine tenths of the people were not quite as willing that he should lose his head as have a crown put upon it—as if it was a concern with us that that ceremony should take place with all its mummeries, presumptions and priestly crafts. So we go on—any nonsense please, provided only it is imported. Led away by the operation of this principle in the noise made about Mr. Kean, I went to see him perform *Richard III*—I thought that he murdered the character, and my belief was that a native American, if he had done exactly what the Englishman did do, would have been hissed—if what was expected of Mr. Kean had been expected of him. But it was thought unfair to judge of him by a single piece, and I was persuaded by a literary friend to see him again, which I did in *Macbeth*—in this he drove me out of the theatre before the play was finished, and I have not visited it since. Thus I lost my time and money, and suffered myself to be made the direct cause of sending one dollar to England, without any resulting pleasure or benefit, except in a resolution never to do so again. Yet this play-actor is puffed and puffed—he struts the stage as if demanding homage, and seems to think he does us infinite honor by relieving us of our cash, at the rate of not less than thirty thousand dollars a year! I do not profess to be a judge of these things, and shall not give up any part of this work to a criticism on the words and actions of a stage-player—yet it seemed to belong to the subject for me to mention them, as shewing how the force of habit and power of fashion operates upon us. It is a pity that we cannot have habits and fashions of our own!

THE MONEY'S ARRIVED!!!—On Saturday last, we received seven or eight Kentucky newspapers, and the prominent article in nearly every one of them, was an editorial paragraph having regard to the joyful intelligence that a waggon load, or less, of curiously marked and stamped paper had arrived in that state, and was just about to issue as money,

from the shops established in virtue of a late act of the legislature for chartering the bank of the commonwealth;—on which, it seems as if many honest farmers had their nags already saddled, to proceed post haste to some neighboring village, to execute liens on their lands and obtain some part of this magical stuff—which, like a mighty genii, is to relieve the distresses of the people and spread happiness over the land.

These things are really laughable, if one could be allowed to laugh at a proceeding which must terminate in unbounded misery. Gallant Kentucky could easier resist the force and eradicate the effects of an invasion by the most numerous and best appointed army that ever appeared in America, than combat with the wide destruction which her paper system will bring upon her. I predicted the evils that would flow from her late "independent banks," as they were called; saying that she had built up a "pyramid of miseries" for herself—For this, I was thought by some to be unfriendly, and lost not a few subscribers in that state on account of the freedom with which I deprecated these wretched establishments. But our anticipations were more than realized—their ravages were more extensive than we had apprehended—the ruin more complete than we had counted upon. The money-shops have disappeared, but their slough remains to poison the prospects and paralyze the efforts of a noble community: and relief is sought for in another application of the same kind of stuff that caused the distress!—It is just as if a person intoxicated with strong beer, should expect to sober himself by pouring down French brandy! A state of insensibility might thus be easily produced; or, if a sense of feeling remained, the patient might be *independent* of the consideration whether he was drunken or not,—but such a procedure would not be regarded by a sane man as the best method of managing the disease!

This similitude applies directly, in my opinion, to the state of things in Kentucky— and I venture boldly to say, that the day on which this bank is put into operation will be the blackest in the calendar of that state. The act for it ought to have been entitled *an act to encourage the people to ruin themselves*. Then its title would have conveyed a just idea of the effects which the unhappy law must produce, unless, indeed, like causes shall fail to be followed by like effects. But if in this case I shall turn out to be a false prophet, and the people are relieved—I will gladly surrender up any assumption of prescience to a knowledge of the fact, and heartily rejoice that Kentucky has been benefited by the procedure in question, being deeply interested in the prosperity of the good people of that state.

It has appeared to me, from frequent conversations with intelligent gentlemen of Kentucky, that the extreme pressure was considerably relieved, (notwithstanding there has been so little demand for the surplus products of the state), by the force of economy and the want of means to purchase, and want of credit to run into debt for articles that might be dispensed with; and hopes were entertained, that a few years more of suffering and privation would afford relief and establish a system of abstinence and retrenchment which would necessarily result in future ease and independence. This is not a pleasant operation, but no other, of a domestic nature, can relieve a people so situated: and though the progress of the remedy is slow, its effect is certain as well as permanent. But now the fiend Speculation has been let loose again—some-

thing that will pass for money will be to be borrowed, and wild extravagance will rage for a season. Every thing will be apparently prosperous for a short time—the farmers will purchase coats for which they will pay as much or more than twenty barrels of flour will fetch them, and their wives have gowns more costly than the whole surpluses of their dairies will bring them in a year. Some will be building palaces, and many more be engaged in building castles in the air, like adventurers in lotteries. Who will want *money*, when he can get it for only signing his name to a piece of paper, by virtue of which his wife and children may be driven into the woods by soul-less persons vested with the management of some neighboring bank? The price of lands will rise, and there will be much buying and selling—a great bustle and appearance of business. But the paper money thus put afloat will not, in the first instance, relieve those kinds of debts that bear most heavily on the people of Kentucky—I mean those due to merchants on the sea-board through their own shop keepers and traders: the first dollar bill issued will, perhaps, be not less than thirty per cent. worse than gold or silver, or the bill of any specie bank, before it is one day old— yet the depreciated currency thus borrowed, must *finally* be redeemed with something that will command gold and silver, and *pay-day will come*. When that day arrives, and it will be upon them before the people are aware of it—a scene of distress will be presented such as Kentucky has never yet witnessed. A few *knowing ones* will build up great fortunes for themselves by getting off the trash for things of value and imperishable in their nature; but the mass will be engulfed in bankruptcy—and thousands that now live comfortably will be reduced to beggary. This is but a faint picture of what I believe will surely come to pass—and if these remarks shall cause one honest man in the state to preserve his independence, by refusing to have any thing to do with the bank, in signing or endorsing notes, there will be one person to bear honorable testimony of me—to join me in saying, that all attempts to *legislate a people out of debt* are null and void—unwise or wicked: that they inevitably add to the miseries which it is pretended they are to relieve.

Later papers inform us that in several places all the "money" that was apportioned to be loaned had been borrowed, and the demand not half supplied.

Legislature of Georgia.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, GA. }
Milledgeville, 30th April, 1821. }

Fellow citizens of the senate, and
house of representatives:

It was made known to you at your late session, that commissioners had been appointed by the president of the U. States, to treat with the Creek Indians, and that others had been appointed on the part of the state to proceed under his direction to demand satisfaction for property taken by them from citizens of this state. I have now the satisfaction of informing you, that the treaty then contemplated, has terminated in the extinguishment of the Indian title to a large and valuable territory within the limits of this state, and that the claims against those Indians, prior to the year 1802, have been placed in a train for investigation and payment. A copy of the treaty and other documents, herewith communicated will shew the extent of country acquired, and the situation in which the claims now stand.

Understanding that many persons were settling on the lands before, and since the ratification of the treaty, and believing that the expense and inconvenience attending an extra meeting of the general assembly, would be inconsiderable, when compared with the benefits that would result from placing, as soon as possible, the eventual owners of the soil in possession of it, and extending at once the operation of our laws over the same, I determined to convene the general assembly.

The executive has no hesitation in giving it as his opinion that the lottery system should be pursued in disposing of this territory, as being calculated to do equal justice to the poor and to the rich, and to insure a speedy population of the country. Whilst this opinion is given, he recommends for your consideration, the making of liberal reservations for public purposes. The internal improvement of the state and the establishment of free schools are beneficial to all. And, although some provision has already been made, by the legislature for these objects, yet, it will be found far short of answering the purpose. The extension of our limits and consequent increase of population, are, it is conceived, additional reasons why this provision should be enlarged.

It will be recollected that the resolution of the legislature under which the commissioners on the part of the state were appointed, contemplated negotiation with the Cherokee Indians; the message of the president on this subject, and the appropriation by congress, were made with the same view; it is therefore submitted, for your consideration, whether this subject shall be revived, and again be urged upon the general government. The claims against this tribe of Indians, though small in amount, are believed to be of equal validity with those against the Creeks. And the general government being bound by the convention of 1802, to extinguish their title, as well as that of the Creek Indians, to all lands claimed by them within our limits, as soon as it can be done on reasonable terms; no doubt should be entertained of its readiness, at least to make the experiment, whenever there are grounds for a hope of success: and as the pressing this subject, is nothing more than asking a fulfilment of a contract, which has been highly favorable to the United States, we are not only justified, but it becomes our duty to urge it.

Permit me to suggest your appointing some person on the part of the claimants, to superintend the investigation of the claims intended to be provided for by the late treaty with the Creek Indians.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that the first year's interest, eight thousand dollars, under the contract between the executive and the Steam Boat Company, which was laid before you at your late session, has been paid to the state.

I avail myself of this occasion, fellow citizens, to congratulate you on the cession of the Floridas to the United States. Although the anticipated fortunes, may never be fully realized in them, yet their acquisition to the union, and to this state in particular, is of vast importance. They will no longer be the rendezvous or asylum for the smuggling and piratical adventurer of every nation, nor the secure retreat for the lawless and ungovernable of our state. A further cause of congratulation is that gen. Andrew Jackson, the man of all others who should have been preferred, has the government of that territory. Whilst his name carries terror to the lawless and disaffected, it insures safety and protection to the orderly and well disposed citizen.

JOHN CLARK.

Law Intelligence.

KENT (ENGLAND) ASSIZES, MARCH 24, 1821.

Chatham fire—Cowen vs. Baker.

This was an action of trespass, for pulling down and demolishing, without leave or license, two lease-hold houses of the plaintiff, situate in the parish of Chatham. This case excited considerable interest.

Mr. Sergeant Onslow, (with whom were Mr. Sergeant Taddy and Mr. Comyn) stated the plaintiff's case. In the month of March, last year, a dreadful fire having broken out in Chatham, which destroyed a great number of houses, and even threatened the destruction of that and the adjoining towns, the defendant, a respectable builder of Chatham, in order to prevent the progress of the flames, directed a body of sappers and miners, belonging to the royal artillery corps, to pull down the two houses in question, which were built of lath and plaster, and situate close to a distillery, to which, if the flames had reached, destruction to the whole town and to the city of Rochester was inevitable. The plaintiff's houses had been insured in the Eagle Fire-office for 400*l.*; but the directors of that institution being applied to for indemnification for the plaintiff's loss, refused to pay, because it was not a loss within the terms of the policy. In consequence of this refusal, the plaintiff was compelled to bring his action against the defendant, by whose express order, in the hour of universal alarm, the houses were demolished.

The plaintiff's evidence was confined to two heads: First, to show that the defendant had, in fact, given the orders in question; and, second, that the houses were pulled down at a time when there was no absolute necessity to do so, the progress of the flames having been stopped and the wind being in a contrary direction to that in which the houses were situated. The sum sought to be recovered was 300*l.* the estimate for rebuilding them, and the mense, profits, and tenements, which were let to two persons named Wray and Lucas, thereby lost to the plaintiff, and for which he was over liable to his superior landlord.

Mr. Marryat, (with whom were Mr. Gurney and Mr. Chitty) for the defendant, called a great number of witnesses, to show, First, that in point of fact, the defendant had not given the order imputed to him, though it must be admitted that the houses were pulled down by his advice, in concurrence with that of the commandant of the garrison, the magistracy, and several most respectable inhabitants, all of whom thought it was the only measure calculated to stop the progress of the flames, and preserve the town from general conflagration; and, second, that the progress of the flames being so rapid, and the wind blowing in the direction of the houses which immediately adjoined a large distillery, the destruction of them, in the manner complained of, was so necessary as to justify the defendant, in point of law, in the act done, supposing it to have been committed by his order, as a measure essential for the safety of the lives and the property of the whole community.

The jury deliberated a few minutes, and found a verdict for the plaintiff.—Damages, 320*l.*—costs, 40*s.*

Mrs. Rebekah Edwards.

FROM A CHARLESTON PAPER.

Departed this life on Saturday morning, the 17th February, in the 79th year of her age, Mrs. *Rebekah Edwards*, relict of the late hon. John Edwards,

one of the privy council of South Carolina. This lady was a native of South Carolina, and the daughter of colonel Bee, the officer, of the militia, who by his promptness, suppressed the insurrection of 1740. She was by nature of a firm and active mind, and her physical constitution was equally vigorous. Her judgment which was naturally good, had been much improved by her acquaintance with men and affairs. By her care and discipline, a numerous family of children, and adopted relatives, have been trained up in the habits of prudence and piety. In the intercourse of society, the affability of her disposition, and the elegance of her manners, rendered her company an object of desire and esteem. During the American struggle, she did every thing that a woman could do; and by her courage and sympathy sustained the spirits of the other sex. She thought with the daughter of Cato, that a wife should not merely be the companion of her husband, but the partner of his public fortunes.

When her son was setting out from Charleston for the siege of Savannah, she called him to her sick bed, and embracing him, bade him return with honor or never return. On a subsequent occasion, the enemy having arrested, for military execution, or exile, a number of our young countrymen, among whom were three of her sons, she nobly exhorted them, to defy death or a hostile climate, and in the language of piety directed them to put their trust in God, and never submit to the foe.*

She may be fairly enrolled in that illustrious band of ladies of whom the historian of our revolution, (to whom she was well known) has said, "That they conducted themselves with more than Spartan magnanimity, and cheerfully parting with their sons, husbands and brothers, exhorted them to fortitude and perseverance, and entreated them never to suffer family attachments to interfere with the duty they owed to their country."

Mrs. Edwards was the friend of the lamented Hayne, and was the lady to whom, on the day of his execution, that martyr to the public liberty, entrusted his papers, for transmission to her brother, judge Bee, then a member of congress. She was, during her long life, a steady member of the con-

gregational churches in our city. In the last stage of her life, she was still distinguished by her activity of mind and body, nor did the prospect of a sudden death, which she must have anticipated, impress her with terror, or impair her wonted cheerfulness.

“National Lotteries.”

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Cohens vs. the state of Virginia.

This case was stated in the opinion given on the motion for dismissing the writ of error for want of jurisdiction in the court. It now comes on to be decided on the question, whether the borough court of Norfolk, in over-ruling the defence set up under the act of congress, has misconstrued that act. It is in these words:

“The said corporation shall have full power to authorize the drawing of lotteries for effecting any important improvement in the city, which the ordinary funds or revenue thereof will not accomplish: Provided, that the sum to be raised in each year shall not exceed the amount of 10,000 dollars: And provided, also, that the object for which the money is intended to be raised shall be first submitted to the president of the United States, and shall be approved of by him.”

Two questions arise on this act.”

1st. Does it purport to authorize the corporation to force the sale of these lottery tickets in states where such sales may be prohibited by law? If it does,

2d. Is the law constitutional?

If the first question be answered in the affirmative, it will become necessary to consider the second. If it should be answered in the negative, it will be unnecessary, and consequently improper, to pursue any inquiries, which would then be merely speculative, respecting the power of congress in the case.

In inquiring into the extent of the power granted to the corporation of Washington, we must first examine the words of the grant. We find in them no expression which looks beyond the limits of the city. The powers granted are all of them local in their nature, and all of them such as would, in the common course of things, if not necessarily, be exercised within the city. The subject on which congress was employed when framing this act was a local subject; it was not the establishment of a lottery, but the formation of a corporate body for the management of the internal affairs of the city, for its internal government, for its police. Congress must have considered itself as delegating to this corporate body powers for these objects, and for these objects solely. In delegating these powers, therefore, it seems reasonable to suppose that the mind of the legislature was directed to the city alone, to the action of the being they were creating within the city, and not to any extra territorial operations. In describing the powers of such a being, no words of limitation need be used. They are limited by the subject. But, if it be intended to give its acts a binding efficacy, beyond the natural limits of its power, and within the jurisdiction of a distinct power, we should expect to find, in the language of the incorporating act, some words indicating such intention.

Without such words, we cannot suppose that congress designed to give to the acts of the corporation any other effect, beyond its limits, than attends every act having the sanction of local law,

* In an oration pronounced some years since by the present vice president of the Cincinnati, of South Carolina, the orator thus eloquently expatiates upon this incident—“The Spartan mother delivering his shield to her son departing for the army, nobly bade him, “Return with it, or return upon it.” The sentiment was truly patriotic—but surely not superior to that which animated the bosom of a distinguished female of our own country, who, when the British officer presented the mandate which arrested her sons, as objects of retaliation, less sensible of private affliction than attached to their honor and the interests of her country—stilled the tender feelings of the mother, and heroically bade them despise the threats of their enemy and steadfastly perish in the glorious cause in which they had engaged. That if the threatened sacrifice should follow, they would carry a parent’s blessing, and the good opinion of all good citizens along with them to the grave. But, if from the frailty of human nature, or an unsteadiness of principle, (of the possibility of which she could not suffer an idea to enter her bosom) they were disposed to temporize and exchange their liberty for safety, they must forget her as a parent nor subject her to the misery of ever beholding them again.”

when any thing depends upon it which is to be transacted elsewhere.

If this would be the reasonable construction of corporate powers generally, it is more especially proper in a case where an attempt is made so to exercise those powers as to control and limit the penal laws of a state. This is an operation which was not, we think, in the contemplation of the legislature while incorporating the city of Washington.

To interfere with the penal laws of a state, where they are not levelled against the legitimate powers of the union, but have for their sole object the internal government of the country, is a very serious measure, which congress cannot be supposed to adopt lightly, or inconsiderately. The motives for it must be serious and weighty. It would be taken deliberately, and the intention would be clearly and unequivocally expressed.

An act, such as that under consideration, ought not, we think, to be so construed as to imply this intention, unless its provisions were such as to render the construction inevitable.

We do not think it essential to the corporate power in question, that it should be exercised out of the city. Could the lottery be drawn in any state of the union? Does the corporate power to authorize the drawing of a lottery imply a power to authorize its being drawn without the jurisdiction of a corporation, in a place where it may be prohibited by law? This, we think, would scarcely be asserted. And what clear legal distinction can be taken between a power to draw a lottery in a place where it is prohibited by law, and a power to establish an office for the sale of tickets in a place where it is prohibited by law? It may be urged, that the place, where the lottery is drawn, is of no importance to the corporation, and therefore the act need not be so construed as to give power over the place, but that the right to sell tickets throughout the United States is of importance, and therefore ought to be implied.

That the power to sell tickets in every part of the United States might facilitate their sale, is not to be denied; but it does not follow that congress designed for the purpose of giving this increased facility to overrule the penal laws of the several states. In the city of Washington, the great metropolis of the nation, visited by individuals from every part of the union, tickets may be freely sold to all who are willing to purchase. Can it be affirmed that this is so limited a market, that the incorporating act must be extended beyond its words, and made to conflict with the internal police of the states, unless it be construed to give a more extensive market?

It has been said that the states cannot make it unlawful to buy that which congress has made it lawful to sell.

This proposition is not denied; and therefore the validity of a law punishing a citizen of Virginia for purchasing a ticket in the city of Washington might well be drawn into question. Such a law would be a direct attempt to counteract and defeat a measure authorized by the United States. But a law to punish the sale of lottery tickets in Virginia is of a different character. Before we can impeach its validity, we must enquire whether congress intended to empower this corporation to do any act within a state which the laws of that state might prohibit.

In addition to the very important circumstance, that the act contains no words indicating such intention, and that this extensive construction is not

essential to the execution of the corporate power the court cannot resist the conviction, that the intention ascribed to this act, had it existed, would have been executed by very different means from those which have been employed.

Had congress intended to establish a lottery for those improvements in the city which are deemed national, the lottery itself would have become the subject of legislative consideration. It would be organized by law, and agents for its execution would be appointed by the president, or in such other manner as the law might direct. If such agents were to act out of the district, there would be probably some provision made for such a state of things, and in making such provisions congress would examine its power to make them. The whole subject would be under the control of the government, or of persons appointed by the government.

But in this case, no lottery is established, by law, no control is exercised by the government over any which may be established. The lottery emanates from a corporate power. The corporation may authorize or not authorize it, and may select the purposes to which the proceeds are to be applied. This corporation is a being intended for local objects only. All its capacities are limited to the city. This, as well as every other law it is capable of making, is a by-law, and, from its nature, is only co-extensive with the city. It is not probable that such an agent would be employed in the execution of a lottery established by congress, but when it acts not as the agent for carrying into effect a lottery established by congress, but in its own corporate capacity, from its own corporate powers, it is reasonable to suppose that its act was intended to partake of the nature of that capacity and of those powers; and, like all its other acts, be merely local in its nature.

The proceeds of these lotteries are to come in aid of the revenues of the city. These revenues are raised by laws whose operation is entirely local, and for objects which are also local; for, no person will suppose that the president's house, the capitol, the navy yard, or other public institutions, was to be benefitted by these lotteries, or was to form a charge on the city revenue. Coming in aid of the city revenue, they are of the same character with it; the mere creature of a corporate power.

The circumstances, that the lottery cannot be drawn without the permission of the president, and this resource is to be used only for important improvements, have been relied on as giving to this corporate power a more extensive operation than is given to those with which it is associated. We do not think so.

The president has no agency in the lottery. It does not originate with him, nor is the improvement to which its profits are to be applied to be selected by him. Congress has not enlarged the corporate power by restricting its exercise to cases of which the president might approve.

We very readily admit that the act establishing the seat of government, and the act appointing commissioners to superintend the public buildings, are laws of universal obligation. We admit, too, that the laws of any state to defeat the loan authorized by congress, would have been void, as would have been any attempt to arrest the progress of the canal, or of any other measure which congress may adopt. These, and all other laws relative to the district, have the authority which may be claimed by other acts of the national legislature; but their extent is to be determined by those rules of

construction which are applicable to all laws. The act incorporating the city of Washington is, unquestionably, of universal obligation; but the extent of the corporate powers conferred by that act, is to be determined by those considerations which belong to the case.

Whether we consider the general character of a law incorporating a city, the objects for which such law is usually made, or the words in which this particular power is conferred, we arrive at the same result. The corporation was merely empowered to authorize the drawing of lotteries; and the mind of congress was not directed to any provision for the sale of the tickets beyond the limits of the corporation. That subject does not seem to have been taken into view. It is the unanimous opinion of the court that the law cannot be construed to embrace it. There is no error in the judgment, and it is to be affirmed with costs.

China.

The following documents were lately received in this city, from Mr. Wilcocks, our consul at Canton, and we have been permitted to take copies of them for publication. The interior of this remote, vast, and ancient empire, has been so sedulously concealed from the observation of the rest of the world, and so little is known of its singular polity, that anything authentic, relating to its domestic affairs, is a matter of almost as much curiosity as if it came from another planet. If the reader find in the papers now published many things to smile at, and some to disapprove, he will also find just maxims and beneficent sentiments worthy to be admired.—

[*Nat Int.*]

The last will and testament of the late emperor Kea-King, said to have been given September 2, 1820, the day on which he died.

The great emperor, who received from heaven and revolving nature, the dominion of the world, hereby announces his will to the empire.

When I, the emperor, gratefully received from his late majesty King-Lung, that high, honorable and pure sovereign, the imperial signet, and succeeded to the throne, I continued to receive his personal instructions in the affairs of government three years afterwards.

I have considered, that the foundation of a country, and the great principles of social order, consist in venerating Heaven, imitating ancestors, being assiduous in government, and loving the common people.

Since I entered on my office, I have exercised the strictest caution, and have felt a solemn awe, whilst I daily meditated on the important duty devolving on me. I have remembered that Heaven raises up princes for the sake of the people, and that the duty of feeding the people, and teaching them, is laid upon the *one man*.

When I first conducted the affairs of government, the rebellious banditti in the provinces of Szechuen, Shen-se, and Hoo-kweng, were not yet reduced to a state of tranquility, and I had to instruct and stimulate the great officers, and the grand army, to put them in order, and to direct them; by which efforts the banditti were successively destroyed, and subsequently the terraqueous world enjoyed tranquility and repose; every hamlet found delight in its proper occupation, whilst I protected, as in my bosom, and bountifully largessed the poor people: thus, they and I were blessed with repose and rest.

But, in the eighteenth year of my reign, abandoned people again created disturbance, and rushed inside the sacred gate of the palace. The rebels connected themselves with the districts *Tsaou* and *Hwa*, and spread themselves over three provinces. However, happily by a reliance on high Heaven's assistance, the leaders were destroyed, and the remnant exterminated, and in less than two months tranquility was again restored.

I have always considered that heterodox opinions were pernicious to the people, and have often issued orders and instructions on this subject, to render government respected, and to correct men's hearts. I set in order, and enjoined by authority, fundamental principles, the cords which bind society together, hoping to make the administration of government pure, and the public manners substantially good; these cares I have never for a day dismissed from my breast. The Yellow river has, from ancient times till now, been China's grief. Whenever at *Yun-te* and *Kwan-hea*, the mouth of the river has been by sand banks impeded, it has, higher up the stream created alarm, by overflowing the country. On such occasions I have not spared the imperial purse to embank the river, and restore the waters to their former channel. Since a former repair of the river was reported to me, six or seven years of tranquility had elapsed, when last year, in the autumn, from the excessive rains, there was an unusual rise of the water, and in *Hanan* province the river burst the bank at several places, both on the south and north sides, and the stream *Woo-che*, flowing transversely, forced a passage to the sea. The injury done was immense.

During the spring of this year, just as those who conducted the repair of the banks had reported that the work was finished, the southern bank at *E-fung*, again gave way. Orders have been issued to commence the repairs after the autumn, and money has been given for the work, which it is calculated may be completed during the winter.

I have paid particular attention to the lives of my people, and been anxious to prevent a single individual's being destitute. When excessive rains or drought occurred in any part of the empire. I have remitted the land tax, and have conferred grain; as soon as distress was reported, immediate relief was given.

Last year, on the 60th anniversary of my birth, when the public servants and people were presenting their sincere congratulations, I thought what benefit I should confer, and finally proclaimed a remission of all debts for land tax, to the amount of upwards of twenty millions, with a wish that every family and every individual should enjoy abundance, and all ranks ascend together the height of general joy.

This year, during the spring and summer, and onward to autumn, the rains were seasonable, and from every province plenty was announced to me, which afforded real pleasure to my heart. In the middle of autumn, I, with a feeling of reverential obedience to the instructions of my ancestors, was proceeding to *Muh-lan*, on a hunting excursion, and, to avoid the heat, stopped at the Mountain Cottage. I have hitherto enjoyed robust health, and, although advanced beyond the sixth decade of my life, I could ascend or descend a hill, or could visit the rivers on the plains without a feeling of weariness; on this occasion, in the course of my journey, the intense heat of the atmosphere affected me, and yesterday having whipped my horse across the mountain of Wide Benevolence, when I came to the Hill Cottage I felt the phlegm rise to

suffocation, and apprehended I should not recover. But, in obedience to the law of departed sages of my family, I had already in the fourth year of my reign, and the fourth month, on the tenth day, at five o'clock in the morning, previously appointed an heir to the throne, which appointment I myself sealed and locked up in a secret box. When the rebels, in the 18th year, attempted to climb over the palace walls, the imperial heir, with his own hand, fired and shot two of them, which caused the rest to fall with terror to the ground, and the sacred abode was in consequence preserved in quiet. The merit of this conduct was very great, and, as the purpose of making him heir was not to become apparent, I created him a king, to be styled "*The wise*," thereby rewarding his singular services.

The present disease will end my life; the "divine utensil," (the throne) is supremely important, and it becomes proper to transfer it to another; I therefore command all the ministers of the imperial presence, all the statesmen of the military board, and all the great officers of the imperial household, in an assembled body, to open the secret deposite. The imperial heir is benevolent, dutiful, wise, and valorous, and will be able to sustain the trust committed to him. Let him ascend the imperial throne and succeed to the universal rule.

This duty of a sovereign prince consists in knowing men's characters, and giving repose to the people. I have long discussed clearly this subject; but, to carry these duties into effect is truly difficult; let them be duly considered, let them be strenuously maintained; attach yourself (oh, my son!) to the good and virtuous; love and feed the black-haired people, and preserve our family dominion over the great patrimony to myriads of ages.

The *Le Ke Classic* says, that dutiful sons perpetuate well the designs of their fathers, and illustrate well the affairs of their ancestors—may your strenuous efforts never be intermitted.

I have arrived at the high honor of being *the son of Heaven*; my years have extended beyond a sexagenary cycle; the happiness I have attained may be denominated great; I hope my successor will be able to continue my purposes, and will cause the world to enjoy the felicity of general tranquility, and thus my wishes will be gratified. When I received the imperial seal, I had two elder brothers and one younger brother. In the spring of this year, the royal brother, *King-tsin*, first departed this life, and only the royal brothers *E-tsin* and *Ching-tsin* remain; these, for offences, were deprived of their emoluments, which punishment is hereby entirely remitted.

The *Shoo-King* relates that the ancient emperor, *Yu*, closed his career on a hunting excursion; my fate has, therefore, been that of others; and further, this place, *Lwan-Yang*, is one which, according to rule, must be annually blessed by the imperial presence, and my predecessor, his late majesty, was born here. Why, then, should I be indignant at dying here!

Let the state mourning be agreeable to former usage, and be put off after twenty seven days. Announce this to the empire and cause every one to hear it. KEA-KING.

25th year, 7th moon, 25th day.

The He-chaou, or joyful proclamation of the new emperor of China, Taou-kuang.

On the 17th of the 8th moon, (September 23d, 1820,) the great emperor, who has received from heaven and revolving nature the government of the world, issued the following proclamation:

Our *Ta-ting* dynasty has received the most substantial indications of heaven's kind care. Our ancestors, *Tao-ssou* and *Tao-tung*, (about A. D. 1600,) began to lay the vast foundation of our empire; and *Sho-ssou* (in 1643-4) became the sole monarch of China.

Our sacred ancestor, *Kang-he*, the emperor *Yung chung*, the glory of his age, and *Keen-lung*, the eminent in honor all abounded in virtue, were divine in martial prowess, consolidated the glory of the empire, and moulded the whole to peace and harmony.

His late majesty, who has now gone the great journey, governed all under heaven's canopy twenty-five years, exercising the utmost caution and industry. Nor evening nor morning was he ever idle; he assiduously aimed at the best possible rule, and hence his government was excellent and illustrious. The court and the country felt the deepest reverence and the stillness of profound awe.—

A benevolent heart and a benevolent administration were universally diffused in China proper, as well as beyond it, order and tranquility prevailed, and the tens of thousands of common people were happy. But, in the midst of hope that the glorious reign would belong protracted, and the help of heaven would be received many days, unexpectedly, on descending to bless, by his majesty's presence, the village *Lwan-yang*, the dragon charioteer (the holy emperor) became a guest on high.

My sacred and indulgent father had, in the year that he began to rule alone, silently settled that the divine utensil, the throne, should devolve on my contemptible person. I, knowing the feebleness of my virtue, at first felt much afraid I should not be competent to the office; but on reflecting that the sages, my ancestors, have left to posterity their plans; that his late majesty has laid the duty on me, and heaven's throne should not be long vacant, I do violence to my feelings, and force myself to intermit awhile my heartfelt grief, that I may with reverence obey the unalterable decree; and on the 19th of the 8th moon, (Oct. 3d, 1820,) I purpose devoutly to announce the event to heaven, to earth, to my ancestors, and the gods of the land and of the grain, and shall then sit down on the imperial throne. Let the next year be the first of *Tao-kuang*, reason, glory.

I look upwards, and hope to be able to continue former excellencies. I lay my hand on my heart with feelings of respect and cautious awe. When a new monarch addresses himself to the empire, he ought to confer benefits on his kindred, and extensively bestow gracious favors. Whatever is proper to be done on this occasion is stated below:—

1. On all persons at court, and those also who are at a distance from it, having the title of *Wang* [a king] and downwards, and those of and above the rank of *Kung* [a duke] let gracious gifts be conferred.

2. On all the nobles below the rank of *Kung* down to that of *Kih-kih*, let gracious gifts be conferred.

3. Whether at court, or abroad in the provinces, Manchou and Chinese officers, great and small, civil and military, shall all be promoted one step.

4. Those officers whose deceased parents have received posthumous titles of honor, shall have those titles increased, to correspond with the promotion of their sons.

5. Officers at court, of the 4th degree of rank, and in the provinces those of the 3d, shall have the privilege of sending one son to the *Kuo-ssu keen*, [national college.]

6. Officers who have been deprived of their rank, but retained in office, and whose pay has been stopped or forfeited, shall have their rank and pay restored.

7. Let the number of candidates to be accepted at the literary examinations in each province, be increased from ten to thirty persons.

8. Let the required time of residence in the Kuo-tze-keen college be diminished one month on this occasion.

9. Let all the *Keu-jin* graduates be permitted, as a mark of honor, to wear a button of the sixth degree of rank.

10. Let officers be despatched to sacrifice at the tombs of departed emperors and kings of every past dynasty; at the grave of Confucius, and at the five great mountains and four great rivers of China.

11. Excepting rebels, murderers, and other unpardonable offenders, let all those who may have committed crimes before day break of the 27th of the 8th moon, (the day of ascending the throne,) be forgiven. If any again accuse them of the crimes forgiven, punish the accuser according to the crime which he alleges against the person already forgiven.

12. All convicts in the several provinces who have been transported for crimes committed, but who have conducted themselves quietly for a given time, shall be permitted to return to their homes.

13. Tartars, under the different banners, and persons of the imperial household, convicted of the embezzlement of property, and punished by forfeits, if it can be proved that they really possess no property, let them be all forgiven.

14. Let all officers of government whose sons or grand-sons were charged with fines or forfeits, on account of their father's crimes, be forgiven.

15. Let officers and privates in the Tartar army, to whom government may have advanced money, not be required to pay it.

16. Let all old soldiers of the Tartar and Chinese army who have seen service, and are now invalid, have their cases examined into, and have some favor conferred on them, in addition to the legal compassion they already receive.

17. Let there be an enquiry made in all the provinces for those families in which there are alive five generations, and those who have seen seven generations, and rewards be conferred in addition to the usual honorary tablet conferred by law.

18. Agriculture is of the first importance to the empire. Let the officers of government every where land those who are diligent in ploughing and sowing.

19. Old men have in every age been treated with great respect. Let there be a report made of all above 70, both of Tartars and of Chinese, with the exception of domestic slaves and people who already possess rank.

20. Let one month's pay be given to certain of the *Manchou* and *Mungkoo* Tartar soldiers, and also to Chinese troops who joined the Tartar standard at the conquest.

21. Let men who belong to the Tartar army, and who are now above 70 years of age, have a man allowed to attend upon them, and excuse them from all service. To those above 80 years, give a piece of silk, a catty of cotton, a shih measure of rice, and ten catties of fresh meat, and to those men above 90 years of age double those largesses.

22. Let all overseers of asylums for widows and orphans, and for sick people, be always attentive, and prevent any one from being destitute.

Lo! now, on succeeding to the throne, I shall exercise myself to give repose to the millions of every people. Assist me to sustain the burden laid on my shoulders!

With veneration I receive charge of *heaven's* great concerns. Ye kings, and statesmen, officers great and small, civil and military, every one be faithful and devoted, and aid in supporting the vast affair, that our family dominion may be preserved hundreds and tens of thousands of years, in never ending tranquility and glory. Promulge this to all under heaven; cause every one to hear it.

Foreign Articles.

THE "HOLY ALLIANCE."

Accounts from Laybach to 20th March have been received at Paris. The emperors of Austria and Russia are stated to have bound themselves, by a fresh treaty, to oppose every change of government in foreign countries that may have been produced by the military.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

A bill for the relief of the Catholics has at last passed the house of commons, by a majority of 19. The ministerial and opposition parties appear to have divided among themselves upon it. It has had a first reading in the house of lords, and it is supposed that it will not pass through that "hospital of incurables." But some of the Catholics themselves do not seem to be pleased with the bill.

A notice had been given that a motion would be made to repeal the duty on foreign wool. The "witchcraft repeal bill" has passed, so any old woman that pleases may ride through the air on a broom-stick—with impunity—if she can. It seems that the coronation of the king is speedily to take place, though no day is fixed, that we notice. A woman lately died in the Fleet prison after being confined there *thirty-two years* for a contempt of court. In Nottingham, Stafford, Kent and Devon assizes, 32, 28, 41 and 12 persons had been respectively sentenced to death! The manufacturers appear to be active—business had considerably revived—perhaps, on the anticipation of demands from the continent in consequence of the expected war.

A partial return of the expenses of the *Milan* commission shews an amount disbursed on account of it of 46,000 pounds.

In the British house of commons on the 19th of March, a petition was presented from the workers of iron in Staffordshire, praying that the roofs of the churches then building might be made exclusively of iron. Mr. Littleton, who presented the petition, thought much good would result in carrying the plan into effect, from the durability of the material, as had been instanced in the construction of iron houses, barges, &c. in Staffordshire. [We have several times suggested the expediency of having a cast iron king for England, as one of the greatest savings that could be effected by an extension of the use of this invaluable metal.]

Lancaster castle contains 101 prisoners, waiting trial at the ensuing assizes, for capital offences—such as murder, forgery and robbery.

By a recent legal decision, the corporation of Cork have lost the right of taking a toll, which they have enjoyed ever since the reign of king John, and which produced a revenue of 2800*l.* a year.

The amount of duties on inhabited houses, and on windows, in the united kingdom for the last year, was £3,809,320 *l.* 1*4d.*

The English ship of war *Seringapatam* has been fitted with an iron mast, and a newly invented capstan, said to be four times the purchase of those now in use.

Ten millions of specie, in gold, have lately been coined in the royal mint, and ready to be issued at the bank of England.

Since the regulation of the silver coinage in 1815, the total amount coined at the mint has been £7,137,364 19s.

18,000 or 20,000 ragged and emaciated wretches lately paraded the streets of Nottingham, having turned out for a rise of wages. It was stated that the strongest and most expert of them, by working from 14 to 18 hours in a day, could not earn more than five shillings per week.

Stocks, March 31. American 6 per cents. 103 to 106½; 5's 102; U. S. bank shares 23½ 10s.; British 3 per cent. consols 72½.

FRANCE.

There are fresh reports of revolutionary movements at Lyons and Grenoble—but it seems as if they had been suppressed. Many persons were arrested at the latter place. Several tri-colored flags were exhibited, to the great terror of the "legitimates."

There was a stormy debate in the French chamber of deputies on the 21st of March. M. Cassimer Perrier asked, "why does the mere report of the events in Piedmont produce on ministers the same effect as the trumpets of Israel hitherto did on the walls of Jericho?" A great movement followed. Gen. Foy, addressing the ministers, said—"You are not Frenchmen—you are the disgrace of France"—having reference to some publication they had made about events in Italy. The ministers maintained that the king's government was disposed to support the neutrality of France. The different speakers were often rudely interrupted. It is only in the reports of debates in the chambers that any reliance can be placed on the product of the French press—every thing else is regulated by the censors—and hence the opposition are compelled to express their sentiments in such debates, to have them published.

£ sterling.

The revenue of France the last year was 37,000,000
The expenditure, 36,763,000

Leaving an excess of receipt of 237,000

It is estimated that there will be a saving next summer of 1,140,000l.

NAPOLEON BONAAPARTE.

The cost of keeping this man a prisoner exceeds four hundred thousand pounds—1,776,000 dollars a year! A motion for showing the total expense incurred on account of him, was lately agreed to in the house of commons, on the suggestion of Mr. Hume.

SPAIN.

This country appears to be tranquil. The progress of good principles has not been materially impeded any where. Light dissipates superstition, and the people begin to feel that they are men.—The old ministry has been dismissed and a new one formed, without any more noise or difficulty than attends an ordinary election or appointment in the United States. Such are the fruits that the tree of liberty bears.

PORTUGAL.

The cortes of Portugal have passed a number of laws characteristic of the spirit of the age—among others:

The abolition of the inquisition, and the appli-

cation of the property of the "holy office" to the liquidation of the public debt.

The sequestration of all ecclesiastical property which shall not be specially reserved, and the appropriation of the proceeds to the public service.

A law regulating and ameliorating the forms of arrest, and the severity of imprisonment.

A law for the better regulation of the money currency, and securing the standard from debasement.

Arrangements have been made for the king's reception, if he should return from the Brazil. If other than Portuguese vessels accompany him, they will not be permitted to enter the Tagus—and he will also be required to take an oath to support the constitution before landing.

TWO SICILIES.

It is with painful feelings that we give the following narrative of apparent facts. The "holy alliance" appears to have completed its war against liberty at Naples, almost without a blow—though we heard so much of the devotion of the people of that country to the cause of independence.

The first *Neapolitan* bulletin announces a fight between gen. Pepe and the Austrians. The affair is colored as though the former gained a victory, though he retreated. He lost about thirty men, killed and wounded, and it was only a skirmish; yet the prince regent, Francis, was disposed to make a great deal of it. The action took place near Rieti, on the 7th of March. The first *Austrian* bulletin speaks of it very slightly—the 2nd notices the proceedings of the army, which advanced without resistance, picking up many prisoners, in a country admirably calculated for defensive operations; on the 10th, Aquila was occupied by the Austrians without opposition, and certain important arrangements for battle made, but no enemy appeared. The 4th bulletin is important and is as follows:

[*Austrian*] *Head quarters, Teano, March 20.*

"The grand army after passing the Liri, at Caprano, advanced rapidly on San Germano. Gen. Carascosa had fallen back with his army into the entrenched position of Mignano, on the road to Capua. The same spirit which caused the dispersion of gen. Pepe's army in the Abruzzi manifested itself in a still more violent way in the camp of Mignano. The troops, unwilling to fight for the insurgent cause, declared against their chiefs, who could only escape from the dangers that threatened them by allowing the soldiers to disperse, and return to their homes, after laying down their arms. The Neapolitan army no longer exists. The royal guard alone, faithful to the sentiments which its name was calculated to produce, preserved order and discipline. The forts of San Germano on the Monte Cassino surrendered yesterday. The soldiers were compelled to surrender, with cries of *Live the king!* Capua, one of the strongest bulwarks of the kingdom, opens its gates to-morrow. To-morrow our advanced guard will be at Versa. The war has terminated. Our entrance into the capital will be that of an allied army. What has been done at Naples was neither the wish of the people nor the army.—This, facts prove.

Convention between the Austrians and Neapolitans.

The undersigned, furnished with full powers for that purpose, have agreed upon the following articles:

1. There shall be a suspension of hostilities on all the points of the kingdom.
2. Hostilities shall also cease by sea, with as little delay as possible. Orders to this effect shall be immediately despatched by the two armies.

3. The Austrian army shall occupy Capua.—To-morrow, the 21st, its posts shall occupy, but not pass the town of Aversa.

4. The occupation of the town of Naples and its forts shall be the object of a particular convention.

5. The Austrian army shall respect persons and property, whatever may be the particular circumstances of each individual.

6. All royal property and property of the state existing in the provinces occupied by the Austrian army, or which it may occupy; all arsenals, magazines, parks, dock-yards, manufactories of arms, &c. belong of right to the king, and shall be respected as such.

7. In all the places and forts, occupied by the Austrian army, there shall be, independent of the Austrian commander, a governor in the name of the king. All the *matériel* of war, as far as respects the administrative part, shall be under the royal administrative directions.

8. The present convention shall be ratified by the prince regent and baron Frimont, the general commanding the Austrian army.

Signed at the Grand Priory of Naples, before Capua, March 20, 1821.

BARON AMBROSIO.
COUNT FRYNELMONT."

On the same day, and with reference to this convention, the Austrian baron who signed it, issued the following proclamation at *Naples*, which was in absolute possession of the enemy!

"Neapolitans!—The time is come when it is not only the interest and the duty of all good subjects to adhere to, and obey the laws, but when it is absolutely necessary from the state of affairs, that they should resign all hopes of resistance.

"The efforts of the disaffected, and of those misguided individuals who imagined that submission to the authority of the king would lead to foreign subjugation, have failed in every quarter, and the Austrian armies have approached the capital, compelled to appear as enemies, when, in the first instance, their greatest anxiety was to act as friends.—Notwithstanding the resistance attempted, the forces of his imperial and royal majesty are still disposed to return to their original intentions, under the conviction that the deluded will return to their duty, and that the loyal and well disposed inhabitants of these states will conduct themselves in such a manner as to merit their forbearance. The security of persons and property has already been officially provided for.—His majesty the king, I feel authorized to announce, will soon restore himself to the bosom of his people, persuaded that the affection to his person and family has not been diminished by the calamitous events that have occurred within the last two months. His majesty's anxiety has been, and ever will continue to be, the liberty, prosperity, and security of all his subjects.

(Signed) D'AMBROSIO, gen. commandant.
Naples, March 20, 1821."

Other accounts say, that the greatest portion of the independent troops of Naples had laid down their arms—that generals Carascosa and Pepe had not been heard of for several days—they were apparently abandoned by all their men; the army under Begani revolted against him. On the 12th, the parliament met, and ordered the duke of Calabria to address a submissive letter to the king; on the 14th, the parliament dissolved itself! In short, opposition had ceased even in semblance, and the "holy alliance" had full mastery of the kingdom

of Naples. *The history is not worth recording.* All the fine stories that amused us were the empty boastings of the most arrant cowards that ever disgraced a nation—if the accounts which we have received are true. At the latest dates Naples was tranquil—waiting for the arrival of the king, that he might *swear back again* about a constitution, according to the directions of the "holy alliance," supported by Austrian bayonets—insolent foreigners giving the law to him and his people. *Sic transit gloria mundi*—thus perishes our hopes of the march of liberal ideas in Naples. The people are said to have received the *ministers* of the "holy alliance" with open arms! All the strong places were given up without striking or receiving a blow!

The London Traveller observes, "it does not yet appear whether it is to the treachery of the officers, the disunion or cowardice of the troops, or the baseness and volatility of the body of the nation, that the dastardly termination of the war is to be attributed."

Subsequent to the news of peace between the Austrians and Neapolitans, it had been ascertained, that accounts of Neapolitan victories had been fabricated in a banking house at Paris.

SARDINIAN TERRITORIES.

The revolution in Piedmont is considered as over! Prince Carignan has submitted himself to the commander of the army of the late king, as a subordinate, and the king, that had just abdicated, has been recalled to the throne, without any thing more being said about a constitution! The whole affair appears to have been a momentary ebullition, which was made the most of by dealers in the stocks at Paris and London, to enable them to swindle the people. The prince has, by proclamation, divested himself of the regency! The latest account from Turin is dated March 28, when all was tranquil. But a private letter from Paris, of the 31st of the same month, says—"A courier, who has arrived this day from Italy, states that the affairs of Piedmont are not in that situation which has been reported, that the provisional junta have declared the prince of Carignan, and all the other members of the royal family, incapable of reigning. It is added that they are making great preparations for marching on Milan, where they have been invited. The public are in the greatest anxiety to hear the news of this intended movement."

We know not what to believe—from an appeal of "De Latour, general in chief," dated at Navara, to the "Piedmontese warriors," he seems to apprehend that a disaffected spirit prevailed among them, for he exhorts obedience in the most plaintive terms.

Charles Felix, duke of Savoy, brother of Victor Emanuel, and in whose favor the latter abdicated, declined to accept the kingship, by a proclamation, of which the following is the conclusion:

"Full of confidence in the grace and assistance of God, who always protects the cause of justice, and persuaded that our august allies are disposed to come promptly to our assistance with all their forces, in the sole and generous intention, constantly manifested by them, to support the *legitimacy of thrones*, the plenitude of royal power, and the integrity of states, we hope to be soon enabled to re-establish order and tranquility, and to recompense those who, in present circumstances, shall have particularly merited our grateful benevolence."

Navara, (Piedmont,) March 23. The following declaration has been published here:

"Charles Albert, of Savoy, prince of Carignan.

"When we accepted the difficult functions of prince regent, it was only done to give proofs of our entire obedience to the king, and the ardent desire with which we are animated for the public good, which did not permit us to refuse the reins of state confided to us for the moment, to prevent its falling into anarchy, the greatest of all evils that can afflict a nation. But our first solemn oath has been that of fidelity to our well beloved king, Charles Felix.

"As a pledge of the firmness with which we maintain the faith we have sworn, we have quitted the capital with the troops which follow us; and, having arrived here, we declare openly that, renouncing the above named functions of prince regent, we have no desire remaining but to show ourselves the first in the path of honor which our august sovereign points out to us, and to set the example, once and forever, of the most respectful obedience to the will of the sovereign.

CHARLES ALBERT.

"Given at Navara, March 23, 1821."

GERMANY.

A letter from Cassel states that the late elector has ordered in his will, that the Swiss guards in the Lownburgh, are to receive double pay for life, and are to be dressed in black as guardians of his grave.

Among the signs of the times, not the least wonderful, is the fact of the establishment of a *written constitution* in Hesse Darmstadt. This constitution binds the reigning prince and his successors, "to govern according to the new constitution."—There are some articles of their constitution, which evince the existence of narrow prejudices; but the following exhibits in brilliant and delightful colors, the progress of the sun of liberty:

Art. 18. All Hessians are equal before the laws.

Art. 19. Birth gives no man the right of exercising any public function.

Art. 20. The diversity of religious opinions under the Christian faith, makes no alteration in civil or political rights.

This is, indeed, the march of mind! Slaves who, within half a century, were sold by their sovereign, at so much a head, and so much a limb, are elevated on the floor of humanity, and in the eye of the law are equal with their sovereign. Well, and justly, has it been said, that we are blind mortals, and that we have no foresight. The Hessian army, like that of the French, took the seeds of liberty from America, and, blessed be God, it has brought forth abundantly.

Phil. Democratic Press.

SWEDEN.

Accounts from Stockholm, of the 15th March, states, that the revenues of Norway are now estimated, on an average, at 1,746,000 dollars specie, (a dollar specie being five shillings English,) and the expenditure 1,667,400 specie dollars. As a proof of the dictatorial manner of doing business, arising from the numerous formalities of the different public boards, the Stockholm Courier mentions that the request of a consul for leave of absence must be submitted to six different discussions before any decision can be made upon it.

RUSSIA.

It appears that the emperor stood prepared to march 100,000 men into Italy—had the Austrian slaves been beaten.

TURKEY.

There appears to be a general insurrection of the people in the island of Candia, who have defeated

the Pacha. All, of Janina, seems to be gathering strength—he was lately joined by 6000 Albanians. A chief, named Theodore, is at the head of a powerful party in arms in Wallachia, demanding a *constitutional form of government*.

BARBARY POWERS.

Three Tunisian frigates, three corvettes, a brig and schooner were lately lost in the bay of Tunis, in a gale of wind, and nearly two-thirds of their crews perished. Of twelve foreign vessels in the bay at the time, eight were driven ashore. The Algerines have a squadron of eleven vessels—it was supposed they were intended to attack the Tunisians, but the report is now that they will act against the Spaniards.

DEMARRA.

Produce of Demarara, 1820—Sugar 70,000,000 lbs.; rum, 9,310,000 gals.; molasses, 74,000; coffee, 4,410,000 lbs.; cotton, 2,510,000.

BRAZIL.

We have hitherto mentioned that Bahia, Para, &c. had declared for a constitution and established provisional governments. We now have late accounts from Rio Janeiro, the royal residence. A complete revolution also took place there the latter end of February. It was commenced by the troops. The prince, don Pedro, appeared before them and asked what they wanted? They replied, "the constitution that might be given to Portugal by the cortes at Lisbon." The prince retired to consult his father, who assented to the demand; after which he and all the royal family took an oath "to observe the constitution that might be given to Portugal by the cortes at Lisbon, and to extend the same to all his majesty's dominions." By a royal proclamation, dated March 7th, these things are announced, as well as that the king was about to return to Portugal, and leave the government of Brazil in the hands of his son, the prince royal.

The following is a copy of the oath taken first by the prince royal, in the name of the king, and afterwards, in substance, by the king and the rest of his family, and the chief persons in the administration of the government—

"I swear in the name of the king my father and lord, veneration and respect to our sacred religion; to maintain, keep, and observe perpetually, the constitution as it shall be made in Portugal by the cortes. And then the book of the holy gospels being presented by the bishop, chief chaplain of the court, he put his right hand upon it, saying, I swear to the above, signed, and pledge myself to sign it as empowered by the king, my father and lord.

Prince Royal DE ALCANTARA.

In his own name he swore as follows: Veneration, &c. to our sacred obedience to the king, and to observe, keep, and maintain perpetually the constitution, as it shall be made in Portugal by the cortes.

Prince Royal D. PEDRO DE ALCANTARA.

The freedom of the press had been called for, and it was supposed would be granted. The citizens had subscribed 50,000 dollars to be divided among the soldiers.

A bank has been established at Rio Janeiro—of 2235 shars at 1250 dollars each.

REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA, &c.

We learn that all the ports along the southern coast of New Granada, from Guayaquil to Panama, inclusive, and all those of Peru, excepting Callao, by an almost simultaneous operation, have hailed their independence. The cause also is apparently prosperous nearly throughout all the provinces of Venezuela. The rupture of the armistice is attributed to the treachery of general Morales, who

attacked a party of the patriots at the moment when Bolivar was negotiating with the commissioners sent out by the cortes. Preparations were making for active hostilities. A counter revolution had been attempted at Maracaybo by the royalists—but it was detected and the conspirators punished. An expedition was about to depart from that place to attack Coro. No foreigners are hereafter to be permitted to enter the military service of Colombia—those now belonging to it who have attained the rank of general, are to continue to hold it; but no others are to arrive at a higher grade than that of lieutenant colonel. The whole province of Barcelona and all the coast of Paria, is possessed by the patriots, and the people of Cumana had declared against the royal authority.

RIO DE LA PLATA.

We have late accounts from these provinces—They were in a miserable condition, fighting with one another in petty battles, and making and unmaking governors without ceremony. But deputies had been chosen to meet at Cordova, and there was a hope that the congress would put an end to anarchy.

Artigas' army is said to be entirely destroyed or dispersed; and it was thought that he was held as a prisoner, or, at least, in *surveillance*, in Paraguay. The Portuguese had quiet possession of the Banda Oriental.

PERU.

San Martin, by land, and Cochrane, by sea, are zealously prosecuting their operations against Lima. The royalists had made several sallies, in all which they were defeated, with great loss. The royal general, O'Reilly, with many other officers and soldiers, were made prisoners in one of these affairs. The greatest degree of confusion and alarm, it is said, prevailed in Lima, and it seems to be calculated upon as a certainty that that city must fall, and, with it, the entire royal power in that quarter of the world. Many of the best of the king's troops had deserted to the patriots.

In February last, in consequence of a strong representation from the military, the vice roy, Pezula, resigned all his powers to Joseph de la Serna.—This is announced by a public circular, signed by the late vice roy.

CUBA.

The operation of the new tariff of the cortes has been suspended for eighty days, from the 14th of April—to allow time, perhaps, to make a representation as to the effects that it would have on the prosperity of that important possession of Spain.

MEXICO.

The following has reached us by way of Mobile, as an extract of a letter from colonel Santiago Mordella, of the Mexican army, operating in Texas, to an officer in the United States army at this place, dated

“Fort Bolivar, Jan. 10, 1821.

“I take this opportunity to acquaint you with our arrival at this fort, and the commencing of our operations against the royalists, by taking from them a fortification on the mouth of the river Trinidad, with four 6 pounders and 160 prisoners, and 200 deserters to our standard. Our loss consisted in 12 killed and 18 wounded. We expect some provisions from the United States, and some officers with 900 men, as soon as they arrive, will march to St. Antonio.

The day after to-morrow I am going to take La Bahia de St. Bernardo, defended by 200 men and 10 pieces; but the men, who are Creoles, are waiting for us to join our cause. General Guellasse

Victoria is 200 leagues from us, intends to form conjunction with us as soon as we fortify St. A. and march to the interior; so he will form a division in our favor, and call the attention of general Arredondo's army. Our force will then be 11,000 men; and master of four provinces.”

A Havana paper of the 24th ult. states that tranquility in the vice-royalty of Mexico had been restored. Iturvide had surrendered, on condition of being pardoned and restored 500,000 dollars, a part of the treasure which he had taken.

CHRONICLE.

Dr. Mitchell, of New York, some time since sent a plough to “Alexander the deliverer” who had returned the compliment by the present of a diamond ring worth 10,000 roubles. There is an amendment to the constitution of the U. States that says “if any citizen of the United States shall accept and retain any present, from any emperor, king, prince or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.”

Lieut. Whipple, of the United States navy, has lately performed certain acts at Alicante, in rescuing persons from drowning, which greatly excited the wonder of the Spaniards. His portrait was to be taken and engraved in remembrance of his darings. We would not—“indeed and indeed,” detract any thing from the just claims of lieutenant Whipple, but are so much accustomed to acts of gallantry and desperate effort by the officers and seamen of the United States, that we should have thought the less of him, if he could have saved a human life and did not risk his own to do it, on his own element!

The Congress frigate, capt Henley, was at Rio Janeiro on the 21st of March, on her way home from China, &c. Many of her crew were sick of the scurvy and dysentery, but most of them were getting well. After leaving Manilla, 33 of her crew died of the Cholera Morbus before she reached Java Head—she had lost in all, sixty-five men since she left the United States.

The Constitution frigate, com. Jacob Jones, and capt. B. W. Booth, sailed from Boston on Saturday last for the Mediterranean, to relieve the Columbus 74, com. Bainbridge. She is powerfully fitted out and appointed, and her complement of officers and crew is about 500.

Franklin 74. It is now confidently said that this ship, under command of com. Stewart, is fitting out for a voyage to the Pacific.

Florida commissioners. The board for the decision of claims under the late treaty with Spain, consisting of Hugh White, William King and L. W. Tazewell, esquires, was expected to assemble at Washington, during the present week. Dr. Watkins, of Baltimore, a gentleman eminently qualified for the task, has been appointed secretary to the board.

The military peace establishment.—It is understood that the arrangement of the officers according to the new and reduced organization of the peace establishment, was completed at the close of the last week, and will shortly be announced. The board of general officers has separated. Gen. Scott has already left the city, and gen. Gaines will depart for the south in a few days. Gen. Brown is yet here, and it is supposed will remain for some time longer.—Indeed, it is understood, that, as there is now but one major-general in the army,

his head quarters will be at Washington, being a central position, and allowing of frequent and prompt communication with the war department.

The commissioners of the navy left Washington more than a week since to visit the navy yards, &c. as far as Portsmouth—to make certain arrangements to secure economy, &c. in the public expenditures. There is a ship of the line on the stocks at Portsmouth and another at Boston—a frigate is building at New-York and one at Philadelphia; also one vessel each, we believe, at Washington and Norfolk.

Bank notes. We have a curious list of the prices of bank notes from a broker's office at Nashville, Ten. The notes of the U. S. bank, those of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia; the banks of Shawnee town and Missouri, with those of Natchez and New-Orleans, as well as gold and silver, are at from 13 to 17 per cent. above par. The "State Bank," payable at Knoxville, is also 5 per cent. above par, as well as some of the Ohio bills: but the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank of Nashville, the Fayetteville Bank and the Cincinnati banks are at from 45 to 75 per cent. discount. We are at a loss to know what are "current Tennessee notes." *O, delightful paper system!*

Manumission of slaves. At St. Kitts, every slave who may be freed, is required to pay £100 into the colonial treasury for his certificate of manumission, which is indispensably necessary. The governor has recommended to the legislature to repeal the law which thus fines a man for becoming free.

Liberation! A miserable black man, brought from one of the lower counties of Maryland to Baltimore, and sold to a dealer in human flesh for transportation, cut his own throat and died at the moment when he was about to be delivered over to the blood-merchant, through his agent, a peace officer!

Poor Cupid! A negro by the name of "Cupid" has been outlawed by certain justices of the peace in North Carolina, and any person authorized to kill him! He is suspected of certain attempts that seem to have been made to fire a town.

Privateering or piracy—as the case may be. The French frigate *L'Egerie*, lately arrived at Philadelphia from Martinico with 38 persons claiming to be American citizens, charged with piracy, committed on board a vessel under one of the South American flags, and delivered up for trial. They were received by the marshal of the district, and are closely confined. Some curiosity has been excited to know what proceedings will be had on the case, which is a peculiar one.

"Yankee harbor." A vessel has just arrived at the famous town of Stonnington, in 64 days from "Yankee Harbor, in New South Iceland," with a cargo of salted fur seal skins. Left thirteen or fourteen American ships and vessels, some with 9000 skins and others without any. This is the country which was newly discovered by the British—though American ships had for a considerable time traded there.

The seals are becoming scarce—there is but little ground for them to come upon, and they are hunted continually. The country is a wild, cold, disagreeable mass of ice and snow. In what is considered as the summer season there, there is scarcely a day without snow or hail, and the ice makes every night. The coast is also very rugged; many ships have been lost in these islands. Yan-

kee Harbor lies in about 62° 30' S. lat. and 63° 5' W. long. Land has been discovered at 65°. A vessel from Stonnington was seeking for new islands.

Steam power. It is announced that, at Columbia, S. C. and at Lancaster, Penn. some great improvements have been made in regard to the application of the power of steam, which, very simple in its manner and easy of execution, and at a much cheaper rate, either as to the cost of machinery or of fuel, give a wonderful increased action, as affixed to boats. It is possible that we have not yet, by any means, reached perfection in the management of this great power.

Boston has a population of 43,298—in 1810, it was 33,250.

Philadelphia. The old theatre in this city was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 9th inst. with several adjacent buildings—supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Virginia. The election for members of congress has terminated in the re-election of Messrs. Newton, Jones, Alexander, Archer, Ball, Jackson, Moore, Randolph, Williams, Mercer, McCoy, Floyd, Tucker, Swearingen, Garnett, Smyth, Barbour and Nelson: and of Arthur Smith, in opposition to the late member, Mr. Gray; Burwell Bassett, vice Parker, resigned; Joel Leftwich, do. Burwell, deceased; Andrew Stevenson, do. Tyler, resigned, and Wm. Smith, do. B. Smith, do.

Ohio. The Columbus Gazette, noticing the re-election of Mr. Ruggles to the senate of the United States, says there were one hundred and one votes in the legislature—but four ballots were taken and the votes given in were 103, 104, 101 and 102. This is something new.

Illinois. The town of *Albion*, near the English prairie, has been fixed upon as the seat of government of Edwards county. The proprietors of the place have agreed to furnish 100,000 bricks, a quantity of scantling and boards, and 500 dollars' worth of labor for the public buildings gratis.

Arkansas. It is stated that gov. Miller has requested additional military aid, for the protection of the people of this territory, in consequence of the war between the Indians.

Naval general order. It is hereby ordered that no surgeon, surgeon's mate, or other officer of the navy of the United States, shall, directly, or indirectly, be concerned in furnishing supplies of medicines, hospital stores, surgical instruments, or articles for the medical department of the navy; and that no prescription of any surgeon or surgeon's mate, shall hereafter be put up by an apothecary at the public expense; and, further, that no officer shall be supplied with any articles from the medical department, which have not been prescribed for him by the surgeon, or surgeon's mate, and entered regularly on the journal.

Navy department, May 4, 1814.

POSTSCRIPT.

London dates of April 6—two days later, have been received at Norfolk. They confirm all that was said about Naples—and generally, what is reported to have happened in the dominions of Sardinia, except that all was not quiet in them, and a report that the insurgents held the citadels of Turin and Alexandria. Genoa was particularly agitated—though order is said to have been restored. *There is a report of a most formidable insurrection of the Greeks, at Odessa, in Russia* This is the substance of the intelligence received.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

NEW SERIES. No. 13—Vol. VIII.] BALTIMORE, MAY 26, 1821. [No. 13—Vol. XX. WHOLE No. 507

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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

The editor's absence from home will account for an apparent inattention in not answering sundry letters, &c. But he will be at his post in a day or two.

TO EDITORS OF NEWSPAPERS. We already receive about an hundred newspapers that are of little, if any, use to us—indeed, perhaps worse than useless, as the receipt of them imposes an obligation to open and examine them—yet not a week passes without new applications for “exchange,” and an exchange is always made when the difference in price is promised to be paid—because we are disposed to deal liberally with our editorial brethren. But there are several hundred dollars due on such promises, and other persons importune us to “exchange” what they rate at two dollars for that which we value at five: The papers now sent to the former must be generally stopped, unless the difference in price is paid, and the requests of the latter cannot be complied with—we ourselves pay such differences in several cases, and never asked an exchange but on reciprocal principles. But the resolution herein expressed by no means interferes with the rights of our own discretion, to give a paper, if we please, to any one to whom, for services rendered or courtesies extended, we may believe the compliment to belong

EMIGRATION. We see an item renewed, “that Mr. Niles has computed the emigration to the U. States at 400 persons per day, or 146,000 in a year.” We never so “computed” the emigration to the United States, and are not at all pleased that such an absurdity has been attributed to us. It is true, that, at certain seasons for a week or two, the emigration may have averaged 400 persons per day—but to apply that rate to the whole year is monstrous. It is not probable that 20,000 persons ever emigrated to the United States in any one year, and the present aggregate is certainly less than that number,—perhaps not more than from 7 to 8000.

APPLICATION OF PRINCIPLES. I believe that on the great subject of protection to national industry, there is no great difference in principle: it consists in the application. Chambers of commerce lay down propositions which contain the best arguments in favor of a general change in the policy of the country in relation to its commerce, its agriculture and manufactures. Too much time is taken up in combating their memorials and pamphlets. I shall pursue a different course—take them on their own ground, adopt their principles; and if, in their application to all the interests of the country, they do not shew the necessity of a system of protection to our manufactures, I will leave them to regulate themselves and let them alone. I will start up a small game: the doctrines of the president of the Philadelphia convention, which assembled last fall in that city and memorialised congress against the new tariff, and to prevent our “soil and our seas from being usurped from those to whom God had given them,” shall be my text. Foreign agents, consignees, auctioneers, presidents of banks and Virginia planters, will not question the autho-

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rities of William Bayard and the New-York chamber of commerce. In the session of congress of 1819—'20, a great number of memorials were presented praying for a heavy duty on French shipping; one of the ablest, and drawn up at great length with much pains, was from the New-York chamber of commerce, signed by William Bayard, president, John Pintard, secretary. It will be found in page 33 of the statements accompanying the report of the committee of manufactures, published by the order of the house of representatives, and to that memorial the attention of the public is now called.

1. The advocates of manufactures insist on a change in our system of policy, as now indispensable on account of the peace in Europe, and that all our interests are vitally affected and cannot be restored under the present tariff, while peace continues. The language of the memorial on that subject is this:

“It would be superfluous to enter into details to shew how extensively, and almost entirely, all the sources of that commerce are cut off. It is a lamentable fact, that more than half the number of vessels lately arrived in this from foreign ports, are dismantled, from the absolute absence of any advantageous object of commercial pursuit. And this state of commerce seems the natural and necessary result of the new order of things which has prevailed since the pacification of Europe. Every restraint that lately shackled the navigation of the principal maritime nations of Europe has been removed: whilst the general trade and navigation of those states are, at the same time, regulated with a studious regard to the interests of their own subjects. So that the United States have not only ceased to be the carriers for Europe, but are deprived of the means of entering into a fair competition in the transportation to foreign countries of the principal products of their own soil.

“It would seem obvious, that, during the continuance of a state of peace in Europe, the great elements of our commerce in that quarter of the globe will be confined to the exchange of our products for such articles of foreign production as may be required for home consumption.”

No friend of manufactures can question this declaration, no advocate of commerce can deny its application, no candid man will say that it is not true in principle and fact.

2. They contend that the profits of converting raw materials into manufactures should be left at home; that it adds so much to the stock of national wealth by the employment of labor and the consumption of provisions, materials and fuel. The memorial says—“However small the nett profit may be to the ship owners, on this amount of freight, the disbursements for the equipment, and the wages for the navigation of the vessels, would be left at home; and, together with the employment it would require of so large a body of seamen, would materially conduce to create and maintain the elements necessary to advance our commercial and naval interests.” There is no good reason for retaining at home the profits of ship building and the wages of seamen,—that will not apply to making cloth and iron and employing our laborers in manufactures.

3. That a heavy duty or even a prohibition of the importation of foreign manufactures would not diminish our foreign market for such articles as are wanted abroad—that the rules of trade result from mutual wants and not friendship—that our consumption of foreign manufactures does not increase the market for any of our products. The memorial says—

“Your memorialists are persuaded that a measure like the one proposed could produce no injurious effects upon the agricultural and commercial interests of the United States, by abridging in foreign markets the sale of their produce. The prohibitory regulations of different governments prove, that the *want* of our provisions is the only security we now enjoy for their admission into foreign ports, and wherever this want exists they will continue to be received direct, or by intermediate ports.

“The principal articles exported to France are so essential to the supply of her manufactories that they cannot be dispensed with: so that, if a system of commercial regulations could be supposed to exist, operating to prevent a direct exportation of those articles to that country, its whole supplies of cotton and tobacco must be derived through the circuitous channel of England, (as has been partially practised for the last two years,) or through some of the neighboring ports of the continent. And, in either case, we should at least partake in the advantages of their transportation across the Atlantic.”

This is the deliberate opinion of a large body of intelligent merchants; apply it to manufactures and it commands universal assent: yet we find among the mercantile memorials against the new tariff this urged as an objection to its adoption—that it would destroy our foreign market. The North American Review and a miserable pamphlet published in Boston, called “The old and new tariffs compared,” dwell largely on this objection. That the importation of foreign goods does not add to the markets of our produce, is known to every intelligent and practical merchant—the contrary assertion will be made by no man who does understand the subject, unless done to deceive and mislead. Let the question be sent home to every importing merchant, let him answer on his honor and according to his experience, he will say with Mr. Bayard that the *want* of our provisions is the only security for their admission into foreign markets. I well know how common it is in a merchant, when you speak of protecting duties, to shrug up his shoulders, look like a Sir Oracle, and say, you will destroy agriculture; England will buy nothing from us:—if you believe them, they will laugh at your credulity—if you ask them, is that a rule of trade, is it the result of your experience and observation? they will tell you, if they have candor, that it is not. I would ask the eastern merchant how much of the produce of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island is consumed in Great Britain, Russia and Sweden—how much of the manufactures of those countries is consumed in those three states?—let him strike the balance. He dares not assert on his reputation, that the consumption of foreign goods gives a market to the produce of those states, or that a prohibition of manufactures would make it worse.

4. That the regulations of foreign governments which exclude our produce, ought to be counteracted by; the exclusion of their manufactures—that we have nothing to expect from their friendship or liberality, and in self-defence must resort to retaliation to produce reciprocity. The memorial says—

“The liberal policy of the United States, in opening to all nations a free trade to the vast marts of their colonial acquisitions, ought, it would seem, to entitle them to some corresponding privileges from those nations, at least, who participate largely in the benefits of that trade. But no such reciprocity has been experienced; nor, as the result of gratuitous concession, is it to be expected.

“In reference to the oppressive discriminating duties on importation of American products into France, which it is the principal object of the present memorial to bring under the notice of government, your memorialists take leave most respectfully to suggest, that they can devise no expedient more likely to produce a favorable, change in the present system of the French government, nor better calculated to enable the citizens of the United States successfully to resist it, if persevered in, than the imposition of a heavy tonnage duty: and, at the same time, no measure appears to your memorialists so consistent with the general policy of the United States.”

Apply these observations to the agricultural productions of the country, let the counteracting policy be the exclusion of manufactures instead of shipping, and we might believe those and all the other extracts were made from the report of the committee of manufactures. It is, indeed, a strange coincidence that the doctrines of that committee and the New-York chamber of commerce, should be so perfectly in unison: Mr. Bayard and Mr. Baldwin pressing on congress the adoption of the same principles—both using the same reasoning. It seems, indeed, that the latter has borrowed his ideas from the former. In the new tariff, there is a discrimination of seven per cent. between cottons from India and Europe, and ten on silks—the reason given by Mr. Baldwin was, that it would conciliate France as well as discourage the China trade, which absorbed our specie and gave no market for our produce. Though I would not suspect him of forming reasons and principles from chambers of commerce, yet the following extract will detect him in a most unequivocal plagiarism. The memorial says—

“Although it may be questionable, in a case like the present, whether it would comport with the dignity of the nation to offer any considerations to foreign powers, in order to obtain a just reciprocity of commercial benefits, yet your memorialists take leave to suggest the expediency of holding out to France some further encouragements to the consumption in the United States of French wines and silk manufactures. Encouragements of this nature, if not required as an inducement to France to place the regulations of her trade with this country on a more equal and just footing, may, possibly, be used to obtain some relaxation in her colonial restrictions, and induce the repeal of the late order, directed to the national tobacco manufactory in France, which restricts the employment of the foreign growth of that article to the proportion of one-sixth part for five-sixths parts of domestic growth.

“It is true, in reference to the article of *wines* the duty on which is now sufficiently reduced, the United States could, in the way of inducement to France, only assure to her the continuance of that reduction. But, in regard to silk manufactures, the imposition of additional duties on the same articles imported from China, might be adopted as a measure of reciprocal advantage.

“It would certainly be of great importance to France to check the immense importations from

China of silk goods in imitation of French fabrics. And, considering the heavy drains of specie from the United States, which are caused by the prosecution of the trade to China, it would, at least, be equally advantageous to us, to receive the same articles from countries where they can be obtained in exchange for our own products."

Strange perversity of human judgment, that will refuse the general application of correct principles because they have been taken from a mercantile memorial and urged in debate by a friend of manufactures! Mr. Bayard, in his memorial, is correct in decrying the doleful effects of the China trade—he is an eminent merchant; but if Mr. Baldwin repeats the same sentiment in congress, "our soil and our seas are in danger of usurpation." Hoping that you, Mr. Niles, will publish this memorial in your invaluable Register, I make no further extracts from it: it is too precious a document to be forgotten or to be neglected in the *application of principles*;—to test them is another thing. The Philadelphia convention in November last, said, if the new tariff passed it would destroy commerce, agriculture and revenue; that our ships would rot at our wharves, our seamen become skulking, profligate smugglers, &c. &c. This tariff added 10 per cent. to the present duty on silks, linen and worsteds, 8 per cent. to cottons and woollens—and this additional duty was to be equal to a total prohibition of importations, and bring about the extinguishment of commerce, because it added this amount to the price of the goods! I find that, however much the merchants writhed and twisted in anticipating the whip of the tariff, they are very quiet and passive under the scorpion of exchange: *bills on England are now 9½ to 10 per cent. premium, and rising.* This is worse than the tariff, and yet there seems no danger to commerce. It is probable that every member of the Philadelphia convention is at this time buying, selling, or negotiating bills on England or Europe; if their price is added to the goods, and thus increases the price of the foreign article to the consumer, it must bring on the country all the dreadful consequences predicted from the tariff. If the premium is not added to the goods and is a clear loss to the importer or remitter, it is difficult to account for their silence; their profits must be enormous if they can afford it; and it is conclusive evidence that an additional charge of 10 per cent. whether for duty or remittance, does not prove prohibitory in its effects. I would be much instructed to hear the clamorers against the tariff reconcile their conduct while they are thus paying this enormous premium. "Our soil and our seas are in danger" when congress proposes an addition of 8 per cent. to the duties—merchants would be in a state of rebellion, if a stamp duty of 10 per cent. was imposed on all bills of exchange remitted to Europe—yet they voluntarily pay it to brokers, banks and agents, and still continue to import foreign manufactures. If this is consistent with the language of their memorials, it is beyond common comprehension and I hope will be explained. The mercantile character has been compromised in their memorials and pamphlets—they must henceforth be silent or refuse to pay a premium for remittances greater than the proposed addition to the duties. At all events, be this as it may, the rate of exchange is a new and alarming tax on the consumers of foreign goods—our dollars will not buy them: the produce, the property, and business of the country have been sacrificed to the rage for foreign manufactures—even foreign laws exclude our provisions from a market, and pure money is

all that we have to remit; the money changers have so managed it, that it requires 110 dollars of American money to pay 100 dollars of debt contracted for British manufactures. How long government will slumber, or the people continue to suffer passively, is hard to tell. A crisis is arriving which will test the patience of every reflecting man—the few who profit by it, may, for a short time, enjoy the benefits resulting from the sufferings of the many, but I am mistaken in every indication and incapable of reasoning from cause to effect, if a few months do not bring about a convulsion in public opinion which will dispel all illusions, correct all errors, and prostrate a system which has visited this land with more evils than even war, pestilence and famine ever brought upon any other. [Communicated.]

AGAINST THE NEW TARIFF.—We have been requested to publish the following letter of Mr. Culbreth, one of the representatives in congress from the state of Maryland, to the editor of the "Easton Star," on enclosing to the editor of that paper a copy of "An address to the people of the United States, drawn up by order of the national institution for the promotion of industry, established in June, 1820, by delegates from New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Ohio and Delaware," assembled at New-York.

It is given us to understand, that Mr. Culbreth is a decided friend of domestic industry, and that he considers the prosperity of our manufactures as absolutely necessary to the general prosperity of the country—yet, that he voted against the tariff bill, reported by Mr. Baldwin, on the ground that "further legislative aid" to protect them was not required at that time. In proof of this, we are referred to the fact, that the Waltham cotton manufactory has declared a dividend of 30 per cent. on the capital of the company for the last year, and yet furnishes goods of a better quality and on better terms than they can be imported at—lower in price than such goods were ever sold for in the United States; and the ability to dispose of them is attributed to the protection afforded by the existing tariff, and other cases is referred to show that protective duties must not necessarily operate as taxes on consumers.

We have not at present any remarks to offer on the subject at large—but, certainly, there are some articles, (*iron*, for instance), whose manufacture should be established beyond the possibility of foreign control, as essential to the greatest and dearest interests of our country. Many others, long struggling for existence, will work their own way, through the necessity imposed that we should be "customers to our customers," and from an experience of the fact, that the nominal price of a commodity has nothing at all to do with its cost to the consumer. Persons have been so situated that they would gladly have given a pint of diamonds for a pint of water, if they had had them, and have made a good bargain by doing so. The principle of this thing applies to *all* the dealings between man and his fellow.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EASTON STAR.

Washington, Jan. 24, 1821.

DEAR SIR—Inclosed you will receive an address to the people of the United States, in favor of the encouragement of domestic manufactures, which I consider not only able, but *conclusive* as to the utility, nay the *indispensable necessity*, of the *increase*

and prosperity of that important, and (in my humble judgment) truly national interest.

There seems to me to be but one object of the address, the propriety of which it has failed to establish; and that is the necessity of further legislative protection and encouragement. While, therefore, I assent to the general principles and reasoning of the address, some of the facts and statements which it contains lead me to the conclusion that no further legislative encouragement is necessary to insure that increase and prosperity, which I believe, with the author of the address, to be so essential to the best interests of the country.

It appears to me that the state of the times—the present actual, as well as the future anticipated situation of affairs, as well in this, as in foreign countries; their increased agriculture, which, together with their commercial regulations, restrictions and prohibitions, have already deprived us of a market for the surplus agricultural products of a very large portion of our country, and which seem to threaten us at no very distant day with a like deprivation in relation to most other articles, produced in the other sections; the consequent decline in the prices of those important agricultural productions, denominated bread-stuffs, as well as in the wages of labour, (facts and circumstances strongly adverted to in the address), afford that certain, safe and substantial encouragement to domestic manufactures, that I am firmly convinced insures their steady increase and permanent prosperity; and which renders it unnecessary, as well as impolitic in the present divided state of the public opinion, to legislate further upon the subject.

It was principally from considerations such as are here stated, that, though agreeing in general principles with the friends of the tariff proposed at the last session, I voted against that measure; and those considerations having acquired greater weight since the last session, will induce me again to vote against the same tariff, which is now proposed, unless I can be convinced that the view I have taken of the subject is erroneous, and that further legislative protection is indispensable to insure the permanent establishment and prosperity of the manufacturing interest,—in which case, believing that interest to be essentially connected with the other great interests of the country, and more particularly and intimately with that of agriculture, which I unhesitatingly give the first rank, I shall give my vote in favor of that or any other measure essentially necessary to effectuate the object.

I remain very respectfully your obedient servant,
THO: CULBRETH.

New Army Register.

Adj. and Insp. Gen's office, May 17, 1821.

GENERAL ORDERS. In pursuance of the act of congress, entitled "an act to reduce and fix the military peace establishment of the United States," passed the 2d of March, 1821, the president has directed that the following list of officers, the following organization of regiments and commands, with the following distribution of the troops, shall constitute the peace establishment of the United States, from and after the 1st of June next:

Names and Rank	Date of appointment.	Brevet and former commissions.	Remarks.
Jac Brown, maj gen	24 Jan 1814		Washington
Edm'd P Gaines, } Brig gen	9 Mar	15 Aug 1814, maj gen bvt	
Winfield Scott, } Brig gen	9 do	25 July 1814, maj gen bvt	

*The grain growing section.

Names and Rank	Date of appointment.	Brevet and former commissions.	Remarks.
T S Jessup, brig gen & Q M gen	8 May 1818		Washington
H Atkinson, brig gen & adj gen	1 June 1821	Brig gen bvt 13 May 1820	
J E Wool, Insp gen	29 Apr 1816	Colonel	
Jas Gadsden, do	1 Oct 1820	do	
Wm Linnard, Q M	12 May 1813	Major	
Henry Stanton, do	13 May 1820	do	
For Assistant Quarter-masters, see officers of the line.			
Ptr. Fayssoux, store keeper. Q M dept			St. Louis
Saml Perkins do			Detroit
John D Orr do			New-Orleans
H A Fay do			Albany
provis. retained,			
Subsistence Department.			
Col. Geo. Gibson	18 April 1818	Col staff, 30 Apr 1815	Washington
Com gen subd.			
For Assit. Com. of Subsistence, see the subalterns of the line.			
Purchasing Department.			
Callender Irvine	8 Aug 1812		Philadelphia
Com. Purchases			
Archibald Steele,			do
Store Keeper			
Pay Department.			
D. Parker, Paymaster Gen	1 June 1821	Brig gen staff, 22 Nov 1814	Washington
T Wright, Paymas	28 June 1815	Captain	Pensacola
Asher Phillips do	26 Aug	do	3d Infantry
Alp Whetmore do	14 Oct	do	7th Infantry
Ben. F Lured do	24 Nov	do	7th Infantry
Satterlee Clark do	29 Apr 1816	Major	Utica, N. Y.
Jos Woodruff do	29 do	do	Charleston, S C
David Gwynn do	29 do	do	Detroit, M T
D S Townsend do	29 do	do	Boston, Mass
J W Albright do	9 July	Captain	Philadelphia
C B Talmadge do	27 Mar 1818		New-York
Dani Randall, do	21 July		Baton Rouge
Chas H Smith do	24 Nov 1819		Norfolk, Va
Tbus Biddle do	7 Aug 1820	Major	St. Louis
A A Massie do	13 Dec	do	St. Augustine
Medical Department.			
Jos Lovell, Surgeon	18 Apr 1818		Washington
Thos Lawson, Surg	21 May 1813		7th Infantry
T G Mower do	30 June 1814		St. Peters
B F Harney do	17 Aug		Baton Rouge
W V Wheaton do	4 Sept 1816		Sackett's Harb
W S Madison do	5 Oct		Green Bay
M H Elliott do	31 Oct 1817		Pensacola
John Gale do	18 Apr 1818		Council Bluffs
Josiah Everett do	28 Jan 1820		Ft Columbus
G W Maupin, As. S	5 Nov 1802		Ft Nelson, Va.
Jos Goodhue do	8 Feb 1803		Ft Constitution
J H Sargeant do	6 Mar 1806		Ft Sullivan
Sylvester Day do	9 Dec 1807		Pittsburg arsenal
Wm Ballard do	24 Mar 1812		Ft Niagara
Wm Turner do	20 Sept		Ft Wolfert
Hanson Galtett do	18 Feb 1813		Ft Washington
Foster Swift do	28 Feb 1814		Ft Trumbull
John Trevitt do	8 April		Arac' Augusta
Wm N Mercer do	22 Nov		New Orleans
T I C Monroe do	29 Apr 1816		Arac' Richm'd
Saml B Smith do	12 Nov		Fort Mifflin
James Mann do	18 Apr 1818		Boston Harbor
J Wallace do	do		Annapolis
Wm Stewart do	do		Fort McHenry
Joseph Eaton do	do		Fort Preble
B. Delavan do	do		Detroit
Robt Archer do	do		Fort Norfolk
G C Clitherall do	do		Ft Johnson NC
Squire Lea do	15 May		Ft St Philip
Joe P Russell do	10 Aug		Ft Jackson, Sw
R Weightman do	21 do		St Augustine
W H Livingston do	3 Feb 1819		Ans Watervick
I P C McMahon do	23 July		Charleston Har
Wm Beaumont do	4 Dec		Mackinac
Egbert H Bell do	28 Jan 1820		St. Marks
Wm H Nicoll do	do		Council Bluffs
Robert French do	12 Apr		Belle Fontaine
C N McCosky do	do		Amelia Island
James Cutbush do	16 May		West Point
W S Comstock do	12 Oct		New York
Rd Randall do	do		Charleston Har
G B McKnight do	13 Oct		Fort Smith
Lyman Foot do	12 Dec		Plattsburg
Thos P Hall do	do		Chicago
S H Littlejohn do	1 June 1821		Sackett's Harb
C A Finley do	do		with the 7 Inf
C Mendenhall do	do		Prai du Chien
R M Coleman do	do		with 7th Inf
Benj King do	do		Baton Rouge
A F Merrill do	do		Pensacola
H F Hal do	do		Green Bay
Frest. H Craig do	do		Ft Armstrong
Charles Sloan do	do		Baton Rouge
John Jackson do	do		Pensacola

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

Corps of Engineers.

Names and Rank.	Date of appointment.	Brevet and former commissions.
Alex. Maccomb, Chief Eng.	1 June 1821	Maj gen bvt 11 Sept 1814 Headquarters, Washington.
Simon Bernard, Assist. Eng	16 Nov 1816	Brig gen brevet
Chas. Gratiot, Lieut. Col.	31 Mar 1819	
J G Totten, Major	12 Nov 1818	Lt Col bvt 21 Sept 1814
Saml Babcock, do	31 Mar 1819	
Sylv. Thayer, Captain	13 Oct 1813	Maj bvt 20 Feb 1815
R.E. De Russey, do	9 Feb 1816	Bvt 11 Sept 1814
Fred Lewis, do	1 Oct 1817	
T W Maurice, do	18 Nov 1818	
Hipol. Dumas, do	31 Mar 1819	
John L Smith, do	29 Aug 1820	
Hon. C Story, First Lieut.	15 Apr 1818	Bvt 17 Sept 1814
George Blaney, do	18 Nov	
Thos I Leslie, do	31 Mar 1819	Paymaster, Washington.
Wm H Chase, do	do	
Rd. DeLafield, do	29 Aug 1820	
Andrew Talcott, do	10 Oct	
Wm A Eliason, Sec'd Lieut	1 July 1819	
Fred A Underhill, do	do	
Cornelius A Ogden, do	do	
Henry Brewster, do	do	
Stephen Tuttle, do	29 Aug 1820	Bvt 1 July 1820
And. J. Donelson, do	1 Oct	Bvt 1 July 1820

Topographical Engineers.

John Anderson, Major	12 Apr 1813
Jesse Roberdeau, do	29 do
John J. Abert, do	23 Nov 1814
James Kearney, do	29 Apr 1816
Stephen H Long, do	do
P. K. Ferrault, do	17 Feb 1817

Assistant Topographical Engineers.

Hugh Young, Captain	19 Feb 1817
Wm. Tell Foussin, do	4 Mar
John Le Conte, do	18 Apr 1818
Bartman Bache, do	24 July

FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Brevets and former commissions, &c

Names and rank.	Colonel.	Lieutenant Colonel.	Major.	Captains.	First Lieutenants.
Moses Porter	12 March 1812	Br gen bvt 10 Sept 1813			
G Bornford	9 Feb 1815	Bvt 22 Dec 1814	ordnance		
John B Walbach	25 April 1818	Lt col bvt 1 May 1815			
A M'Dowell	1 April 1812				
J B Crane	6 July	Maj bvt 13 Nov '13			
A S Brooks	6 do.	Maj bvt 11 Sep '14			
J L Eastman	31 July 1813				
Jas Dalliba	5 Aug 1813	Maj bvt 9 Feb '15	Ordnance		
S Churchill	15 Aug 1813				
W J Worth	19 Aug 1814	Maj bvt 25 July '14			
Milo Mason	17 May 1816				
Henry Whiting	3 Mar 1817	Bvt 17 March 1814	Ass Qr Mass		
F. Whiting	10 Sep 1819				
N Baden	6 Aug 1813				
H Saunders	14 July 1814	Ass com sub			
P Melendy	24 Oct 1817				
R M Kirby	23 Mar 1818	Maj staff 29 April 1816			
J A Dix	23 Mar 1813	Aid to gen Brown			
G W Gardiner	20 April 1818	Ass com sub			
CS Merchant	20 April 1818	Ass com sub			
N G Dana	20 do	Ass com sub			
J S Abeel	20 do	Bvt 10 Oct 1814			
W T Willard	20 do				
Hy. W Griswold	12 Dec 1818				
R C Brent	5 Mar 1819				
W Smith	5 June				
G Despenville	10 Sep. 1819				
John G Kirk	30 do				
J Simonson	10 Oct 1819				

Names and rank.

Brevets and former commissions, &c.

M A Patrick	11 Aug 1820	Ass com sub
S S Smith	30 Nov 1820	
Second Lieutenants.		
Samuel Cooper	15 Nov 1817	Bvt 11 Dec 1815
Andrew M'intire	13 Feb 1818	Ass com sub
H Brown	24 July 1818	
Giles Porter	do	
George Webb	do	
W B Davidson	1 Sep 1818	
J Howard	do	
C Wharton	28 Oct 1818	
D Van Ness	3 Mar 1819	
Ben. Vining	1 July do	
Z J D Kinsley	do do	
Justin Dimick	do do	
G W Whistler	do do	
W H Swift	do do	
A Pickevin	13 Aug do	
Ben. Walker	31 Dec do	
G D Ramsay	1 July 1820	
Wm T W Tone	12 July do	

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Colonel.

N. Towson	1 June 1821	
Lieutenant Colonel.		
James House	3 March 1813	
Major.		
Jacob Hindman	26 June 1813	Col bvt 17 May '15
Captains.		
Wm Gates	3 Mar 1813	
A C W Fanning	13 do 1813	Maj bvt 15 Aug '14
I Roach jr.	15 April	
J F Heilman	5 May	
Geo Talcott	5 Aug	Ordnance
Chs. J Nourse	17 June 1816	Major staff 14 Sep 1814
Frs. S Belton	31 July 1817	Major staff 18 Oct 1814
Rd. A Zantzinger	12 Dec. 1818	Bvt Aug 15 1814
J Mountford	11 Aug 1819	Bvt 11 Sept do
Th. C. Legate	13 May 1820	
First Lieutenants.		
David T Welch	30 April 1813	Capt bvt 20 June 1814
Elijah Lyon	1 Jan 1817	Ass com sub
E Kirby	1 May do	Aid to gen Browne
J W Thompson	21 do do	
Richard Bache	15 June do	Bvt 17 April 1813
Ass com sub		
L G De Russey	20 April 1818	
Charles Mellon	do do	Ass com sub
John S Pierce	do do	
Allen Lowd	do do	Ass com sub
G S Wilkins	do do	
Tim. Green	do do	Ass com sub
H. W. Fitzhugh	do do	Ass com sub
J J Davis	do do	
R L Armstrong	2 July do	
Pat H Galt	26 Sep do	
H S Mallory	31 May 1819	
W Wells	28 Aug do	Ass com sub
C M Eakin	13 May 1820	Ass com sub
Second Lieutenants.		
W E Williams	30 June 1818	
Sam. Ringgold	24 July do	
Ed. Harding	do do	
Joseph Strong	do do	
James Green	11 Sept do	Ass qr Mas
Abm. C Fowler	3 Mar 1819	
Martin Thomas	31 do do	
Jacob A Dumest	1 July do	

<i>Names and rank.</i>	<i>Brevets and former commissions, &c.</i>
Henry Gilbert	1 July 1819
Lemuel Gates	13 Aug do
Thos. P Ridgely	do do
James W Webb	do do
John R Bowes	10 Oct do
Jas. A Chambers	1 July 1820
W C De Hart	do do
Daniel D Tompkins	do do
Wm. P Buchanan	do do
Joshua Barney	do do

THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

<i>Colonel.</i>	
W K Armistead	12 Nov 1818
<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i>	
G E Mitchell	3 Mar. 1813 Col bvt May 5 1814
<i>Major.</i>	
Jas. Bankhead	15 Aug 1813
<i>Captains.</i>	
Wm. Wilson	3 May 1808 Maj bvt 3 May 1818
Roger Jonea	6 July 1812 Lt col bvt 17 Sept 1814. Col staff 10 Aug 1818
S B Archer	do do 27 April 1813, ord-nance
Th. Stockton	12 Sep do 15 April 1814
Hy. K Craig	23 Dec 1813
Wm. Laval	15 Feb 1814 Maj bvt 7 Nov 1814
Mann P. Lomax	17 Nov do
Geo. N Morris	15 Jan 1817
Rufus L Baker	21 May do
Felix Ansart	28 Nov 1819
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>	
S Spotts	22 May 1814 Capt bvt 8 Jan 1815—ass com sub
Eneas Mackay	1 Dec 1816 Bvt 12 March 1813
Jos. P Taylor	24 Nov 1817 Ass com sub. bvt 15 July 1814
I L Gardner	20 April 1818 Ass qr mas
Thos. Childs	do do Ass com sub
C M Thruston	do do
W L Booth	25 do
Thos. J Baird	2 June do Ass com sub
Upton S Frazer	20 Oct do Ass com sub
T W Lendrum	30 May 1819 Ass com sub
Jas. Spencer	26 June do
I A Adams	31 July do
J W Phillips	4 Aug do
Hy. F Evans	8 do do
J A Webber	31 Oct do Ass com sub
R B Lee	do do
F L Griffith	28 Nov do
John Hills	31 Dec do
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>	
Sam. M'Kenzie	24 July 1818
Geo. W Corprew	do do
W S Newton	do do
Jos. Hopkins	3 Mar 1819
I F Hamtramck	1 July do
John L'Engle	do do
J M Edwards	do do
A Brockenbrough	do do
L A Rigail	4 Aug do
John Smith	13 do
Alex. Stewart	4 Dec do Ass com sub
H Garner	28 Jan 1820
Th. E Sudler	1 July do
Wm. H Bell	do do
Fran. N Barbarin	do do
H J Feltus	do do
Rawlins Lowndes	do do
H W Kerr	27 Oct do

FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

<i>Names and rank.</i>	<i>Brevets and former commissions, &c.</i>
<i>Colonel.</i>	
John R Fenwick	1 June 1821 Bvt 18 March 1813
<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i>	
Wm. MacRea	19 April 1814 Bvt 10 July 1813
<i>Major.</i>	
Abram Eustis	13 Mar 1810 Lt col bvt 10 Sep
<i>Captains.</i>	
E Humphreys	9 Jan 1809 Maj bvt 28 Dec '14
John A Burd	6 July 1812 Maj bvt 31 Oct '14
B K Pierce	1 Oct 1813
M M Payne	2 Mar 1814
John R Bell	10 Oct do
Jer. D Hayden	9 Feb 1815 Bvt 13 Mar 1813
William Wade	9 do do Ordnance
Wm. F Hobart	1 Jan 1817
John Erving	25 April 1818
Abm. L Sands	17 Sep do
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>	
L Whiting	14 June 1814
Sl. Washburn	15 Jan 1817 Ass com sub
M S Massey	5 Aug do
W M M'Clintock	29 Sep do Ass com sub
G S Drane	15 Nov do
John Monroe	20 April 1818
Jac. Schmuck	do do Bvt 25 July 1814
J Ripley	do do
Hugh K Mead	do do Ass com sub
J Parkhurst	1 July do
Jas. Monroe	31 Dec do
J D Graham	8 Sep 1819
J R Vinton	30 do
W G M'Neill	4 Dec do
T I Gardner	31 do
John Symington	17 May 1820
I M Washington	23 May do Ass com sub
W Wright	23 Aug do
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>	
J N Chambers	24 July 1818
Chas. Ward	1 Oct do
Hy. A Thompson	1 July 1819
Wm. Turnbull	do do
Ethan C Sickle	do do
Ja. S. Hepburn	do do
Jos. D Rupp	do do
Jas. R Blaney	do do
Geo. C Hutter	28 Jan 1820
E G W Butler	1 July do
J H Winder	do do
S B Dusenbury	do do
W S Maitland	do do
Edwin R Alberti	12 do
John T Davidson	27 Oct do
H P Welch	do do
P Morrison	do do
Chas. Thomas	1 June 1821
<i>Ordnance Storekeepers.</i>	
Wm. W Paine	Richmond
J Snowdon	West Point
Jacinet Laval	Harper's Ferry
A Giles	New York
Thos. Harrison	Schulkill
H M'Call	Charleston
D Hopkins	Baltimore
J Whistler	Belle Fontaine
<i>First Infantry.</i>	
<i>Colonel.</i>	
T Chambers	10 Nov 1813
<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i>	
Z Taylor	20 April 1819
<i>Major.</i>	
R Whartenby	30 April 1817 Bvt. 1 May 1814

<i>Names and rank.</i>	<i>Brevets and former commissions, &c.</i>	<i>Names and rank.</i>	<i>Brevets and former commissions, &c.</i>
<i>Captains.</i>		George F Lindsay	1 July 1820
John Jones	29 July 1813	J P Pendleton	12 do
W C Beard	1 May 1817	J S Gallagher	4 Oct
Jas. H Gale	31 July do	THIRD INFANTRY	
Richd. K Call	1 July 1818	<i>Colonel.</i>	
W V Cobbs	31 Mar 1819	N Pinkney	13 May 1820
G Loomis	7 April do	<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i>	
T F Smith	25 do	John M'Neal, jr	24 Feb 1818
Truman Cross	27 Sept do	Col bvt 25 July 1814	
Ass qr mas; major staff 17 Oct 1820		<i>Major.</i>	
S H Webb	9 July 1820	D Baker	1 June 1819
W H Ker	1 Dec do	<i>Captains.</i>	
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>		C Larrabee	12 Sept 1812
Garston Powell	1 July 1818	Maj brevet 9 Aug 1812	
George C Spencer	1 Oct do	Wm Whistler	31 Dec
E A Hitchcock	31 do	Step W Kearney	1 April 1813
W S Harney	7 Jan 1819	Hez Bradley	19 April 1814
W R Jouett	31 Mar do	John Green	25 Sep 1814
Saml. L Isett	27 Sept do	J Garland	7 May 1817
Thos. Barker	23 July 1820	W Browning	1 Nov 1817
Const. Pierce	3 Sept do	R Humphreys	24 Dec 1818
E Davis	3 Oct do	R B Mason	31 July 1819
Alfred Mitchell	1 Dec do	J S Nelson	13 Aug 1819
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>		Bvt 30 April 1813	
E J Lambert	10 Mar 1819	<i>First Lieutenants.</i>	
W Malcolm	1 July do	Wm G Belknap	19 Aug 1814
J Mackenzie	do do	John B Clark	7 May 1817
Jasper Strong	do do	Ed E Brooks	1 June
John Tucker	4 Dec do	Andrew Lewis	10 Feb 1818
Ths. J Ayres	28 Jan 1820	T J Harrison	20 April 1818
Mart. Burk	do do	R C Pomeroy	1 Sept 1818
Sam. M'Rea	1 July do	James Dean	31 Oct
Wm. Day	27 Oct do	A Musser	1 June 1819
Ths. P Gwynne	12 Dec do	Hor. Webster	5 April 1820
<i>SECOND INFANTRY.</i>		Henry H Loring	17 Oct
<i>Colonel.</i>		<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>	
Hugh Brady	6 July 1812	Saml W Hunt	3 Feb 1819
<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i>		H N Baker	13 Aug
W Lawrence	8 May 1818	J C Hayward	28 Jan 1820
Bvt 15 Sept 1814		A Woodward	17 May 1820
<i>Major.</i>		J M Tufts	1 July 1820
Enos Cutler	10 Feb 1818	L N Morris	1 July 1820
Bvt 1 May 1814		Stewart Cowan	12 do
<i>Captains.</i>		Wm Tolson	12 do
A R Thompson	1 May 1814	Jas. B Allen	27 Oct
Newman S Clark	1 Oct	Ed. A Caldwell	27 do
E Boardman	31 Mar 1817	FOURTH INFANTRY.	
J H Ballard	22 April 1817	<i>Colonel.</i>	
T J Beall	26 Sep 1818	R. Butler	1 June 1821
W Hoffman	1 May 1819	Col staff 5 March 1814	
J H Wilkins	28 Aug	<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i>	
G Dearborn	30 Sept	G M Brooke	1 March 1819
T Staniford	1 Mar 1820	Col brevet 17 Sept 1814	
Dan. Curtis	17 Oct 1820	<i>Major.</i>	
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>		J B Maney	5 May 1813
B A Boynton	25 Nov 1813	<i>Captains.</i>	
Owen Ransom	19 April 1814	J H Vose	6 July 1812
Jas. Young	30 June	Major brevet 4 Aug 1414	
S B Griswold	1 Sept	Saunders Donoho	6 July
Walter Bicker, jr.	1 Sept	James H Hook	20 May 1813
RM Harrison	1 Nov 1817	J S McIntosh	8 March 1817
C F Morton	31 Mar 1819	James M Glassell	10 Feb 1818
Seth Johnson	1 May 1819	Major staff 22 May 1818	
Joshua B Brant	1 Dec do	Ass qr mas; bvt 17 Sept 1814	
John Clitz	31 do	Francis L Dade	24 Feb
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>		Philip Wager	8 May
Henry Smith	17 June 1816	Henry Wilson	20 April 1819
M F V de Venter	22 July 1817	R M Sands	30 do
Edwin V Sumner	3 Mar 1819	F W Brady	31 Dec 1820
Ed. B Griswold	13 Aug 1819	<i>First Lieutenants.</i>	
Saml. L Russel	13 do	H R Dulany	10 Feb 1818
David Brooks	28 Jan 1820	Wm Lear	24 do
Charles A Waite	28 do	Jer Yancey	1 Dec 1818
		G W Allen	1 Jan 1819

<i>Names and rank.</i>	<i>Brevets and former commissions, &c.</i>	<i>Names and rank.</i>	<i>Brevets and former commissions, &c.</i>
J Page	1 Jan 1819	Thos Hamilton	21 Feb 1814
Lee Slaughter	20 April 1819	W Martin	17 March
E Webb	31 July 1819	Matthew J Magee	10 Feb 1815
Wm M Graham	11 August	Wm Haile	14 May 1818
Edw Alexander	20 Aug 1820	J M'Gunnegle	12 July do Ass qr mas
Thos Johnson	31 Dec 1820	Wm Armstrong	31 July do
	<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>	Jas S Gray	10 Nov
Jos B Shaw	12 Nov 1818	Ephraim Shaylor	30 April 1819
W H Mann	3 Feb 1819		<i>First Lieutenants.</i>
R B A Tate	3 March	J Clark, jr	1 Sept 1814 Ass com sub
A W Thornton	30 Nov Ass com sub	John Gannt	5 Ap'l 1818
John J Jackson	1 Dec 1819	Gab Field	15 do
Geo Mountz	28 Jan 1820	C Pentland	31 July
J B Triplet	27 Oct 1820	Th W Kavanaugh	10 Nov
Wm Martin	27 do	L Palmer	10 do
T Busk	27 do	Jacob Brown	18 Aug 1819 Ass com sub
Edw N Dulany	27 Oct 1820	Samuel Shannon	23 Feb 1820
	<i>FIFTH INFANTRY.</i>	Henry Taylor	1 March
	<i>Colonel.</i>	Zalmon C Palmer	1 do
Josiah Snelling	1 June 1819		<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>
	<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i>	W D M'Crav	3 Feb 1819
H Leavenworth	10 Feb 1818 Col brevet 25 July 1814	Jos Buckley	13 Aug
	<i>Major.</i>	Wm N Wickliffe	20 Sept
J E Dinkins	8 May 1818 Br'vt 15 May 1814	John Duncan	4 Dec
	<i>Captains.</i>	John Bradley	28 Jan 1820
S Burbank	13 March 1813 Major brevet 25 July 1814	N I Cruger	1 July
	<i>A Q M</i>	Thos Noel	1 do
Geo Bender	13 May A Q M	W W Morris	1 do
John Blish	13 May	Wharton Rector	12 do
M Marston	26 June Major brevet 15 Aug 1814	Rd Wells	27 Oct
	<i>Major brevet 15 July 1814</i>		<i>SEVENTH INFANTRY.</i>
Ben Watson	15 Aug Major brevet 25 July 1814		<i>Colonel.</i>
	<i>Major.</i>	Mat. Arbuckle	16 March 1820
J Fowle, jr	10 June 1814		<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i>
David Perry	1 September	Wm Lindsay	12 March 1818
Benet Riley	9 Aug 1818		<i>Major.</i>
Charles L Cass	31 Dec	A R Woolley	9 Feb 1815
T F Hunt	20 May 1820 A Q M		<i>Captains.</i>
	<i>First Lieutenants.</i>	Wm Bradford	6 July 1812 Major brevet 20 Aug 1814
J Plympton	31 July 1813		<i>Major brevet 21 Sept 1814</i>
D Wilcox	2 Oct 1814	D E Twigg	6 do
Robert A M'Case	16 Oct 1816 Brevet 1 May 1814		<i>Major.</i>
Nathan Clark	17 Mar 1817 Ass com sub	W Davenport	28 Sept
T Hunt	1 July Ass com sub	E D Richardson	5 Aug 1813
J M'Ilvain	30 Ap'l 1819	J S Allison	25 June 1814
M Scott	2 November	George Birch	31 Aug 1816
G Lowe	15 Mar 1820	R B Hyde	31 Oct 1818
P R Green	27 March	Nath Young	1 Jan 1819
E K Barnum	31 Dec	G Leftwich	15 June
	<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>	Danl E Burch	30 June 1820
S S Stacy	22 July 1817 Ass com sub.		<i>First Lieutenants.</i>
C Burbridge	16 June 1818	N G Wilkinson	20 April 1818
J C Russell	24 July	H Berryman	31 Dec
C C Hobart	8 Oct	G Murdock	31 Jan 1819
Jos M Bakeley	13 Aug 1819	J Wheelock	19 March
D Tyler	1 July	John Philbrick	11 April
B Gorham	1 July 1820	A M Houston	31 Aug
W E Cruger	12 do	Wm N Bronaugh	31 Dec
Phineas Andrews	27 Oct	Rich Wash	30 June 1820
W Alexander	do	B L Bonneville	9 July 1820
	<i>SIXTH INFANTRY.</i>	J B Hobkirk	31 Oct
	<i>Colonel.</i>		<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>
Duncan L Clinch	20 April 1819	Pierce Butler	13 Aug 1819
	<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i>	John Stewart	13 do
Willo'by Morgan	10 Nov 1818	James Dawson	13 do
	<i>Major.</i>	W S Colquhoun	4 Dec Ass com sub
Alex Cummings	20 Ap'l 1819	W W Outlaw	4 do
	<i>Captains.</i>	John M'Cauly	28 Jan 1820
W S Foster	13 Mar 1813 Maj brevet 15 Aug 1814	Norman Holmes	28 do
	<i>Major.</i>	Edgar S Hawkins	1 July
Dan Ketchum	30 Sept 1813 Maj bvt 25 July 1814	R D A Wade	27 Oct
	<i>Major.</i>	Robt Ross	27 do

The board of general officers, beg leave to recommend that, in case brevet brigadier general Atkinson should elect to take a regiment of infantry, (say the 6th,) colonel D. L. Clinch be, in that case, arranged to the 4th infantry; colonel R. Butler as lieutenant colonel of the 1st infantry; lieutenant colonel Taylor as major of the 7th infantry; major Woolley to the 4th artillery, as captain, in the place of captain Sands; the latter transferred to the 1st infantry, in the place of captain Cobbs, to be left out.

JAC. BROWN.

City of Washington, May 14, 1821.

The four regiments of artillery—

Thirty-six companies, of fifty-five non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians and privates, 1,980

Enlisted men for ordnance duties, 36

The seven regiments of infantry—

Seventy companies of fifty-one non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, 3,570

And the non-commissioned staff, 36

Making a total of 5,642

To be distributed as follows:

FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY. 2

Colonel Porter, Boston.
Lieutenant colonel Bomford, ordnance.
Major Walbach, Portsmouth.
Brevet major Dalliba, ordnance.

Captain Mason }
First lieutenant Dana } Fort Sullivan, Me.
Brent }
Second lieutenant Walker }
Tone }

Captain Brooks }
First lieutenant Simonson } Fort Preble, Me.
Patrick }
Second lieutenant Ramsay }
Davidson }

Captain P Whiting }
First lieutenant Merchant } Fort Constitution,
Griswold } N. Hampshire.
Second lieutenant Howard }
Van Ness }

Captain Eastman }
H. Whiting } Harbor of Boston,
First lieutenant Dix } Mass.
Willard }
Smith }
Smith }

Second lieutenant M'Intire }
Kinsley }
Dimick }
Swift }

Captain Crane }
First lieutenant Baden } Fort Wolcott, R. I.
Abeel }
Second lieutenant Wharton }
Pickevin }

Captain M'Dowell }
First lieutenant Saunders } Fort Trumbull, Ct.
Kirby }
Second lieutenant Brown }
Vining }

Captain Churchill }
Worth } Harbor of N. York.
First lieutenant Melendy }
Gardiner }
Dispinville }
Kirk }
Second lieutenant Cooper }
Porter }
Webb }
Whistler }

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Colonel Towson, Fort M'Henry.

Lieutenant colonel House, Detroit.

Major Hindman, Fort Mifflin.

Captain Talcott, ordnance.

Captain Roach }
First lieutenant Kirby } Fort Mifflin, Penn.
Wilkins }
Second lieutenant Fowler }
Thomas }

Captain Belton }
First lieutenant Fitzhugh } Fort M'Henry, Md.
Mallory }
Second lieutenant Ringgold }
Dumest }

Captain Fanning }
First lieutenant Bache } West Point, N. Y.
Galt }
Second lieutenant Green }
Gilbert }

Captain Gates }
First lieutenant Welsh } Arsenal, Watervleit,
Lowd } N. York.
Second lieutenant Strong }
De Hart }

Captain Zantzinger }
First lieutenant Thompson } Plattsburg, N. Y.
Eakin }
Second lieutenant Williams }
Bowes }

Captain Heilman }
First lieutenant De Russey } Fort Niagara, N. Y.
Green }
Second lieutenant Harding }
Gates }

Captain Nourse }
First lieutenant Armstrong } Pittsburg, Pa.
Wells }
Second lieutenant Ridgeley }
Buchanan }

Captain Mountfort }
First lieutenant Mellon } Detroit, M. T.
Davis }
Second lieutenant Webb }
Tompkins }

Captain Legate }
First lieutenant Lyon } Mackinac, M. T.
Pierce }
Second lieutenant Chambers }
Barney }

THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Colonel Armistead, Fort Washington.

Lieutenant colonel Mitchell, Fort Norfolk.

Major Bankhead, Charleston.

Captain Archer, Ordnance.

Captain Jones }
First lieutenant Lendrum } Annapolis, Md.
Lee }
Second lieutenant Hopkins }
Stewart }

Captain Ansart }
First lieutenant Childs } Fort Washington,
Boothe } Potomac.
Second lieutenant Hamtramck }
J. Smith }

Captain Baker }
First lieutenant Baird } Richmond, Virginia.
Hill }
Second lieutenant Bell }
Barbarin }

Captain Stockton
Lomax
First lieutenant Mackay
Fraser
Spencer
Adams
Second lieut. Corprew
Brockenbrough
Garner
Kerr
Captain Wilson
First lieutenant Spotts
Thraston
Second lieut. M'Kenzie
Feltus
Captain Lavall
Morris
First lieutenant Taylor
J. L. Gardner
Evans
Griffith
Second lieutenant Newton
L'Engle
Edwards
Lowndes
Captain Craig
First lieutenant Philips
Webber
Second lieut. Rigall & Sudler
FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.
Colonel Fenwick, Pensacola.
Lieutenant colonel Mac Rea, New Orleans.
Major Eustis, St. Augustine.
Captain Wade, ordnance.
Captain Erving
First lieutenant Symington
Wright
Second lieutenant Thomas
Maidland
Captain Payne
First lieutenant J. Monroe
Washington
Second lieutenant Heppburn
Morrison
Captain Bell
Hobart
First lieutenant Washburn
Drane
Ripley
T. J. Gardner
Second lieutenant Sickels
Rupp
Alberti
Davidson
Captain Burd
Sands
First lieutenant M'Clintock
Pankhurst
Jas. Monroe
Vinton
Second lieut. Blaney
Hutter
Winder
Dusenbury
Captain Pierce
Hayden
First lieutenant L. Whiting
Massey
J. D. Graham
M'Neil
Second lieut. Jos. Chambers
Thompson
Turnbull
Butler

Norfolk harbor,
Virginia.

Ft. Johnson, Smith-
ville, N. C.

Charleston harbor,
S. Carolina.

Arsenal, Augusta,
Georgia.

Fort Jackson, Savan-
nah, Geo.

Fernandina, Amelia
Island.

St. Augustine, East
Florida.

St. Marks, Florida.

Pensacola, Florida.

Captain E. Humphrey
First lieutenant Schmuck
Mead
Second lieutenant Ward
Welch
Ft. St. Philip, Lou.

1st Regiment of Infantry—Baton Rouge.
2d Regiment of Infantry—Sackett's Harbor.
3d Regiment of Infantry—Greenbay and Chicago
—at Greenbay 8, and Chicago 2, companies.
4th Regiment of Infantry—Pensacola.
5th Regiment of Infantry—St. Peters, Prairie,
du Chien and Fort Armstrong—at St. Peter's 7, at
Prairie du Chien 2, and at Fort Armstrong 1 com-
pany.
6th Regiment of Infantry—Council Bluffs.
7th Regiment of Infantry—Arkansas and Red
Rivers—6 companies on Red River, 4 on the Ar-
kansas.

And the president further directs, until other-
wise ordered, that the immediate command of all
the troops, as above distributed, west of a line
drawn from the southernmost point of East Flori-
da to the north west extremity of Lake Superior,
be assigned to brevet major general Gaines; and
that the command of the troops, east of such line,
be assigned to brevet major general Scott.

The head quarters of major general Brown will
be in the District of Columbia; the head quarters
of the western department will be at Louisville,
Kentucky; and the head quarters of the eastern
department, will be at Governor's Island, New York,
when the generals are not on visits of inspection
and tours of duty.

All officers included in the above list, and not on
special duty, will forthwith join their respective
regiments and commands.

Officers who are designated as assistant quarter
masters, and assistant commissaries of subsistence,
will forthwith report, by letter, to those depart-
ments for specific instructions.

Special orders having been given to local com-
manders, for consolidating and reducing the troops,
preparatory to this arrangement, all supernumer-
ary non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians,
and privates, if any such remain in service, will be
discharged at their respective posts, as soon as
practicable.

All officers whose names are not included in the
above list, must consider themselves disbanded on
the first of June next, except quarter-masters, com-
missaries, and storekeepers charged with the safe
keeping of public property, who will remain in ser-
vice until specially relieved from their accounta-
bility.

It is deemed inexpedient to continue arrests or
proceedings of courts martial which may have been
instituted on officers not retained in the army. All
such officers will be released from arrest and dis-
charged from further duty.

All deserters from the army of the United States,
previous to the date of this order, may peaceably
and safely return to their homes, without being sub-
ject to punishment or trial, on account of such de-
sertion. No rewards or expenses will be allowed
for apprehending any soldier who deserted prior
to this order.

All soldiers in confinement by sentence of courts
martial, will be dismissed the service with disgrace.

The regulations relative to transfers is so far
suspended that officers may be taken from one regi-
ment or corps and arranged to another, the more
perfectly to complete the organization, without con-
sulting the individuals interested, until the first of
January next. D. PARKER, *Adj. & Ins. Gen.*

NOTE.—In arranging the lieutenants of artillery to the most convenient stations for immediate duty, attention has not been paid, in all cases, by the board of officers, to equal promotion, which must be a subject of future orders.

Geography and soil of Florida.

From Darby's Memoir of Florida.

This country, as ceded to the United States, by the recent ratified treaty with Spain, has the Atlantic ocean and the Bahama channel to the east; Florida or Cuba channel south; the Gulf of Mexico west and south-west; Perdido bay and river west; and Alabama and Georgia to the north.

Florida has an exterior limit on the Atlantic ocean, between the mouth of St. Mary's river and Cape Sable	450
Upon the Gulf of Mexico between Cape Sable and the inlet of Perdido	600
Interior limits, within Alabama, up the Perdido, and to the 31° N. lat.	40
Along Alabama and N. lat. 31° to the right bank of Chatahoche river	140
Thence with Georgia, down Chatahoche, to the junction of that stream and Flint river	40
Thence to the source of St. Mary's river	140
Down the St. Mary's to the mouth	80

Having an outline of 1,490
Area, 54,600 square miles, equal to 34,944,000 acres. Of this superficies, there lies south of N. lat. 30°, 39,900 square miles, 25,536,000 acres; and north of N. lat. 30°, 14,700 square miles, 9,408,000 acres.

Extreme south, N. lat. 25° nearly; extreme north, N. lat. 31°; and possessing a range of 6 degrees of latitude.

The soil of Florida is devisable into three grand varieties; pine barrens, savannahs, and marshes. Other varieties have been given by some authors, but are mere shades of admixture, or points and lines of contact between the three foregoing. Pine forest land, here, as elsewhere, is remarkable for its sterility in the production of the domesticated species of plants, though productive in an indefinite variety of indigenous vegetables. The soil of the pine woods of Florida is, perhaps, as sandy as in any other part of the United States. A ridge of dry, and in a great part of unwooded hills or hillocks, destitute of water, extends from Eokfanoke Swamp, to an unknown distance southward, west of St. John's and Nassau rivers. This ridge, no doubt, sinks into the common level of the country before reaching the cape; or perhaps even the latitude of 27°.

Savannah, or prairie land, in Florida, is, in strictness, mere varieties of swamp. The former is, indeed, part of the latter, with elevation sufficient to admit culture without artificial drainage. The prairie grounds of Florida, being composed of so great a part of animal exuviz, are generally productive, but are confined in extent. Their nature will appear more clear by reference to our description of St. John's river.

Swamps or marshes, next to pine woods, cover the largest portion of Florida. A small share of these flat regions may be reclaimed, but the far greater part being morasses, are beyond the ordinary powers of human melioration. On some points of consideration the Florida swamps may be considered valuable; they are, in many places, covered with excellent timber, and where of proper tenacity would afford good grazing for cattle.

Another variety of soil occurs in Florida, called hammock land. This species form, in most instances, an interval between the pine tracts and the marshes or savannahs, and, indeed, in no respect differs from the latter, except in being covered with wood. The hammock land, not only of Florida, but of all the southern section of the United States, yields, next to river alluvion, the best arable soil. In Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi, the hammock lands form much the largest part of the cultivated surface. The quality of the soil alternates from that of savannah and river alluvion, to that of the most unproductive pine barrens. Bay galls, or wet spongy spots, very frequently deteriorate hammock land. This inconvenience is lessened by a slight, and removed by a considerable inclination of surface.

To those who visit Florida with high-raised opinions in favor of its natural advantages, much disappointment is in store; but those who commence an examination of this country with expectation to meet with nothing but sterility, will not be less, but more agreeably disappointed than the former class. In a space so extensive, and with a climate so mild, many spots have concentrated all their rich features of a tropical phy-ognoimy. When it is considered, that, when compared with the entire area, so small a part of any equal surface in the United States is actually cultivated, it may be conceived, that if one twentieth part of its superficies can be brought under the dominion of the orchard, the scythe, or the plough, even in an agricultural point of view, Florida is an invaluable acquisition to the people of the United States.

It may be repeated, that the whole peninsula owes its existence to mineral and animal deposition. As far as the earth has been penetrated, this inference is supported by facts. The entire fertility found on detached spots is due to animal matter. By means of this class of substances, as the original sand banks rose above the waves, a scanty vegetation was formed, which, in the lapse of countless ages, has clothed this recently-formed expanse with herbage. We may, from what has been established, safely form the induction, that the soil of Florida, like that of all low barren regions, situated near the tropics, is much more favorable to the production of orchard fruit trees, than to grasses, esculent roots, or other animal or short-lived field or garden vegetables.

French Legislature.

To give our readers an idea of the *manner* of the proceedings in the chamber of deputies, and also to shew the *spirit* that prevails, we copy the following articles from the "National Gazette," for which paper the translations were made. Those accustomed to the general soberness of the debates in our legislative bodies, though they have sometimes been disgraced by the ebullitions of intemperate zeal, will wonder how any *business* can be done under such an existing state of things.

Chamber of deputies—Feb. 21.

The petition of *Denbaur*, a captain of cavalry, was read. He complained that, by the interpretation which the minister of war had given to the ordinance of the 20th of May, 1818, he had been deprived of the half pay granted at the disbanding of the army.

General *Lavaux* spoke. He began by asking the indulgence of the chamber to his advanced age, which, however, had not weakened his attach-

ment to the constitutional king.—He promised to shew the candor and independence that characterize a true French citizen. He thought that the government had no right to deprive a soldier who had been made such by force, of the rank and pay which his services in the field had acquired for him. Proceeding afterwards to consider the present condition of the army, he described it as depressed, discontented, unhappy and groaning under an arbitrary system of administration. (Here murmurs began to break forth from the right—the ministerial side of the chamber.) The general continued, and entered into details to prove his assertion. He thought that the army was discontented because it was unhappy; unhappy because the minister oppressed insupportably its most respectable members, by an arbitrary management. (Bravo—on the left, the opposition side.) Nevertheless, said he, the conduct of a minister who alienates the affections of the army is not investigated; responsibility is an idle word, though indeed, a minister is responsible not only to the king, but also to the nation and the army. (Cries to the right—tumult—interruption.)

A great number of voices—Order!—Down! *M. Cornet d'Incourt* rushing forward to the tribune (pulpit from which the members speak) where the general remained immovable—"I appear here to support a call to order."

Some voices on the left.—Respect at least the grey hairs of the general; listen; speak general.

M. Cornet d'Incourt thought that general Lavaux ought not merely to be called to order, but should not be suffered to proceed at all.

All the left—to the general. Continue, continue; we will listen to you.

The right and the centre—Order; down—get down from the tribune.

The general without being discomposed, persisted in maintaining that the ministers were not created, under a constitutional prince, to tyrannize in his name, and to cause his government to be hated, when he was celebrated for clemency and love for his people. Gentlemen said he, the nation consists of the people. *A voice from the centre*. We know but the king—say, of the king—Interruption.)

M. Lavaux. Gentlemen, take the trouble to listen—You will see that no one is more attached than I am to his king, but a legitimate king is not a people; he is the supreme head of the people; he is deemed the father of the nation; but to concentrate in him the people and all their interests; to call him a people appears to me a thing entirely void of sense—(The orator is again interrupted.)

M. Girardin from his seat. It is indecorous to be thus interrupting the speaker at every word.

Scarcely had general *Lavaux* recommenced when *M. Labourdonnaye* mounted by his side and disputed possession of the tribune. Every body, said *M. Labourdonnaye*, is agreed that the army is, in itself, an obedient force; therefore a minister cannot be responsible to an army; therefore the orator ought to be called to order for having brought forward the army; in a question which did not regard it. (On the left—Yes truly! Oh! Oh!)

M. Castlebajac thought the whole discourse of general *Lavaux* was censurable, because throughout, he had laboured to prove that the minister crushed the army under the weight of an arbitrary and bad administration. He (*M. Castlebajac*) maintained that the assertion was false. (On the left—Still it is a thing known not only to the army, but to all France.) Here, *M. C.* asked those who in-

terrupted him, whether he would be allowed to proceed. (*General Demarcay*—As long as you please.) Well, then, gentlemen, said *M. C.* I will tell you that your drift is understood—you seek to exasperate an armed soldiery and stimulate it to imitate those rebellious troops, who, in the south of Europe, dared to force constitutions on their lawful monarchs. (Tumult on the left—bravo on the right.) You wish to rouse the army to revolt by persuading it that it is oppressed. (*Voices on the left*—Dou you believe that it would not perceive this without the aid of the debates in this hall?) *M. C.* You wish to infuse into the army a spirit which it ought not to imbibe. (Do not supply it with motives then—tumult; interruption.) *M. C.*—You hope that the chamber will ratify, at least by its silence, your anarchical maxims. (Bravo—on the right.) You will not gain your end. One side of this assembly will be always ready to defend the principles of monarchy. (Redoubled cries of bravo.) I demand the call to order (vehemently supported on the right.)

M. Benjamin Constant—I oppose the call to order. The speaker who preceded me, asserts that the army is not under an arbitrary management; such is the opinion. Be it so. But there are many persons, many members of this chamber, and I for one, gentlemen, who think that such is the case.

M. d'Ambrugeac, asked to address the chamber, and ascended the tribune, in the midst of the clamors of the left, who objected to move a call to order against *M. Constant*. He insisted, in spite of all that had been said, that the army was happy and content, and paternally managed.

M. B. Constant. My opinion of the present administration of the war department is not ambiguous. When I speak of an arbitrary system, it is of such as is now complained of in so many petitions—the system of despoiling officers of the fruit of their long and glorious services; of cutting them off from the army without provision for support; an odious, unjust, illegal administration, which irritates more than all the speeches made here—speeches which it is now meant to stifle. [Murmurs on the right.] For the rest, gentlemen, I perceive what you mean. It is the freedom of debate that you propose to assail. [Voices on the left—yes!—yes!—on the right—It is time indeed.]

M. Constant. It is time, say you! and it is under a prince who wishes to see a deliberate chamber that such maxims are professed; such insinuations indulged! [Loud cries on the right.]

M. Labourdonnaye. I think there is a design to excite the army, by means of this tribune, to insurrection and the imitation of bad examples. This scheme has been adopted in an especial manner, since the unhappy occurrences that overwhelm the south of Europe. [Many voices on the left call *M. Labourdonnaye* to order.]

Messrs. Lavaux, Constant, d'Ambrugeac, the reporter, and *M. Labourdonnaye* find themselves all in the tribune at the same time. The greatest disorder reigns in the assembly. The president rings his bell to restore order. General *Sebastiani* ascends the tribune also to make a call of order. General *Demarcay* anticipates him and begins to speak.

General *Demarcay*. If I were the enemy of the government and of the constitutional system, I should every day rejoice at what I see in the conduct of the gentlemen on the right.

From that quarter I hear every day violent propositions; doctrines which alarm France; if you aim at the maintenance of what is, you are immediately

designated as an agent of insurrection. It is by these inordinacies that revolutions are brought about. I call *M. Labourdonnaye* to order as guilty of personalities and insults to a whole side of this assembly.

The keeper of the seals—Gentlemen, it is evident that an appeal is made to the army, and not to this chamber. The tendency of the speeches of some, which I will quote if it be necessary, is, evidently, to excite the nation to revolt.

M. Girardin—I ask to speak; (murmurs—great noise on the left: on the right, cry of, Do not interrupt the speaker.)

M. Casimir Perrier—Is the time come to cut off our heads?

M. Dupont—Put me down for the first victim; I claim this honor.

The keeper of the seals proceeded. Yes, gentlemen, if the authors of some of the speeches delivered at the last session, could have been brought before a jury, they would have been convicted of provoking a rebellion. (*Oh! Oh!*)

You have to consider whether things have not reached such a point, that this chamber has become a theatre on which acts of sedition, punishable elsewhere, can be committed with impunity. You can no longer permit that the nation and the army should be instigated to revolt before you. Now, you have no other means of coercion than an idle call to order. (From the left—Would you prefer exile to Guiana and Synamari?) The call to order is ridiculous when compared with the enormity of the proceeding. (A voice on the left: Thus spoke *Robespierre* in the convention, on the eve of the 31st of May.)

I call to order all the speakers who have indulged in criminal assertions; and I entreat your attention to the necessity of devising some means of repression; otherwise the throne and the government cannot be consolidated.

M. Girardin—If the keeper of the seals has any proof against us, let him explain himself—let him accuse us individually, not en masse. Until then, we will never accord to a minister the right of impeaching our intentions.

M. de Labourdonnaye. At all times, gentlemen, and particularly during the revolution, when it was intended to establish licentiousness, much noise was made about liberty. I have said, with the minister, that, from the opening of the session, certain members have not ceased to provoke insurrection. (Turning to the left.) If only one among you, two among you, gentlemen, delivered these anarchical, incendiary speeches, I would keep silence as to the delinquency of individuals. But the case is that they are delivered every day, and by all of you. At the commencement of this session, you began by pronouncing eulogiums, on our monarch, and now you end by culpable panegyric on your "*heroic Spain*."

M. Girardin. It is I, *Girardin*, sir, who used the phrase, *heroic Spain*, and I repeat it. (Great tumult on the right—order! order!)

M. Labourdonnaye—I cite the instance as one among a thousand acts of the most hostile aggression on the government. In speaking as you do, you set yourselves against the great majority of the nation. (The left—no! no! The right—yes! yes!)

The orator, in continuation—You are at variance with the great royalist majority, which has discarded you.

M. Casimir Perrier—If, notwithstanding the evidence of facts, ministers regard us as conspirators, I say they do not do their duty. The keeper of the

seals has spoken of our inviolability: no, gentlemen, we are not inviolable. If we have conspired, why not arraign us? As for myself, I divest myself of my character of deputy. Ministers! before we leave this hall order your lictors to seize us. (Lively sensations in the hall.)

M. de Serre—The division of party which exists in the assembly would be natural, yes, just and proper, if the resistance was made only to the measures and plans of the government deemed mischievous and destructive. But the opposition are engaged in a seditious and culpable course.—(Question! Question!)

The speaker of the chamber was about to call the yeas and nays, when *M. Benjamin Constant* asked to speak.

The president—The right of discussion is claimed before the question is taken—I must grant it. (No! no! our patience is abused.)

M. Benjamin Constant—Gentlemen, it would neither become your dignity nor your loyalty, nor your sense of propriety in any respect, to close this debate, after unimaginable charges, the calumnious charges which a minister of the king has allowed himself to utter against a whole side of this chamber. (Question! Question!)

(The majority decide in favour of taking the question. The greatest agitation prevails in the assembly. Several of the appeals on the subject of order are decided against the opposition.)

M. Manuel—The ministers will stand branded as calumniators, if they pervert their influence over this chamber so far as to accuse us without suffering us to defend ourselves. I hope the chamber will allow me to answer the speech of the keeper of the seals. (No! no! it is infamous—this is too much!)

M. Benjamin Constant. Gentlemen—general *Lavauz* has possession of the tribune. You cannot deprive him of his right to be heard.

M. Castelbajac begged his honourable colleagues to give a proof of moderation, and to listen to *M. Lavauz*.

M. Lavauz, resumed his speech. The noise was violent and incessant. His voice was drowned by the tones of the members in conversation. In vain did the president ring his bell. Such was the uproar that we (the reporters) could not catch a word of his long barrangue.

In addition to the instances to be found in our translation, we may quote such as the following.

"February 19.—*M. Manuel* (a leading member of the opposition) speaking—I will go into an examination of principles. (On the right—we do not want to hear your examination; on the left—continue!) *M. Manuel*, tired of being interrupted, turned to the majority and asked whether they would not listen. (No! we will not listen!) *M. Usquien*, from his seat—You are entertaining the carpet.

M. Manuel—I flatter myself that by giving reasons—we do not wish to hear them!)

Speaker of the house—Silence, gentlemen!

A huissier or beadle—Silence, gentlemen!

All the beadles—Silence, gentlemen!

(More noise than ever. Several voices from the centre—We say again that you are entertaining the carpet!)&c.

Sitting of the 28th February.

M. Labourdonnaye. Commerce and industry acquire from day to day, a more prosperous condition—France is about to become the prey of commerce and industry—(a voice on the left—so much the better:)

M. Bourdeau. "No—I am not one of those noble veterans, who defended the throne and the king, at the cost of their blood, but I am one of those veterans of *royalism* who were pursued."

M. Demarcay, from his seat. By the hisses and hootings of the city of Brest.

M. Bourdeau, in continuation, "I have always been heart and soul attached to the cause of legitimacy—I can shew my arm (raising his arm with vehemence) I can shew my arm—the marks of the fetters of despotism are not to be found there. I am not less attached than another to liberty; but it is to a tempered liberty reconcilable with legitimacy—legitimacy; Yes— legitimacy before all, nothing but legitimacy." (Bravo, Bravo, on the right.)

Foreign State Papers.

ROYAL PORTUGUESE DECREE.

Palace of Rio Janeiro, March 17, 1821.

Divine Providence having designed, after a destructive war, to bless the states of Europe with a general peace, and to allow the laying the foundation of the happiness of the Portuguese monarchy, by the assembling of an extraordinary session of the general cortes, in our noble and loyal city of Lisbon, to give the whole united kingdom of Portugal, Brazil, and Algarves a political constitution, upon liberal principles, such as, by the increase of knowledge, are now generally received by all nations; and it being stated to me by persons of my own council, zealously attached to the service of God and myself, that many of my faithful vassals, particularly in Brazil, desirous of maintaining the integrity of the monarchy, experienced a painful anxiety from my not having made a solemn declaration of my absolute and decisive approbation of the constitution, that it may be complied with and enforced, without alteration, in all my royal dominions: I have confirmed it by my decree of the the 24th February, and altogether, with all my royal family, the people, and the troops of this court, have sworn to observe, maintain, and guard, the said constitution, in this and every part of the dominions of the monarchy, in the form that has been adopted by the general cortes; and I decree that it shall be sworn to by all the authorities, civil, military, and executive, and those under them, in all our provinces, as a further band to enforce the integrity of the monarchy.

But, as it is an essential condition of the social compact, thus received and sworn to by the whole nation, that the sovereign should have his residence in the place where the cortes assemble, that the laws may experience no delay in receiving his (indispensable) sanction: the religious execution of those arduous duties which are imposed upon me by the oath I have taken, obliges me to do the greatest good to my whole people, even with the most painful sacrifices which my royal and paternal heart can experience, and compels me, a second time, to abandon subjects, whose memory will be ever dear to me, and whose prosperity will receive the most assiduous care and attention from my national government.

Yielding, therefore, to the duty imposed by Providence, to make every sacrifice for the happiness of the nation, I have resolved to transfer my court to the city of Lisbon, the ancient site and original cradle of the monarchy; in order to co-operate with the deputies of my people in the glorious enterprise of restoring the high-minded Portuguese nation to that degree of splendor by which it was

formerly distinguished; and I leave in this court my most loved son, the prince royal of the united kingdom, who will have in charge the provisional government of this kingdom of Brazil, until the general national constitution shall be established therein.

And, in order that my people of Brazil may, as speedily as possible, participate in the advantages of a national representation, by sending a proportionate number of deputies to the general cortes, I have, in another decree of this date, made the necessary disposition that the election should take place in the manner and under the instructions formed in Portugal for this purpose; desiring that deputies shall, successively as they are chosen, appear at this court, so that those who arrive before my departure may accompany me, and having provided the means of transportation for those who may arrive afterwards.

BY HIS MAJESTY.

Under the same date, a separate decree was published, containing the method of choosing the deputies, entitled instructions for electing the deputies to the cortes according to the method established in the Spanish constitution, and adopted by, and for, the united kingdom of Portugal, Brazil, and Algarves.

DECLARATION OF RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA

In relation to the insurrections in the Turkish provinces.

LATBACH, March 25.

A short time after the death of prince Alexander Suzzo, an insurrection broke out in Wallachia, at the head of which was a native of the name of Theodore, who was formerly a volunteer in the Russian service, who was promoted to the rank of officer, and afterwards assumed the name of Waldimeresco. This insurrection, in which only Pandours and Arnauts participated, and which, besides, according to the leader's own declaration, was not directed against the Porte, but against the Boyars, and public officers of the country, spread so extensively during the interregnum, that Theodore traversed with impunity a considerable part of what is called Little Wallachia (the country about Crajov,) and apprehensions were entertained respecting his further operations. It was, however, hoped, that the approaching arrival of prince Callimachi, the new appointed Hospodar of Wallachia, would put an end to these disorders, when, suddenly, troubles of far greater importance broke out in Moldavia.

On the 6th of this month, prince Alexander Ypsilanti, son of the former Hospodar of Moldavia, major general in the Russian army, who, for this year past, has been out of actual service, proceeded with a numerous retinue of Arnauts from Besarabia to Jassy, and announced himself as the deliverer of the Greeks, from the Turkish government. On the same evening the Turks who were at Jassy [about thirty in number] were disarmed, and according to all appearance were put to death. It is certain, that already three days before the arrival of prince Ypsilanti, an insurrection, attended with bloodshed, had taken place at Galacz, in which all the Turks in that city, who could not save themselves by flight, were massacred, and the city itself almost wholly laid in ashes.

On the 7th of March, prince Ypsilanti issued proclamations, both to the inhabitants of Moldavia and Wallachia, and to the Greek nation in the other provinces of the Turkish empire.

These proclamations are drawn up in the most exalted language of poetry, in which he declares

himself to have been called upon by many thousands of his countrymen to undertake the work of their deliverance—describes the insurrection of all the Greek tribes as a revolution which has long been resolved upon, which has been preparing for many years by secret patriotic societies, and is now every where matured for execution; and, it is likewise asserted in them, that the enterprize has to expect the support of a great neighboring power.

At the same time prince Ypsilanti addressed a petition drawn up in the same style, to his majesty the emperor of Russia, and called on that august sovereign not to refuse his powerful support to the Greek nation, and particularly to the two principalities, which were exposed to great danger.

As soon as the preceding intelligence was received at Laybach, his majesty, the emperor Alexander, was pleased to declare, that he could consider the undertaking of prince Ypsilanti only as an effect of the unquiet spirit which characterizes the present time, as well as of the inexperience and levity of that young man. But at the same time his majesty has resolved as follows:

"1st. Prince Ypsilanti is excluded from the Russian service.

"2d. It is notified to him that his majesty the emperor, entirely disapproves of his enterprize, and that he is never to expect any kind of support in it, on the part of Russia.

"3d. Express orders are given to general count Wittgenstein, commanding in chief the Russian troops on the Pruth and in Bessarabia, to observe the strictest neutrality in the troubles which have broken out in the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, and under no pretext whatever, to take any part in them, either directly or indirectly.

"These resolutions are communicated to the Russian ambassador at Constantinople, with orders to communicate them to the Porte; and to confirm the frank and open assurances given to it on occasion of the late insurrection in Wallachia, baron Von Strogodoff shall expressly declare that the policy of his majesty is, once for all, alien to all and every intrigue which may threaten the tranquility of any country whatever; that any participation in such commotions would be in contradiction to the upright principles of his imperial majesty; and that the emperor in his relations with the Porte, has no object and no wish but the maintenance and punctual execution of the treaties subsisting between the two powers."

ADDRESS TO THE GREEKS.

To arms, for our country and our religion.

The hour has struck, valiant Greeks. For a long time the people of Europe, fighting for their rights and liberties, invited us to follow them. They, although almost free, have sought, with all their strength, to increase their liberty, and thus all their happiness.

Our brethren and our friends are ready on all sides. The Servians, the Suliotes, and all Epirus, await us in arms. Let us unite with enthusiasm, our country calls us on.

Europe has its looks fixed upon us, and is astonished at our tranquility. Let the sound, then, of our warlike trumpet, resound through all the mountains—let the valleys re-echo the terrible din of our arms! Europe will admire our valor, and our trembling and debased enemies will fly before us.

The civilized people of Europe are busy in laying the foundations of their own happiness, and, full of gratitude for the benefits they received from our ancestors, desire the liberty of Greece. Show-

ing ourselves worthy of our virtuous ancestors, and of the age, we hope to deserve their support and their aid, and many of them, partizans of our liberty, will come to fight by our sides. Let us march, friends, and you will see one of the first powers to protect our rights. You will see, even among our enemies, some who will turn their backs on them, and will join us, drawn on by the justice of our cause. Let them present themselves with sincerity, and our country will receive them into her bosom. What, then, holds back your powerful arms? The enemy is weak and without courage, without vigor: our generals are skilful, and the whole nation filled with enthusiasm.

Assemble, valiant and generous Greeks! Let the national phalanxes form—let the patriotic legions present themselves, and you will see the old colossal of despotism fall of themselves before our victorious standards. To the sound of our trumpet, echo will answer from all the shores of the seas of Ionia and the Ægean. The Greek ships which, in time of peace, knew how to trade and fight, will spread fire and sword through all the ports of the tyrant, terror and death. What Greek friend will hear with indifference the call of his country? At Rome, a friend of Cæsars, shewing the bloody garment of the tyrant, roused the people to enthusiasm. What will you do, then, Greeks? You, whose country, stripped of her vestments, shews her wounds, and, with a broken voice, implores the help of her children? Providence, my dear fellow citizens, taking pity on our misfortunes, has so combined affairs, that, with little trouble and efforts, we shall be able to acquire, with liberty, every happiness. If, then, by an unpardonable indifference, we do not take advantage of them, the tyrant becomes more furious, will multiply his strength, and we shall be forever the most wretched of all nations.

Turn your eyes, fellow citizens, and observe our deplorable situation; see our temples defiled, our children torn from our arms by our barbarous tyrants for their shameful pleasure; our houses despoiled; our fields devastated, and ourselves vile slaves. It is time to break an insupportable yoke, to deliver our country, to throw down the crescent from its height; to elevate the cross, the standard by which we may still conquer, and thus avenge our country and our holy religion, from the profanation and the mockery of barbarians. Among ourselves, the most noble is he who would most bravely defend the rights of his country; and who most usefully serve it. The assembled nations will direct its friends, and to a supreme tribunal all our actions will be subjected.

Let us, then, all act with one mind. Let the rich sacrifice a portion of their wealth. Let the ministers of religion excite the people by their own example. Let the learned contribute by their useful counsels; and let our brethren, who serve foreign powers, either in a military or civil capacity, each take his leave of the powers whom he serves, and, all united, run the sublime and brilliant career which now opens to them. Let them each pay to his country the tribute which is due to her. Let us arm ourselves, without delay, with our ancient valor, and I promise, in a short time, victory, and, with it, every happiness. Where shall be found those mercenaries and vile slaves who would dare to oppose a nation combating for its own independence? Witness the heroic efforts of our ancestors. Witness Spain, which, single and alone, conquered the invincible phalanxes of a tyrant.

Fellow citizens! Union, respect for our holy religion, obedience to the laws and the chiefs, a noble

bravery and constancy, assure us of victory. It will crown with laurels, ever verdant, our heroic efforts. It will engrave, in ineffable characters, our names in the temple of immortality for the example of future generations. The country will recompense her true children who obey her voice, by the price of glory and of honor. But she will reprove, as illegitimate, and as Asiatic bastards, those who show themselves deaf and disobedient to her call, abandoning their name, like that of traitors, to the malediction of posterity.

Let us recollect, brave and generous Greeks, the liberty of the classic land of Greece; the battles of Marathon and Thermopylæ; let us combat upon the tombs of our ancestors, who, to leave us free, fought and died. The blood of our tyrants is dear to the shades of the Theban Epaminondas, and of the Athenian Thrasylus, who conquered and destroyed the thirty tyrants—to those of Harmodius and Aristogiton, who broke the yoke of Pisistratus—to that of Timoleon, who restored liberty to Corinth and to Syracuse—above all, to those of Miltiades, Themistocles, Leonidas, and the three hundred who massacred so many times their number of the innumerable army of the barbarous Persians—the hour is come to destroy their successors, more barbarous and still more detestable. Let us do this or perish. To arms, then, my friends, your country calls you.

[Signed] ALEX. YPSILANTI.
Jassy, Feb. 23, [March 7, 1821.]

Foreign Articles.

By several recent arrivals regular files of London papers as late as of the 18th of April have been received. The following is a brief summary of the most interesting things mentioned in them, and contains every matter of importance.

Great Britain and Ireland. Nothing important has occurred. The famous lord Castlereagh, by the death of his father, has changed his title and name to that of the marquis of Londonderry—and will also change his *Irish* seat in the house of commons for an *English* one, for which he is ordered to be returned. It was believed that the "Catholic relief bill" would be negated in the house of lords by a majority of twenty or thirty votes. Mrs. Becher, the late famous play-actress Miss O'Neil, was lately presented to the king, and he (indeed, it is seriously said that he did) took three or four royal steps to meet her, offered her both his royal hands, and gave her a royal kiss! *What a splendid affair!*

France is quiet, except in her legislative chambers, wherein the debates are very boisterous.

Spain. A conspiracy to bring about a counter-revolution was detected at Madrid about the 1st of April, before it was ripe for execution. It was disclosed to the government by a friar! The king's brother was at the head of it—he and many others were arrested and kept closely confined for speedy trial.

Naples. We have sundry bulletins and papers, relative to the occupation of the city of Naples, &c. by the Austrian troops. According to some accounts there was more opposition than we had hitherto believed, and others hold out the prospect that even yet in Naples, as well as in *Piedmont*, there is a considerable force in arms against the *pacifcators*: but it is positively said that Pepe and other patriot chiefs have embarked for Malta,

and our belief is, as before expressed, that the prospect of war in this quarter no longer exists. It seems to be the wish of the multitude to remain slaves. There is a strong rumor, however, that 10,000 of the Neapolitan troops, being joined by the people, attacked a body of the Austrians, near Naples, on the 29th of March, and destroyed the whole corps.

Piedmont, &c. It appears that an Austrian army had marched into Piedmont to secure the tranquility of the country and disperse the rebels—and it was believed that all in opposition to the "Lord's annointed" had submitted. The troops who had yet made a shew of resistance at Turin and Alexandria, appear to have joined the soldiers of the "holy alliance."

Norway. It appears by an address of king Bernadotte to the diet of Norway, that that body had contemplated an *abolition of the nobility*. He advises that the question shall not be agitated just now, lest it might give offence to other powers. The mere mention of the fact affords a pleasing evidence of the progress of light.

Russia. We do not see any thing to confirm the report of an insurrection in Russia, at Odessa, &c. There is a wild rumor that the emperor has demanded of France the liberty of sending a large quantity of his troops into Spain. This not likely. But it seems that he is in no wise disposed to support "legitimate" authority in *Turkey*, which seems more convulsed by insurrections than at any former period. In regard to these, he affects a strict neutrality—but many believe that he is at the bottom of the rebellion against "his majesty" of Turkey. Perhaps, when the parties have sufficiently weakened one another, he will interfere and take the country under his "protection," after the manner in which the British have the *Seven Islands*, &c. &c.

The "declaration of Russia and Austria relative to the insurrections in the Turkish provinces," as well as the "address of major-gen. Ypsilanti to the Greeks," will be found in page 206, &c.

CHRONICLE.

Mr. *Forryth*, our minister to Spain, left Washington last week, on his way to an eastern port to embark on his return to Spain.

Gen. *Jackson* left New-Orleans for Pensacola on the 27th ult. During his short stay in the former, he was complimented with a public dinner, at which two hundred persons were present, and received a warm congratulatory address from the mayor and aldermen of New-Orleans, to which he made a suitable reply.

The U. S. schooner *Shark* was launched at Washington city on the 17th inst. This is one of the five vessels ordered to be built to cruise in the Gulf of Mexico and the West India seas, &c.

U. S. schooner *Lynx*. Serious apprehensions are entertained for the safety of this vessel. She sailed from St. Mary's, under the command of lieutenant comdt. Madison, on the 21st of January last, bound direct for Jamaica. The U. S. schr. *Nonsuch*, lieutenant Turner, was at Jamaica about the 1st of April, at which time the *Lynx* had not arrived, nor has she since been heard of.—*Charleston paper.*

Lands. Governor M'Minn, of Tennessee, states that that state owns upwards of 12,000,000 of acres of vacant land, which, at an average of 30 cents per acre, would amount to about 3,600,000 dollars.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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MONEY, STOCKS, &c. United States 5 per cents are quoted in New-York at 110, and shares in the bank of the United States at 119½. The 3 per cents have sold at public sale in Boston for 75 per cent. Bills on England are at 110½, and rising. A London price current, of the 20th April, quotes the U. S. bank shares at 231. 10s. (\$104 34); American 6 per cents at 101 a 106, according to the period limited for their redemption—British 3 per cent. consols 72½.

Under date of the 21st ult. the secretary of the treasury of the United States gives notice, "that a sum equal to the amount of the Mississippi stock now outstanding, having been received in the treasury, from the sale of the public lands pledged for its redemption, the whole of said stock will be discharged at the treasury, on or after the first day of August next." The aggregate of this stock is about 700,000 dollars. And, we are informed by the National Intelligencer, that the *balance of the Louisiana stock*, amounting to about 2,100,000, including interest, has been redeemed.

The present high price of our stocks in our own markets, is caused by the rate of exchange and the demand in Europe as well as in the United States, for things in which money may be safely and profitably vested. It costs us 110 dollars in the United States to pay 100 dollars in England, and the probability is that the rate of exchange will rise to 20 per cent. advance, or that we shall be completely drained of our specie. Gold, even of our own coinage, is now gathered up for exportation, with as much avidity as ever Spanish dollars were collected for the East India and China market, and, when remittances of stocks and of that precious metal cannot any longer be made, those in silver will be resorted to—for some of our most valuable commodities are excluded and others are depreciating in price in England,—yet it is still upon a trade thus conditioned that the government looks for revenue: it depends upon that and on loans for the means of meeting its current expenses, and this destructive system has its advocates among the people! We shall soon see the end of it—it will finish itself before long, and be self-buried alive in its own desolations.

The time was when it was advantageous to have our stocks held in Europe. We wanted capital—for every body was busy and required the use of money; and we paid the interest easily, because there was a lively demand and liberal prices for whatever the industry of the people of the United States could produce. But now it is detrimental to us that our stocks should be held in Europe, as the greater part of them probably are—because capital is abundant and industry paralyzed; and hence the payment of the interest thereon acts as a total loss of its amount, and continually tends to drain our country of its rightful resources, adding to the balance of trade against us. The time also was, and for the same reasons, when a resort to imposts to defray the expenses of government was prudent and proper—but now, for the like reasons also, having seen that it could not be depended upon in war and has proved itself insufficient in peace, it is inexpedient to uphold it any longer as the chief reliance of the nation to

support its government, as is ably demonstrated in the article below; "on the meaning of words." But we have not either time or room just now to descant on these momentous things as they deserve, and as we shall attempt at some early period. The subject is of the utmost importance, for it will result in consequences of serious magnitude. But we have little hope of checking the current of popular opinion. We have had a long season of prosperity; and nothing but adversity, coming home to our fire-sides, will teach us the necessity of changing our measures according to circumstances. What should we think of a man that would wear a summer-coat in the winter season, provided he had the means of obtaining a suitable garment? If he was obstinate enough to persist in its use, because it had been warm enough him, we should not be displeased to hear that he was nipped by the frost, and taught wisdom through suffering—however much we might have wished that he had been guided by the reason of things, instead of being forced by the necessities of them.

We are sincerely glad to hear that the Louisiana stock, which, like a "foul fiend," so often met us in the late treasury reports, has been redeemed, and hope the fact is *really* and *literally* so, without supplement, addendum or explanation—all which we shall be able to ascertain in due season.

GOOD—VERY GOOD! Having recently mentioned *Kean*, the stage-player, who caused himself to be imported into the United States that he might export a few thousand of our *surplus* dollars, in terms that appear to have excited an unpleasant sensation in some who love every thing imported and despise all that is of domestic growth, or as tending to the domestic circulation of money—it may be right that, for the consolation of those persons, we should again notice the proceedings of this quack of old dame Nature.

In Baltimore he was favorably, but not rapturously received. His fame had preceded him. In the British periodical works, which are published to save us the trouble of thinking for ourselves, he had been extolled as amounting nearly to perfection, and we were duly prepared to accept him as if we "ne'er should look upon his like again," and he was wonderfully puffed here or caused it so to be done. In general, he had full houses and was waited upon by the *fashionables*—too many of whom owed the ability to visit the theatre from the payment of their debts at the rate of one cent in the dollar, by the benefit of our *patent* insolvent laws. He concluded his engagement here with an insulting address to the auditory, if the report of it is any thing like correct: he told them in real substance, that they knew nothing about the beauties of the drama, except what Cooke and *himself* had exhibited to them—"that they must look to the land in which *he* lived for those brilliant stars that add a lustre even to the name of SHAKESPEARE!" The latter was a fool, or Kean is worse. The "immortal bard," as he is called, taught us to look up to nature for good acting, and K. must have thought his auditors natural idiots, when he directed them to grade their notions of such acting by any other scale. The insult is not forgotten, if we are to

judge by what we see and hear—and it is probable that the author of it will not revisit this city in his professional character, as he kindly told the people he would honor them by doing, after what has happened at Boston, which he dubbed “the literary emporium of the new world,” to return the compliment of folly which the people of that town had paid to him. See present vol. of the REGISTER, page 49.

After finishing his engagement at Baltimore he returned to Boston, to be worshipped by the fashion of the town—but the “nine day’s wonder” was over, and the people were not willing to part with their cash so readily as before. He played two nights to thin houses—he was for the third night to perform the part of Richard. A numerous but not an overflowing auditory attended; the people waited patiently upon the great man until eight o’clock, and then became clamorous at the delay. The manager came forward and stated that Mr. Kean had absolutely refused to appear before the audience on account of the thinness of the house. It seems that he finished this piece of impudence by suddenly and privately departing from Boston for New York. We have yet to hear of his reception there—but it is not unlikely that he will soon be prepared to return from whence he came, to assist the reviewers and others in their denunciations of us for want of taste, because we are not disposed to tolerate impertinence at all times, even though imported—and at others, are willing to think for ourselves, however troublesome it may be!

The Boston folks have been rightfully served—they deserved no better treatment for their former folly; but Kean has shewn himself as ungrateful as he is self-consequential. It is stated, he nearly “cut a caper” like this in Philadelphia;—when actually dressed for a character, he refused to appear before a thin house, until the managers were induced to offer him four hundred dollars for the performance, rather than violate their promise to the public. The money subdued the pride of the actor and he condescended to go on—verifying the old saying, that “money makes the mare go!”

The “good” of this affair is—that it will probably prevent the shipment of many thousand dollars to England in exchange for—nothing, but the rantings of a spoiled stage-player.

The people of Boston are exceedingly wroth with their late favorite—the papers speak of him in the severest terms of reprobation. The “run-away” is advertised at “one cent reward,” and it is said that “he may be easily recognized by his misshapen trunk, his coxcomical, cockney manner, and his bladder actions!” All persons are cautioned against “harboring the vagrant,” &c. in due form. It appears that on his way to New York the “run-away” was robbed of his trunk, containing a considerable sum of money, &c. which he charitably supposes was committed by some person who followed him from Boston!

THE MEANING OF WORDS.—There is no word in the English language so little understood as excise: there is none so important to be understood. With many, the bare mention of the word excites a chill air, instinctive shuddering—yet when it is examined with a reference to its practical effects, all its horror disappears. One half of the errors of government arise from not understanding the meaning of words—because demagogues and candidates play upon these for popularity, and take as much pains to frighten or allure the people by the use of hard or soft words as nurses do with

children, by threatening them with “raw-head-and-bloody-bones” or promising them ginger cakes. In free governments especially, the great danger to be apprehended is from the vices of candidates. The history of ours is destined to afford memorable illustrations of this remark. Few who hold offices or wish to obtain them, are without these vices—the greatest and most dangerous of which is the corruption and misleading of public opinion by these arts, which in all ages have been resorted to by the aspiring, and which will never become dissected because they are commonly successful. Professions of great love for the people, a great abhorrence of taxation, well interlarded with great zeal for the poor people of the country, strong declamation against tax-gatherers and oppression, have been and forever will be the story of the ambitious of acquiring fame for themselves, or jealous of what has been acquired by another. Hence we find in these days so much said of excise and internal taxation, such lively fears about imposing additional burthens on the people, such alarming forebodings of the oppression on the poor, which must result from a change in our revenue system—Almost every candidate has become the people’s friend, the poor man’s guardian, lavish in promises of what he will do, as well as censure on the course of others: believe them, they will save the country, their opponents will ruin it. Since the agitation of the great question of protection to our manufacturers, this kind of electioneering has become quite an epidemic, and the task seems imposed on me to effect a cure by an examination of the causes of the complaint. If people will not read and enquire, then they must fall a prey to the arts of candidates for their favor—if they will examine, any man that votes shall have it in his power to expose them in such a way that they must invent some other word for a bug-bear. I pledge myself to rescue this much abused word “excise” from the many charges made against it. It is a tax assessed on the articles produced or manufactured in the country. Whether we call it internal taxation, excise, or by any other term, it does not alter the substance: the name given to it does not affect its operation on the public or on the government. Duty is the more proper term for a tax whether internal or external, in the acts of congress. The tax on foreign and domestic spirits is called in both cases duty—the common acceptation of the country gives to this duty on domestic spirits the name of excise, though it is seldom applied to a duty on other articles. Now, in the nature of this duty on domestic distilled spirits, there is nothing more oppressive than in the duty on foreign spirits:—those who drink must pay. A. drinks rum, and pays 25 cents duty; B. drinks whiskey, and pays 25 cents duty—the amount being the same, any man chooses which he will pay in his choice of the spirits he uses—as he must pay some tax, he pays as much in the one as the other. Call it duty, tax, impost, excise, there is no more oppression in the one than the other. This word then becomes disarmed of its terrific effect. As to spirits, no good reason can be perceived why it should be more formidable when applied to other objects—to clothing, iron, paper, &c. All the hardship of excise is in the name, in the imagination—it is a mere prejudice, resulting from the want of a little reflection, which when bestowed but for a moment, makes the subject too simple and plain for discussion in an essay in such a paper as the Register. Yet it is the simplicity of the subject, the plainness of comprehension, which prevents the people from examining it. State the great reve-

due question on which this country is divided, which is the best system—impost, which is a tax on foreign products and manufactures; excise which is a tax on domestic products and manufactures—any man of the plainest mind will say, as to mere rumor, if the ratio of the tax is the same the people pay the same in either mode. The preference of the one system over the other must be governed by other considerations, growing out of the situation of the country, to which a wise and just government will always be attentive, and which it is highly inimical to overlook. It has been seen from official documents that, so far as respects impost on *advalem* goods, every dollar of revenue received into the treasury is the means of taking five dollars out of the country—it being the necessary consequence of encouraging the consumption of foreign articles in preference to domestic. If this is a wise and sound policy, then impost is the best system of revenue—but if this is bad policy, then excise is the best; for the natural consequence of the adoption of this system is the encouragement of our products and manufactures—because, the more is made at home the greater is the revenue: whereas in impost, the more is imported and the less of domestic is consumed, the more is received by government. If 20,000,000 gallons of spirits were consumed in the United States, and a tax of 25 cents a gallon imposed on such as were imported and such as were made at home were free—then every gallon of domestic would diminish the revenue 25 cents—it would be the interest of government to encourage the importation, and the reverse if the tax was on the domestic. Here comes up the question interesting to every farmer, every landholder, every laborer, every poor man in the country—which is best for them? Every barrel of domestic spirits gives a market for 12 or 15 bushels of grain, creates a demand for fuel, labor and subsistence—every barrel of imported spirits destroys a market for 12 or 15 bushels of grain, lessens the demand for fuel, labor and subsistence. While revenue is raised by impost, the interest of the government is one way, the interest of the people another—but when excise is resorted to, to supply the public wants, the interest of both is as it ought to be—the same. The 20,000,000 gallons of spirits annually consumed in the country would, if made at home, require a supply of from eight to ten millions bushels of grain, and the people could afford to pay the tax; if the spirits are imported, the people must pay the same tax, and not only lose a market for their grain but be obliged to send the price of it to foreign countries, thus losing a market for 10,000,000 bushels of our own grain or other materials, and creating one to this amount for foreigners. This is a matter the farmer must think well of—he must examine for himself; he will see how deeply he is interested in this controversy. This nation consumes annually 40,000,000 dollars worth of *advalem* goods—at first cost, this sum is made up of labor, fuel, materials and subsistence, for which we furnish a market to foreigners: if these goods were manufactured among ourselves it would increase our market 40,000,000; in the one case we send 40,000,000 away, in the other case we keep 40,000,000 at home. This presents a true statement of the account in a national bearing. If no tax was imposed, this would be a very simple question for the people to decide, and I here put it home to any man who has a vote, to answer me in what way a patriotic government ought to assess the public burthens? I say, the mode is the fairest and the easiest which draws the least

money from the public or the country, which most tends to increase the industry and the value of the property of our citizens. If taxes are laid on domestic products, the tax alone is drawn from the people—the rest of the price of the article remains at home. Thus on the consumption of domestic *advalem* goods, the government raise a tax of 8,000,000, it leaves 32,000,000 worth untouched; if the same amount is laid in foreign goods, the people must pay 48,000,000, while the demand for their produce and labor is diminished 40,000,000. This practically illustrates the difference between the two systems of revenue and the relative effect of impost and excise. There is no fallacy about it—it requires no reasoning; it is plain matter of fact; no man dare deny the truth of the statement; every one must feel its application: he need only to think a few minutes to well understand the *meaning of words*.

Foreign cloth is made of foreign wool—every yard imported deprives the American farmer of a market for two pounds of wool—every cent of duty he pays government tends to encourage them to depress domestic produce; but make our cloth at home—every yard makes a demand for two pounds of wool, and every cent of tax is a new inducement to the government to increase our means of paying. When the objects of government extend beyond revenue, by the adoption of a system for the protection of national interests and the encouragement of the products of our own soil, the rates of duty become so apportioned as to effectuate all objects by the same law. This was the policy of what is called the venerable system formed by our government shortly after its adoption—excise was a very prominent and important part; so early as 1791, when a duty was laid on domestic distilled spirits—this was “in those good old times when this wonderful and admirable government of freemen was formed”—by the first congress under the present constitution. Their law of the 3d March, 1791, affords an example of the true principle of a revenue measure. By the law of 1790, August 10, there was imposed on foreign spirits a duty of 12, 13, 18, 15, 20, 25 cents a gallon, according to the proof: to have laid an excise on domestic spirits without raising the duty on foreign, would have been destroying the discrimination between our own and foreign products—this was not the spirit of the good old times; it has been reserved for modern discoveries. By the act of 1791, the duty on the foreign was raised to 20, 21, 22, 25, 30 and 40 cents, and a duty imposed on domestic of 9, 10, 11, 13, 17 and 25 cents a gallon, according to the proof, making a discrimination of a very decided kind in favor of the product of our own soil and labor. In thus tracing the imposition of an excise to this early period of our history, as well as its application to many other articles and continuance for eleven years, it is seen that it is no new project now first brought forward; it was a very essential part of the national system, and whenever it has been abandoned the government has resorted to loans. The whole system of internal taxation was repealed 6th April, 1802: on the 26th February, 1803, a law passed authorizing a loan of 2,000,000; 19th November, 1803, one for 3,750,000; 26th March, 1804, one for 1,000,000 dollars. During the late war, excise and taxes were laid on various articles—they were repealed in the session of 1817-1818: in 1820, 3,000,000 were borrowed, in 1821, 4,000,000, and, with the balance of the sinking fund, amounting to several millions, applied to the ordinary expenses of government. Excise is, then, not

only an old but an indispensable mode of raising revenue, which was never more wanted than now. Will any one point out a better mode, or is there to be this unbending obstinacy, this sullen pride of opinion, that will still so far govern our public officers, that they will, at all hazards to the country and themselves, sullenly and obstinately refuse to resort to any thing but impost—and, when that fails, to loans?—and, sooner than build up the manufactures of our own country as the objects and means of revenue, go without it and borrow year after year, clinging to a system that experience has proved inadequate, as closely as if it furnished the most abundant revenue with the least possible pressure on the people? It is truly singular to find on this subject so little reasoning and so much declamation; no one has attempted to convince the people that it would not be for their interest to have the revenue of the country built on its domestic produce and manufactures. To discuss and examine their subject on one side seems almost trifling with public attention. In my former remarks it cannot well be said that there is nothing worthy of notice or deserving a reply—it cannot surely be intended that this great matter shall go to the decision of the freemen of the country with the mere common stuff about oppression, burthens on the poor, and such like canting. My manner may be too plain for financiers or statesmen; the stile of my writing not sufficiently courtly—or our opponents may think that, let the reason and facts of a case be ever so strong, a mere shrug or unsupported declaration that excise will be in practice the same odious and hateful tax which they call it in their memorials and addresses, will satisfy the people—that impost, which furnishes them capital and profits, is beneficial to the poor and a mild mode of taxation! While they thus keep within their shell and refuse to do more than make assertions, they must allow me to tell them to their beards, that they are wilfully deceiving the country and themselves—that they sign their names to memorials which they either do not read or do not believe; and when they attempt to rouse the passions and prejudices of the nation, it is by inducing others to believe what they themselves know not to be true—that impost is either just, politic or equal. Arguments are scarcely worth using on a matter so plain that a simple statement will bring the whole merits to the mind in the most convincing manner, as in the following:

<i>Impost.</i>		<i>Excise</i>	
Ad valorem goods,	40,000,000	The same amount manufactured	—this is spent at home.
Duty at 20 per cent,	8,000,000	The same excise or internal duty	leaves a saving to the country at large of
The people pay	48,000,000		32,000,000*

This difference is made up of domestic materials, domestic labor, machinery, fuel, buildings and provisions, which have a value and a market under a system of excise, but are of no value under one of impost. To balance this immense item, there is in favor of impost only the solitary one, the

*This is a general view—to be more particular, it must be observed that the 10 and 20 per cent. added to ad valorem goods is not sent abroad nominally, but in fact—for, besides the notorious undervaluing, which is very extensive as to consigned and auction goods, the evasives by making up articles of mixed materials, charged with different rates of duty, as cotton and silk, one paying 15 and the other 25, and entering them as of the lowest rate, at least equal if they do not exceed the custom house additions and shipping charges. This general view is, therefore, substantially correct.

employment of American shipping and seamen in bringing foreign goods here—and this is, in fact, the national difference of the two systems. A regular trader to England or France will import \$1,000,000 worth of goods a year, which employs 300 tons of shipping and 25 seamen—\$1,000,000 of the same goods manufactured at home, would employ of men, women, children, farmer's produce, &c. &c. &c.—reader, say for thyself how much;—make thine own calculation, reflect ten minutes and extend thy view to all the branches of national industry,—then tell me, dost thou by this time understand the *meaning of words?* Thy comprehension, however limited, will explain the terrors of excise to foreign and eastern agents—the terrors of impost to every patriot. (Communicated.)

Legislature of Connecticut.
GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the senate, and gentlemen of the house of representatives:

I am happy to congratulate you on the return of this joyful anniversary, which again convenes the councils of this free republic. During the past year, we have enjoyed general health, and a season of unusual fertility: the people are industrious, frugal and tranquil: the dignity of agricultural pursuits is advancing: improvements in the arts are gradually extending, and both are deriving advantages from applications of science and learning to general use: all the severe evils we suffer, have arisen from an unskilful and improvident disregard of those social laws, by which the moral government of the world is invariably directed: still we remain a highly favored community, and the bounties we are receiving, demand united aspirations of devout gratitude, to the beneficent Disposer of all events.

In addition to the ordinary business of the session, much of your attention will probably be directed, to a revision and compilation of the statute laws of this state. I do not doubt your disposition to proceed in this most important work, with the greatest circumspection; preserving in the new code, all those regulations upon which the property of individuals, and the order of society essentially depend; incorporating all those amendments which have obtained the sanction of experience, and avoiding every unnecessary change of phraseology, which may lead to new litigations upon points which have been deliberately settled. The laws of Connecticut are among the most wise memorials of republican government now existing among mankind. Under their benign protection, our ancestors were, for ages, secure and happy; nor can piety or patriotism breathe to Heaven a more affectionate desire, than that they may remain unimpaired for the benefit of posterity, while our hills exist, and while our rivers dispense fertility to the beautiful plains which surround us.

The act of the last session, requiring the brigade of cavalry to be reduced to four regiments, and to be dissolved, after an incorporation with the brigades of infantry, has been executed. The first and third regiments of cavalry have been annexed to the first brigade of infantry; the second, to the fifth brigade, and the fourth to the sixth brigade.

In pursuance of the same act, the rifle regiments have been dissolved, and the companies annexed to the contiguous regiments of infantry, except the eighth company, which has been dissolved at its own request. Although, by this arrangement, the regiments have been rendered more unequal

than was desirable, yet after consultation, I deemed it the most conducive to the interests of the militia, and to the convenience of the companies, of any which could be devised.

By an act of congress passed on the 12th day of May, 1820, the system of discipline and field exercise, compiled by major general Scott, and ordered to be observed in the army of the United States, by the different corps of infantry, artillery, and riflemen, has been prescribed as the rule of exercise and discipline for the militia throughout the United States, and so much of the act of May 8th, 1792, as established the system of the Baron de Steuben, has been repealed. The same measure has also been confirmed by an act of congress, passed during the last session, on the 2d of March, 1821. The rules of exercise for the infantry, have been received, but I cannot learn that any system for the exercise of the artillery or riflemen, has yet been compiled. In devising the means of promulgating the new system, for the government of the militia of this state, you will doubtless consider, whether a revision of the act of the last session, is not rendered expedient, by some of its provisions. The rifle companies have been trained and equipped at a considerable expense; their exercise is essentially different from that of the infantry with which they are now incorporated, and if active service should be required, they would be found an efficient corps, well adapted to the defence of the state.

In connection with this subject, you are requested to consider the present state of the corps of horse artillery, whose equipments have never been completed, and which may now be obtained at much less expense than heretofore. In active service, they would be found a very efficient body of men, and, with their co-operation, our present organization will be as complete, and as far as my information extends, as satisfactory to those who perform service, as any which can be devised. I have no doubt that you will constantly bear in mind, that the public defence is almost exclusively committed to the militia, and that you will, as far as is found practicable, reconcile symmetry, method and utility, with their convenience, thereby diminishing the unavoidable burdens and expenses imposed upon the military department.

In several of the neighboring states, public attention has been highly excited to their laws for supporting paupers. It may therefore become interesting to observe what new regulations they adopt, not only to enable us to avail ourselves of the lights afforded by their experience, but also for the protection of our towns, against being harassed by a vagrant population. No defects in our system have been suggested to me, nor have I heard from any quarter, that our burdens are unusually oppressive. On this subject, I have only to request you to consider, whether it is not expedient to direct the controller to prepare a form, to be transmitted to the selectmen of the respective towns, and to provide that annual returns be made to that officer, of the number and description of paupers supported at the public expense, as the foundation of a statement to be laid before the general assembly. The expense and trouble would be inconsiderable, and the statistical views it would afford, on a subject of great importance, would, for many purposes, be highly useful.

Several of the states have, for some time, been attempting to reform their regulations for supporting penitentiaries, and to reduce the increasing expenses of penal justice. All the alterations

which have hitherto been made, have, I believe, tended to increase the rigor of punishments. I have no doubt that the substitution of restraint and labor, for the cruel and sanguinary inflictions of the ancient code, has been equally wise and humane, and that the disappointments which have been experienced, have been occasioned by defective arrangements. The scale of human enjoyments rises, from that degree of rest and sustenance, which is barely sufficient to support life, to that which affords the means of the highest innocent gratifications, both physical and mental; and in the efforts of men to elevate their condition in this scale, are to be found, independent of religious sentiments, which originate in a higher source, the excitements to all human improvements, including all the motives which stimulate industry, and the causes of every attainment in physical and moral excellence. The propensities and habits which dispose men to the commission of crimes, are violent passions, intemperance and dishonesty. Convicts are commonly men of vigorous health, middle age, and frequently they are neither deficient in intelligence nor education. The conduct of the most depraved men is influenced by a misdirected desire of happiness, but their reason being perverted, they seek to obtain good, by selfish gratifications, and the indulgence of unbridled passions. It is the object of penitentiary establishments, to protect society against injuries, to restrain the unprincipled, by the fear of losing the enjoyments which they possess, and by actual deprivations, to convince offenders, that "the way of the transgressor is hard."

The establishment of New-Gate prison, has been founded on these principles. I have no doubt that its influence has been salutary in preventing crimes, and, as far as my knowledge extends, no wish exists, that recourse should be had to the ancient modes of punishment. All are satisfied that the lives, property and tranquility of peaceable and honest citizens, must be absolutely preserved from violation; and, while it is acknowledged that criminals have rights which ought to be conscientiously respected, and that their persons should be protected against arbitrary restraints, pain and wretchedness, it is justly expected, that the public expense should be as limited, as may be found compatible with these principles.

The only defect in our system, with which I am acquainted, is the want of arrangements for giving full effect to the wise principles of the act of May, 1805. This can only be accomplished, by enclosing a greater space, and by increasing the number of workshops; thereby enabling the overseers to diversify the labor of the convicts, and to render it more productive, and, by adapting the restraints to the different habits and deportment of the offenders, to present to their minds adequate motives to industry and reformation.

The president of the United States, has, on his second inauguration, presented to the people, an interesting view of the obligations of the government, of the duties of good citizens, and of the actual condition of this great country, with which I fully accord. By the late treaty with Spain, our limits have, on all sides, become adjusted, extending to the lakes, the ocean and the forest, and embracing a great proportion of the territory in all the temperate climates of North America. In addition to the value of Florida, as a connecting link in the chain of our union with the western states, and to the obvious utility of its harbours and timber for maritime purposes, I have but little doubt that the intrinsic value of the soil itself, is much more

considerable than has sometimes been imagined, as being more salubrious, capable of supporting a greater population, and adapted to modes of culture different from any which have hitherto been introduced in the alluvial territory before acquired. In the possession of an ample domain, sufficient for remote generations, in the patriotic devotion of the people, and especially in their present union, under the free, mild and uniform institutions which have been reared by their care, the fondest anticipations of the founders of the revolution, have at length been realized, and they are now making their last appeals to the present age, which will be recorded as eternal proofs that they have performed their duties. To the virtue, intelligence and bravery of the people, and to the wisdom, energy and enlightened counsels of those who may conduct their government, are now entrusted the most important concerns which were ever committed to men. Both the friends and the enemies of public liberty throughout the world, are now critically observing our conduct, and theirs will be regulated, not by our professions, but by the success, or failure of the experiment we are now making. If it is found in practice, that, on the just performance of his duties, every man can here maintain, in peace and tranquility, the secure enjoyment of his rights acquired under the faith of government and the sanction of stable laws, then our country will soon attain all that moral and intellectual dignity, of which human nature is susceptible, and our example will be imitated by other nations;—but if, by prostrating the powers of government, by the prevalence of internal factions, or more probably, by the dissensions occasioned by the counteraction of local jurisdictions, we become a divided people, then the tears of our deluded countrymen and the groans of miserable and enslaved nations, will hereafter accumulate perpetual reproaches on that age, which will have betrayed the rights of mankind.

On this most grave of all subjects of contemplation, my hopes greatly surmount my apprehensions, yet no one will deny that the present situation of our country is critical. My hopes are principally founded on the expectation, that the friends of the public welfare will deliberately consider, and efficiently support the wise and paternal suggestions of the president. In this country, public opinion is sovereign, and public measures will exhibit indications of vigor, or of imbecility, as that opinion is wisely or feebly directed. I have no doubt that the military and naval preparations which were commenced at the close of the last war, are necessary to the preservation of our peace and union, and well calculated to prevent an unnecessary waste of human life. They ought, in my opinion, to be perfected and steadily maintained. They resemble the fences around our farms, without which the labour of the husbandman is unavailing. We have only to open our eyes on the events which are occurring among mankind, to be convinced that the laws of political action are nearly as invariable as those of geometry, and that it is as true now, as it was in the time of Philip of Macedon, "that by fraud or by force, the possessions of the supine and indolent, naturally devolve to the active and intrepid."

All our national distresses proceed, in my opinion, from a defective system of finance, which will, I am persuaded, more and more weaken and impoverish the country, until it is changed. The low rate of interest, and the decreasing value of labor, are sure signs of the stagnation of every kind of active employment, and the high prices of our public

stocks in England, in connection with the rate of exchange, are infallible indications, that the representatives of our wealth are rapidly transferring to that country. The produce of our farms being refused, these transfers are made in payment for fabrics of wool, cotton, linen and metals, which our soil and our arts might produce in abundance, not merely for home consumption, but for the support of our commerce, which can only revive through manufactures, or during European wars in which we remain neutral. The fabrics which we import, we yearly consume, thereby constantly destroying the capital applied in payment, and leaving our accumulating debts as mortgages upon our remaining resources.

There is now no civilized independent nation but ourselves, which has not become awakened to the necessity of protecting its internal industry. From the Baltic to the Mediterranean, the effort is universal, and we cannot, with impunity, disregard the admonitions which their examples inculcate. A comparison between the condition of France, and this country, will illustrate the difference between wise and inefficient systems of political economy. For more than twenty-five years, France was harassed by desolating wars, and within five years, she was oppressed by foreign armies, excited to acts of extortion, by vindictive resentments. Now she supports a circulating medium in gold and silver coins, her agriculture, arts and manufactures are flourishing, her commerce is reviving, and both excite the jealousy of her neighbors and rivals; her revenue exceeds her expenditures, and her taxes are diminishing. Excepting the short period of the last war, we have enjoyed peace, and for most of the time have supposed ourselves to be prosperous, but the acquisitions of which we have boasted for twenty years, have vanished, or are invested in unproductive property, which is daily diminishing in value; our industry is becoming languid; our currency consists of notes which are representatives of our debts due to banks; even usury is less profitable than heretofore; our national debt exceeds what it did when the present government was first organized, including the debt of the revolutionary war, and the state debts which were then assumed, while our revenue is unequal to our annual expenses on the most reduced establishment which we can make.

No man will deny that this contrast is true, or affirm that it is too highly colored, and I deem it my indispensable duty to present it to your consideration, in consequence of the unexpected crisis at which our affairs have arrived. Congress are exclusively vested with powers to regulate commerce with foreign nations and between the states, and yet find themselves unable to adopt regulations, which would protect those industrious pursuits of the people, to which they were invited during a period of great difficulty and danger. For want of uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcy, and in consequence of decisions in the supreme court of the United States, local frauds can be committed with impunity, and yet no man, whatever may have been his previous character and conduct, can, on the surrender of all his property, be discharged from liability for his debts. Thus it has happened practically, that the non-observance of a constitution, which was designed to protect the rights of the people of all the states, and to harmonize their institutions, has, in effect, suspended two of the most important powers of government in every state, has annihilated many branches of industry, indirectly encouraged fraud, and condemned great

numbers throughout this extensive country, to hopeless poverty and indolence.

Man, in a solitary and insulated condition, is the most defenceless and wretched being with which we are acquainted, but in a state of society, and with a mind illuminated by science, he holds dominion over the earth, the air and the sea, and renders all nature tributary to his ease and comfort. The ancient allegories of Prometheus and Hercules, are illustrations of the degradations of science and human labour, during the early ages of mankind, and of the subsequent effects which were produced by their emancipation and united energy. These effects survive in the literature, histories and monuments of the microscopic republics of Greece, as proofs of the elevation which free states may attain, by concord, while their ruins are admonitory tokens of the fatal consequences of disunion and faction. It is a law of human nature, that man never can exert his powers to the injury of his associates, without harm to himself. Selfishness is never profitable.

The preceding observations are not made, under the influence of any suspicion that the interests of this state, have been particularly neglected, or that injuries to us, are meditated from any quarter; on the contrary, I believe that we have no reason to be dissatisfied with our relative condition, and that there is no state in the union to which our citizens can migrate, with any prospect of advantage. We, at least, are not perplexed with controversies arising from any supposed opposition of interests between different occupations and professions. Our agriculture, commerce and manufactures, are equally depressed, and we perceive that no branch of industry can flourish, but in consequence of events and measures, which will be beneficial to every employment. Our compact population, vicinity to the best markets, our fertile soil, flocks and herds, our arts and manufactures, the vigor of our institutions, the ingenuity, concord and energy of the people will, with a divine blessing, sustain us under any trials, which, in common with our neighbors, we may be required to endure. We know that the world is open before us, and that we can share in any contingent advantages which foreign markets may present, and that no export duty or burden can be imposed on any of our productions. By being required to support ourselves from our internal resources, we shall cultivate the republican virtues of frugality, temperance and honest labor. Our greatest evil is, that we cannot exert our powers of improvement, and sufficiently encourage that enterprize, for which this state has long been distinguished. The pressure of the times falls heaviest on our least opulent, and upon families recently established. These evils are greatly to be lamented, and they demand wise counsels and a concert of views, to provide every redress of which they are susceptible.

There is obviously no method, by which the interests of the people of this state can be advanced, but by promoting measures tending to increase, diversify and improve the productive powers of human industry. I have no doubt, that great benefit has already resulted from the establishment of agricultural societies; but as they have been wholly unassisted by public support, their efforts have been confined to promoting emulation, and to disseminating information, and in these particulars, it is just to acknowledge, that the publications in this and the neighboring states, both on scientific and practical subjects, have been highly useful. The stock of useful animals is improving,

an increasing attention to the multiplication and management of sheep, is apparent, and improved modes of culture have, in some places, been introduced;—but, though there is generally no defect of diligence, it is certain that much of our labour is not directed to the best advantage, owing to a want of the latest improvements in agricultural implements and labour-saving machines.

During the last year, I obtained information of recent discoveries, which are now in active operation, both in England and in France, which I recommend to your particular attention. Machines have been invented in both countries, by which hemp and flax, as taken from the field, can be prepared for manufacturing, even the finest fabrics, and by which the labour, expense and loss occasioned by water-steeping, or dew-rotting, and the chymical process of bleaching, are wholly superceded. The French machines may, it is said, be easily constructed, are not expensive, and are even of small bulk. The process by which silky flax is obtained, fit for making the finest linen or lace, is represented to be extremely simple, and from testimony taken before a committee of the English house of commons in the year 1817, and from their report it appears, that upon the estimated quantity of land devoted to the culture of flax in Great Britain and Ireland, the increased quantity of a superior kind of fibre, which might be obtained by diminishing the waste, would, if the machines were in general use, furnish annual employment to more than eight hundred thousand persons.

This discovery, by converting an unprofitable, into an advantageous object of husbandry, appears to be perfectly adapted to our climate, state of society, and to the supply of our present wants. We can no longer supply Europe with articles of food: we need little or no instruction in the best modes of raising flax; this is known to be the least perishable of our productions; the supply can therefore be readily accommodated to the demand, thereby preserving a steady price, while it may in a single season, be rendered as abundant as we can desire: we now import nearly all the linen manufactures which we consume. Flax is adapted to a great variety of fabrics, from cordage and sail-cloth for ships, to paper and fine linen for domestic use. All the necessary arts for conducting these manufactures are at present understood and practised. The coarser fabrics can be manufactured by machinery, which has already been introduced, and is now in successful operation in the states of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania: household industry would find ample employment in the different kinds of finer fabrics. From the exhibitions at our agricultural meetings, I am certain that many of our females possess skill and ingenuity which enables them to rival the finest looms of Europe. With an increase of the material, this skill would rapidly disseminate. In a few years we may fabricate every kind of article which we now consume; afterwards we may supply commerce with excellent articles for exportation, while for a long time, and perhaps forever, this addition to our resources, would not interfere with the manufactures of cotton already established.

Although models of these machines have not yet been introduced, and, though precise information will doubtless be detained from us, as long as possible, yet from the general descriptions which have been given, I have no doubt, that if the ingenuity of our mechanics could be strongly excited, they would at once be imitated and probably, improved,

so that a considerable impulse to the industry of this state, might be communicated in a single year.

As all our public funds are derived from a general tax on the property of the people, and as the expediency of innovations, even for the most useful purposes, greatly depends on the degree of unanimity with which they are seconded by public sentiment, I shall forbear expressly to recommend any grant from our public income, as at present constituted. I however respectfully request you to consider the expediency of imposing a justly proportioned excise on the retailers of distilled spirits, and of appropriating the proceeds, in aid of voluntary donations, to the encouragement of internal improvements. I am convinced that the effects would be salutary, and I hope that the measure would not be displeasing to any of our constituents.

I transmit for your consideration, sundry resolutions of the state of Maryland, proposing a distribution to the states, and appropriation of a part of the unsold territory of the United States, for the support of common schools, colleges and academies, to which your co-operation has been invited.

It is well known that the state of Maryland was a very efficient member of the confederacy, by which the independence of this country was established, and it is certain, that to the influence of this state, the union is greatly indebted for those cessations of territory by the states, by which dangerous collisions of sentiment were happily terminated. I therefore recommend a liberal and dispassionate review of the subject, and such decision thereon, as will best promote harmony, justice and the general interest.

I have received from the governor of the state of Ohio, a report and resolutions which have been adopted by that state, comprising a special request, that the opinion of the respective states may be expressed upon the matters therein contained.

It appears from these papers, that a tax (supposed to amount to one hundred thousand dollars) was imposed upon one of the offices of discount and deposit of the bank of the United States, established in Ohio;—that the bank exhibited a bill in chancery, before the circuit court of the United States, and obtained an injunction directed to the officers of the state treasury, prohibiting them from collecting the tax, until the rights of the bank could be judicially decided;—that, notwithstanding this injunction, the state officers proceeded to collect the tax, and to place the money in the state treasury, where it still remains;—that in consequence of the proceedings, the circuit court adjudged that the state officers had committed a contempt of court, for which a writ of attachment has been awarded, the result of which must be determined by reason, or by force.

It is admitted by the state, that the tax was imposed as a penalty, and doubtless with a design to expel the offices of the bank from the state. The money has not been applied to any use. An offer is understood to have been made to restore it, upon an assurance to be given, by the bank, that the offices shall be reduced to an agency for closing their concerns, and that the suits shall be discontinued.

It may safely be presumed, that these proceedings have been occasioned, by the just resentments which were excited throughout the United States, by the unwise and dishonest measures, which notoriously attended the early administrations of the bank and several of its offices. As legislative bodies sometimes act under strong impulses of passion, their errors ought to be palliated, and they should never be imputed, as deliberate wrongs, to

the people of a state. The same indulgent construction is fairly due to the bank, the stockholders of which have severely suffered by the folly and fraud of their agents. The losses of innocent sufferers demand public sympathy, and do not justify an unnecessary addition to their misfortunes. If they should occasion discussion, terminating in misconstructions of the powers of the government itself, the evil would be extended to the whole country, and to all the people. Legislators are men, and therefore are not infallible. Laws may be unwise and improvident, without being unconstitutional; they may be unconstitutional, through inadvertence, in some points, and wise and proper in most particulars. Judges are selected for their presumed wisdom, learning and virtues; they are disinterested arbiters of the questions they decide; they never select the causes which are presented for adjudication, but must decide every cause, regardless of the rank of the parties, or of collateral consequences; they are sworn to do equal justice to the poor and to the rich, according to the constitutions and laws by which they are governed. Neither divine, nor human justice are respecters of persons.

The constitution of the United States, possesses every possible claim to the affections of the people, and if it is suffered to receive a fair construction, according to those principles of established law, which govern the interpretation of state constitutions, I am persuaded that the public confidence in its administrations, will continue to increase. Every indication of a disposition to disparage its measures, to stimulate jealousies, and especially to array the power of the state governments in opposition to its decisions, is greatly to be lamented. As it was devised by a convention composed of our wisest and most patriotic citizens, chosen for the express purpose of confirming our national union; as it was ratified by conventions specially appointed to consider its provisions; as it is declared to be the supreme law of the land, paramount to the laws and constitutions of every state; as the legislative, executive and judicial authorities of all the states are bound by their oaths, to support its provisions; as all its authorities and powers are derived from, and dependant on the public will; and as precise forms have been established for peaceably amending any defects which future experience may indicate, it is emphatically in reason as in law, the *constitution of the people*.

This people have willed, that the powers of their government, shall, for their convenience and security, and to prevent an undue and disproportionate concentration at particular points, be apportioned to, and exercised by different bodies of men. No powers can be exercised differently, or by other bodies, except by special appointment. No jealousy has been manifested; no counteraction is permitted; every power is required to revolve in its appointed sphere, to preserve, aid and regulate, but never to impede the proper movement of any other. These powers, and the movements which they all produce, are indeed complex, but it is the complexity of nature, designed to prevent confusion and disorder in the separate parts: the whole are humble imitations of that wisdom, by which the orbits of the heavenly bodies are confined, by invariable laws, to fixed stations in the universe.

A practical illustration of the federal system of our country, may be derived from the institutions of this state. Connecticut, is one state, composed of more than one hundred distinct republics: more than nine tenths of all our public expenses are de-

frayed by taxes, which are granted in assemblies of the people, convened in their respective towns: these taxes are levied and disbursed by officers annually chosen in the same assemblies; to them, are exclusively committed, by far the most interesting regulations of society; the superintendance of the public police, morality and education; the maintenance and employment of the poor, and the support and preservation of roads, bridges, public buildings and property of every kind. The towns have been subdivided into cities, boroughs, and other civil and religious corporations. The rights of all corporations are secured by the constitution; towns are corporations, and controversies between them are decided, in the first instance, by the county courts; by far the most usual, and perhaps the most numerous descriptions of causes, both civil and criminal, are decided by justices of the peace; but all causes of every description and amount, may, for errors in law, appearing on the face of the record, be transferred to, and finally decided by our highest tribunal of justice. We all know and perceive by constant experience, that every statute and every decision of our court of errors, affecting the rights of any of these jurisdictions, or of any individual, vibrates through the nerves of the whole community; we know that the supremacy of the law and uniformity of decisions are necessary to the preservation of order, and to maintain every part of our system in its proper place, and we may infer, by sure analogies, that the same principles are equally necessary to the continuance of our national union, and that the constitution of the United States is merely an extension and amplification of the principle of the state governments.

I am sensible that these principles are opposed to the doctrines assumed in the report which has been adopted by the legislature of Ohio, and that contradictory propositions cannot both be true. My opinions merely relate to the just moral influence of the constitution of the United States, and are not intended to deny that it may be subverted by the physical power of the states. In this report it is distinctly asserted, that the U. States cannot punish murder, unless it be committed in places where they exercise exclusive jurisdiction; "that a judge of the federal courts, a marshal, a collector of the revenue, a post-master, a member of either house of congress, the president or vice president, may be murdered, and if the respective states refuse to interpose their authority to punish the perpetrator, he must escape with impunity." That "the government, though supreme in its sphere of action, cannot protect the lives of its functionaries, by the punishment of those who may assail them;"—and that, "it can assert no jurisdiction unless violence be offered to them in their official characters, and in the performance of their official duties." To all these assertions it is proper to reply, as the judges are said to have replied, "that the power to create, implies a power to preserve," and that among various modes of preservation, the legislatures of states are enjoined by the most solemn sanctions, to enact no such laws, and that if enacted, the judges of every description, are required, by the same sanctions, to declare them unconstitutional and void.

It is also asserted, that the United States "cannot coerce the states to elect senators, or electors of a president and vice president," and "that a combination between one half of the states, comprising one third of the people only, possess the power of disorganizing the federal government in all its majesty of supremacy, without a single act of violence."

To this, as a fair and direct reply, it may be said, that no other than a moral power is contemplated in the constitution of the U. States, except in opposition to acts of violence, and then only against the individuals who become aggressors.

It is the express duty of the state legislatures, to choose senators, and it is one which they cannot constitutionally omit to discharge. Occasional vacancies may be supplied by the executive authorities of the states,—when both these modes prove ineffectual, congress may, at any time, provide by law, for effecting appointments, by the well disposed members of state legislatures, though consisting of a minority of the whole number existing at the time. The same obligations on the states, and similar provisions for remedies, exist in respect to the appointment of electors of a president and vice president of the United States. These and other regulations, which congress are empowered, by the forms of the constitution to make, are sufficient to continue the powers of the government, and they prove that the federal convention, was not unmindful of the evils and dangers which might arise from local and temporary factions.

To the case of a supposed combination of states, to disorganize the government, it scarcely need be observed, that all such combinations, pre-suppose the existence of compacts or agreements between states, to effect specified purposes, none of which are valid, if made without the consent of congress, and if made for purposes of disorganization, they must, for that reason be unconstitutional.

It is not for me to assert, as the state of Ohio has done, that the report and resolutions which they have transmitted, are fair inferences from the doctrines which were promulgated by the legislatures of Kentucky and Virginia in the years 1798 and 1800; but I may assert, for so impartial history will declare, that those doctrines have, at no time, formed practical rules for the government of any subsequent administration or department, and that the principles then announced, if they were ever adopted, have been overruled by subsequent decisions, in which the great body of the American people have acquiesced: that the controversies which they attempt to renew, belonged to a generation which has passed from the stage of active life; that the surviving actors, so far as my knowledge extends, are generally reconciled to each other, and concur in recommending one system of measures to the people, and therefore that the public good requires that distinctions should cease, which can produce no other effects than to perpetuate contention.

For the purpose of exciting alarm and suspicion, an aphorism is quoted in the report, that "*words are things.*" In the same sense, calumnies are arguments, and sophisms are demonstrations. The history of all ages, indeed, confirms the melancholy truth, that they have been so employed for purposes of ambition and faction; even the mild religion of the Saviour of mankind, has been so obscured by perverse commentaries and incomprehensible creeds, that sons have been arrayed against their fathers, and the earth drenched with fraternal blood; but these consequences only prove, that the synthetical inductions, by which theories and systems have been usually established, have led to false conclusions, and that experience in the complex relations of society, is the surest guide to truth.

This sure guide to the legislatures, judges and departments of the national and state governments, through all the perplexities of rival jurisdictions, must, in my opinion, result from a general admission and belief, that all our constitutions, and all

our regulations, general and local, are parts of one system, which are to be expounded and reconciled with each other, in the particular cases which arise, according to the rules of the common law, as it has been adopted and modified in the different states, and as it has been, or may be further modified as national law, by the constitution and statutes of the United States.

This leading principle is clearly recognized in the "act to establish the judicial courts of the United States,"—which being the first act defining the jurisdiction of the federal courts, evinces the opinions of the founders of the constitution. It declares "that the laws of the several states, except when the constitution, treaties, or statutes of the United States shall otherwise require or provide, shall be regarded as rules of decision in trials at common law, in the courts of the United States, in cases where they apply."

I am sensible that attempts have been made to excite great prejudices against the common law, as a barbarous system, and a relic of foreign authority. This law is, however, not otherwise an English system, than as our language, which is an essential part of our national identity, is the English language, or than as the laws of nature are English, because Newton, their great discoverer, was an Englishman. The common law of which I speak, has been the law of the American people, in every generation; it is the basis of the institutions of every state; its principles were styled the birth-right of the people; the attempts of the British government to pervert and abrogate the principles of this law, were the causes of the revolution, and they are still the best securities of our rights and property; our charters, declarations, institutions, statutes, and judicial decisions, cannot be understood without the explanations it affords; though sometimes called an unwritten law, its minutest rules exist in the most indisputable memorials; lawyers in every state, agree in nothing so well, as in the maxims by which it is governed, and the extent of their learning, and their reverence for its authority, are the only tests by which men estimate their science, ability, and professional fidelity.

The common law has sometimes been represented as an arbitrary system, but nothing can be more unfounded than this accusation. It is the only system which wholly excludes imaginary fancies, the pride of opinion and every theory. If strict constructions and consistent decisions are necessary to protect constitutions, subordinate authorities and personal rights, they can only be obtained by this system, which requires facts to be established by impartial jurors, and which then applies the law to those facts, after a public hearing, excluding the caprice and corruption of judges, by the scrutiny of a profession, whose duty it is to confine every decision to logical inductions from approved precedents. The records of the common law are records of human experience, and they comprise the whole science of analogies and relations, as applied to jurisprudence and the administration of justice.

Constitutions and statutes, as they vary pre-existing relations, necessarily effect modifications of the common law, and either enlarge or diminish pre-existing rights; but it is the object of the common law to effect these changes in a gradual manner, and by rules of construction most consistent with every rule previously established, and with the harmony of the entire system. To effect this object, judges must survey, in the particular cases which they decide, all the relations with which the cases are connected, not for the purpose of accu-

mulating authority in any part, but to reconcile, if possible, all pre-existing relations with established rules of justice and law, and apply the whole to the particular decisions which are required.

The effect of this course of proceeding, must tend to maintain our local customs and subordinate authorities of every kind. By it, such customs have been preserved in England, probably from the time of the heptarchy, and certainly since the age of Alfred, notwithstanding the wars, conquests and revolutions, with which that country has been afflicted.

As the constitutions of many of the states were formed antecedently to the establishment of the national constitution; as those which have been formed since, are formed on analagous principles; as the distribution of powers to different departments is generally the same; as many of the powers are concurrent, and are both granted and limited, by terms and expressions which are common to both; as the state constitutions which were prior in date, had acquired practical constructions, which had been recognized as correct interpretations; as these interpretations were well known to the federal convention which devised the constitution, and to the conventions by which it was ratified, the conclusion is irresistible, that the rules of construction must be the same in both cases, which rules can be no other than those of the common law.

Nothing is more certain, than that all our constitutions were established to secure and extend the rights of the people. The rights of the family and of the village, are the dearest objects of public solicitude, and wherever the chain of mutual relation and dependence is weakened, there disunion begins, and wherever it is broken, there the boundaries of foreign authority commence. It follows, of course, that any constructions which render similar expressions in the national and state constitutions, cumulative of the power of state governments, and, at the same time, restrictive of the powers of the national government, necessarily tend to destroy the equilibrium which ought to exist, and to promote disunion or anarchy.

No people ever existed to whom union ought to be so dear as to the people of America. We have become too numerous, and are too widely dispersed, to remain connected by the fear of foreign conquest: the very circumstances which facilitate union would render civil wars peculiarly disastrous, and civil wars would certainly terminate in despotic authority over every state.

Our national constitution exhibits the only attempt which has ever been made to extend equal rights to the people of a great country, and to restrain powerful communities, by the influence of reason, exerted in the mild forms of judicial authority. It is worthy of especial remark, that all the amendments to the constitution, except the seventh, were expressly intended to secure personal rights, by terms and expressions which had been accurately defined by the common law. The tenth article, has indeed been wrested to a different purpose, but its terms are, in my opinion, too explicit to be disputed: while it is declaratory of a principle, that the powers of the national and state governments ought to be strictly expounded in relation to each other, it also enjoins that the important powers which are reserved, and of which the abolition, shall remain with the people. This declaratory assurance is, indeed, by far the most important provision in this amendment. The eleventh amendment, merely exempts each of the states, in their public character, from any liability to

commenced in law or equity, by citizens of their states, or by citizens or subjects of foreign states, thereby confiding the duties which they ought to perform towards individuals, and which they cannot with impunity omit to discharge, solely to the protection of good faith and honor, which, in respect to the direct engagements of free states, are sufficient securities.

If I could be convinced that these opinions tended to disparage the dignity, to diminish the influence, or to subvert the just authority of any state, or of any department or office, general or local, in this nation, I should then consider the American system of government as a maze of irreconcilable mysteries, which was impracticable, would end in confusion, and soon disappoint the expectations which have been formed by the friends of public liberty. If this system cannot protect the weak against the strong; if it does not rely upon reason and law, and not upon force, it is nothing. I can see, however, in the doctrines which I have endeavored to explain, no such disastrous tendencies. I can perceive, for so truth and candor require ordinary occurrences to be perceived, that legislators, with the most ardent attachment to the union, and with commendable objects in view, may enact laws, which, in whole or in part, will, on a calm review by scientific lawyers and learned judges, be found to be irreconcilable with the constitution of the United States, or of a state, which they are equally bound to observe and to reconcile, if possible, with each other, and with the statutes and permanent institutions of this country. I know that the questions must arise upon particular controversies, in which private rights are concerned, and that the decisions will relate to those controversies alone, and that the adjudged points may be revised in other causes founded upon different analogies and relations, or arising from new statutes or amendments of our constitutions, and that by this course, remedies at law, for every real or even imagined wrong, may be secured to individuals, consistently (as I think) with the dignity and rights of every department and authority. True dignity neither consists in claims of infallibility, nor to exemptions from the supremacy of the laws.

It is asserted in the report, that "the government of the union was not instituted to protect individual rights or to redress individual wrongs." That the decisions of the federal courts tend to draw within their jurisdiction the whole law of contracts, and to invest the government with the administration of criminal justice, which, it is said, "is already attempted in the provision for punishing those who counterfeit the notes of the bank."

These declarations render it necessary that the manner in which a rightful jurisdiction may be acquired in particular cases, although the right of general legislation over the subjects to which the cases relate, remains unimpaired with the state governments, should be briefly explained. Among many illustrations which might be made, it is sufficient to state, that no power is more clearly granted to the U. States, than that of creating a revenue by duties on imports. These duties have hitherto been secured by the bonds of the the importers of merchandise and their sureties, and in pursuance of a privilege commonly asserted by governments, the United States have, by law, reserved to themselves the right of being paid in preference to other creditors, notwithstanding the insolvency of their debtors, and a transfer of their property to assignees. They have, also, on the payment of the bonds, secured the same privilege to sureties and executors.

But, although this has been done by the United States, it is certain, that no power is more clearly or more exclusively vested in the state governments, than that of determining, by general rules, the tenures of real estates, as well as the rules and forms by which every kind of property may be estimated and transferred.

It is not easy to state any question arising under the law of contract, or to the laws relating to tenures, or to the rules of conveyance or transfer, which may not arise upon the settlement of a revenue bond. The cause of action is clearly within the federal jurisdiction; and yet the rules of decision which relate to a just application of the property, as clearly require an accurate enquiry into the effect of the laws and decisions of state jurisdictions; and different rules may be found applicable to bonds of the same tenor, when they are secured by property lying in different states. In such cases, and although the forum of adjudication may be different from that provided in other cases, yet as the rules of decision will be precisely such as the states have established in analogous cases, they will have no right to complain of any diminution of their political power.

As all possible combinations of rights and interests cannot be foreseen, an important question of constitutional law may be imagined to arise on a trial before a justice of the peace in this state. His decision, it is well known, may be affirmed or reversed by the supreme court of errors, and afterwards the decision of the justice may be affirmed by the supreme court of the United States, yet it is impossible to perceive how any of these decisions would increase or diminish the power, or disturb or displace either of these jurisdictions in relation to each other, or in the least disparage the dignity of the legislature of this state. The whole of the proceedings might exhibit nothing more than an ordinary case of a diversity of opinion on a doubtful question of law, which had been judicially decided in the court of *dernier* resort. Such a case may, however, be imagined as would afford a fit illustration of the peculiar moral excellence of our system of national government, in the protection of an humble individual against the exercise of illegal and unconstitutional power.

In regard to the rights of the bank of the United States, which have elicited these enquiries, I cannot entertain a doubt, that it is within the delegated powers of the national and state governments, at their discretion, and in relation to any objects within the spheres of their delegated authority, to effect combinations of private with public interests, thereby more efficaciously to promote the public good, which is the great object of all legislation. To withdraw this power from our system of government, would be to deny to it the most active and efficient agents which the ingenuity of man has yet devised for effecting purposes, greatly transcending the faculties and resources of individuals, extending beyond the duration of the transitory life of man, and which, although conservative of private interests, are, when wisely employed, the most certain indications of civilization and public prosperity. All these advantages may be derived from acts of incorporation, and if they are not concurrent powers, granted both to the national and state governments, within the limits and for the purposes I have named, I can perceive no principle by which they can be exercised by either.

It will, in my opinion, be no just objection to urge that this power may be greatly abused. This

I readily admit, but it is as probable that abuses will happen in the administration of the state, as of the national government, and in the exercise of our cultivated natural faculties, as in either of the other cases; and if this be true, the objection will equally conclude against improvements of every kind. It seems to be a law of nature, that every faculty may be rendered mischievous, nearly in the same proportion, as it is capable of being rendered useful.

As little will it avail, as an objection, to form distinctions between public and private corporations; for both must depend on the constitutional power to incorporate, in any instance which can be specified, and on the utility of the establishments proposed to be erected. Nor is the objection of more importance, that the power is incapable of any precise definition or limitation at this time, otherwise than as all the powers of government are defined and limited: for who is so vain as to attempt to foretell all the offices which it may become proper to establish, or how far the inventions, wealth and enterprize of individuals may, hereafter, be rendered conducive to public economy and advantage.

The preceding observations lead to the true and only enquiries, which directly relate to the present question.

Congress are expressly authorized "to lay and collect duties, imposts and excises: to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States."

"To borrow money on the credit of the United States."

"To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the indian tribes."

"To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin."

"To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States."

"And to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers."

To the state governments, the powers are as expressly denied, either "to coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any ex-post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts;" or "to lay any duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing their inspection laws."

In the exercise of the powers which are granted, and with relation to the duties which are enjoined upon congress, they have availed themselves of the wealth and industry of individuals, and have incorporated a bank, with the well known powers and privileges which have been frequently granted by the state governments, to similar institutions. Express authority has been granted to this bank, "to establish offices of discount and deposite, wheresoever they shall think fit, within the United States or the territories thereof:" and in any state, in which two thousand shares of the capital stock are owned, upon the requisition of the legislature thereof, congress may, by law, compel the bank to establish such an office therein.

In consideration of the privileges secured to this corporation, until the year 1836, they have paid, and are to pay one million five hundred thousand dollars, into the treasury of the union. The United States are moreover interested in the capital stock, to the amount of seven millions of dollars, secured on a capital bearing interest at five per cent. upon which no advance has been made. If

the dividends amount to an average sum of six per cent. annually, a yearly profit of seventy thousand dollars will accrue to the treasury, besides any contingent advantages which may arise from a sale of the public shares above par. The bank has moreover assumed an obligation to discharge, gratuitously, the duties of commissioners of loans in every state, whenever required by law. This has relieved the treasury from an annual charge of about twenty-five thousand dollars, and one which, there is to much reason to fear, would have increased.—

The bank has also engaged, on the requisition of the secretary of the treasury, to grant "the necessary facilities for transferring the public funds from place to place within the United States, and for distributing the same, in payment of the public creditors, without charging commissions, or claiming any allowance on account of the difference of exchange." This engagement may occasionally be burdensome to the bank, but no one is more valuable to the people, from its tendency to encourage intercourse between all the states, and to no state is it more important, from its effects in equalizing the current rate of exchange, than to the state of Ohio itself. The lake and navigable rivers, by which that state is surrounded; its central situation; its connections with the older states; its facilities of communication with our unsettled territories, and with the best channel through which gold and silver can be introduced into our country; the character of its population; its superior advantages for establishing arts and manufactures, which can never thrive where the standard of value is not steady and uniform—all these ought to be motives of inestimable value to the central states, which imperiously require, that this engagement of the bank should never be relinquished nor impaired.

I have not, nor have I ever had, any interest in this question, otherwise than as a friend to the rights and interests which are common to every citizen. It is now submitted to candid men to declare, whether, upon the facts which have been exhibited, the power of incorporating a bank, to aid the fiscal operations of the national government, can be denied to be constitutional, while the same power is habitually exercised by the state governments. It will not be claimed, that the bank may constitutionally exist in one state, and be lawfully expelled from another; for nothing is more certain, than that contradictory and repugnant powers cannot co-exist. Wise men will consider whether it is politic to expel capital from a place to which it is attracted by motives of private interest, and just men will reflect, whether the burdens which were attached to the grant of incorporation, do not, in law and in equity, exclude the right to impose other burdens, unless congress should, as they have heretofore done, impose uniform duties on this, and all other similar institutions.

The act of the state of Ohio, being passed and designed to prevent the existence of, or to suspend the offices of the bank from the state, is liable to objections of a peculiar nature, not affecting the general question. If this question was ever doubtful, yet being one of right, it could only be decided by the judicial department, and the judges cannot refrain from deciding all such questions, regardless of consequences. It is therefore my opinion, that, by disobeying the injunction, which was issued by the circuit court of the United States, and which was merely intended to suspend the execution of the state law, until a judicial enquiry and decision could be made, the officers of the state committed a political error, for which they are just-

ly amenable, in the usual course of judicial proceedings.

The circumstances of this country, occasioned, in a great measure, by diversities of opinions, and by the prolonged debates which, for many years, and on many important subjects, have arisen in congress respecting their constitutional powers; the dangerous divisions and enormous expenses which they have produced, and the signal displays of inefficacy which have been recently exhibited; my respect for the request expressed by the state of Ohio, the apprehensions I feel, that anti-social principles have, for some time, been extending between several of the states, and the obligations I have assumed, to support the constitution of the United States, equally with that of this state, have induced me to enter upon enquiries which, I hope, will assist your deliberations on the subject now submitted to your consideration. In the free expression of my opinions I have sincerely endeavoured to avoid just causes of offence, to any one who entertains sentiments differing from my own. But my individual opinions, are those only which I can be induced to declare. It is in the faculties of reason and of speech alone, that man is a humble image of his Divine Creator, and when these are perverted to serve the purposes of insincerity, they become worse than useless. It affords a truly sublime subject of contemplation that questions, which affect the political powers of great communities, and the personal rights of individuals throughout an extensive country, can yet be calmly referred to the decisions of the human understanding, and the triumph of reason will be complete, if we shall be found capable of consenting, that all such questions shall be governed by the decisions of established laws, under the controlling influence of the public will, as it may be expressed according to the forms of the constitution.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

General Assembly,

May Session A. D. 1821.

Foreign Articles.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The house of commons consists of about 600 members—on a question lately taken about reform, only 98 were present, of whom 43 voted for and 55 against the motion. The coronation is said to be fixed for the 12th of June: the robes will cost 20,000*l.* of which 11,000 falls to the furrier's share—the black spots upon them have required 26,000 Astracan lambs' feet! Considerable quantities of gold were arriving in England from the United States—[and we expect soon to be nearly stripped of this precious metal, after which the export of silver will follow.] There have been some disturbances in Scotland, in consequence of the tenantry of certain districts being ordered to leave their humble homes, not knowing whither to go—they were reconciled by the aid of the military. The "Catholic relief bill" was rejected in the house of lords on the 17th of April, by a majority 39. The queen is preparing to hold a drawing room. In consequence of the intended visit of the king to Ireland, lodgings in Dublin had risen 30 per cent. A number of new ships of war are about to be put on the stocks.

FRANCE.

There is a variety of reports of a disaffected spirit manifesting itself in various places. The tri-colored cockade has appeared several times, and caused great alarm!

The king issued a decree on the second of last month, suppressing the *faculty of law* at Grenoble. The reason assigned for this measure, in the decree itself, is, that several of the law students at Grenoble have constantly taken part in all the trpubles and mobs which have displayed the ensigns of rebellion in that city, and that the efforts to prevent a repetition of these disorders have hitherto proved insufficient.

The New York Gazette says—

A Paris paper, the "Constitutionnel," one of the opposition journals, has the following interesting paragraph under the date of the 5th of April, evidently inserted by order of the present "Censure."

"M. Albert Gallatin, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of North America, has presented to the king, in a private audience, the answer of his government to the notification of the birth of his royal highness the duke of Bordeaux." [We should like to see a copy of it.]

SPAIN.

The army is rapidly recruiting—perhaps the cortes expect the performance of some holy act against the rights of humanity by the "holy alliance." The occurrences in Piedmont were received with discharges of artillery and a general illumination at Madrid. It is proposed to postpone the law prohibiting the importation of grain.

There was a report at Vienna that the [additional] Austrian army collecting in Italy, was designed to act against Spain!

We do not fully understand the nature of the late conspiracy against the constitution in Spain, nor is it very interesting, as the design was defeated. It goes to shew the existence of dangerous parties to the public repose; but we trust that the vigilance of the cortes and the good sense of the people, will preserve the liberties of Spain. There appears also to be some partial risings in favor of "religion and the king"—but they do not amount to much.

PORTUGAL.

The late proclamation of the king, at Rio Janeiro, announces his design to return to Portugal. The London papers give us some reason to believe that this resolution has been adopted at the instance of the "Holy Alliance," which is probably pledged to replace him in the enjoyment of his just rights to despotic power!

The Portuguese cortes have abolished all pensions, gratuities, perquisites, &c. which are not established by laws or decrees. They have also directed the regency to reduce the public expenditure as far as possible.

The people of the island of St. Michael have elected deputies to the cortes, and suspended the functions of the governor because he refused to agree to their wishes.

THE TWO SICILIES.

It is announced that the king has returned to his capital, amidst the acclamations of his people! It appears that 150,000 men were under arms to oppose the Austrians, and they did nothing. 10,000 Austrian troops are to remain in Naples—the rest will be distributed in the different fortresses. Many of the chiefs of the revolutionary party have left the country for Spain, &c. Some arrests had been made, and the Carbonari yet appear to be feared in several parts of Italy and Germany. We have a variety of official papers relative to the surrender of Naples to the Austrians—it is sufficient to say that the subjugation is complete. General Pepe has arrived at Barcelona. An edict has issued

against secret societies. The French papers state that the prince of Hesse Hombourg has been appointed governor of Naples! The real cause of the common defection of the people to the constitutional system does not appear to be as yet clearly understood—but this is certain, that a mighty act of treason against the rights of men and of nations has been committed.

A letter inserted in the Milan Gazette, states that the total loss of the Austrians, in the campaign against Naples, was *seven killed and fifty wounded!* Not an Austrian was taken prisoner.

The reader can judge of the conduct of the Neapolitan troops, and the encouragement their officers had to continue the contest, by the following. General Carrascosa says, in a letter giving an account of the defection of the troops:

“Gen. Filangieri informed me, that his brigade was in a state of complete disunion; that the soldiers fired on their officers and more particularly on himself. At the same time I received a report from general Costa, who had experienced a similar occurrence at Sessa. While I was lamenting these events, I heard at a short distance a brisk fire of musketry, and learned that it proceeded from five battalions of the first division, who were firing on their officers. Immediately after, my head quarters, and those of general Ambrosio, were attacked by those ruffians. Gen. Ambrosio was saved by a company of faithful sappers. I was protected by 20 gendarmes; they fired on the soldiers, who, as cowardly as perfidious, immediately dispersed through the country.”

Gen. Pepe. The London Courier of April 20th, publishes the following passages from a letter of gen. Pepe to the Neapolitan nation, written anterior to his departure from the Neapolitan territory. It was sent from Paris in manuscript, to the editor of the Courier, who affects to doubt its authenticity:

Neapolitans! I am almost ashamed to call you countrymen, after all you have done and all I have suffered. I have no language to express the detestation in which I hold the conduct of those who have guided your councils in the late eventful period, or the disgust I feel at the baseness of your conduct on every occasion when the enemy made his appearance. You fled, you deserted, you submitted, and submitted upon the terms of the conqueror; and this, too, in the face of all your protestations, of all your pretended enthusiasm for liberty and independence.

“Had you made a stand when resistance was so possible, and victory so probable, how different would have been your situation and mine—how different the situation of the civilized world? The flame of liberty would have spread from the peninsula of Italy into the north, and those very governments that were the means of your subjugation, might themselves have been compelled to grant a constitution to their subjects. It is not I only who am disappointed; it is all mankind—all men who have a spark of generosity in their bosoms; and, let me add that, even among yourselves, I know there are many who bitterly grieve over past events, that never can be remedied or recalled. The opportunity is past, and all Europe thrown a century back in the acquisition of freedom, by your treachery and pusillanimity.

“That I am an exile is nothing. I am content to suffer, and would gladly suffer much more, could I benefit that land in which I was born. I have done my duty, and that is alone the consolation that is left me.”

Address of the national parliament to the king.

Sire—Permit us to express to your majesty our profound sorrow, produced by circumstances of which, at least, the principal are known to you.—We lived in peace amidst our household gods, and the 2d of July did not remove us from them. Your majesty thought we might be drawn aside, and through the medium of your august son, you convoked the elective assemblies, and thereby caused our nomination. Your majesty supplied the formula for our powers, and thus prescribed the basis of our oaths. In performing our duties, we, therefore, never could imagine that we were acting otherwise than consistently with your wishes and the desires of the people. Your majesty departed for the congress of Laybach, having vouchsafed to accept the mission of preserving for us our existing state. But in the documents that came from that quarter, your majesty clearly expressed the painful situation, and the difficult circumstances in which you were placed, when you found that you were not able to alter the resolutions of your high allies. Recollecting the previous assurances of your majesty, which we and the prince regent had received from your own lips, we were induced to believe, that any declaration of a contrary nature must be made by you in a state of constraint.

Meanwhile a proclamation was circulated in your royal name, which held forth the idea that your majesty was at liberty, and yet that you disapproved the system which was founded by yourself. We likewise learned that your majesty is now in Florence, and that you intend to proceed to Rome.—Cotemporaneously with these facts, we beheld a great army passing our frontiers and threatening all that is most dear to us.

Sire! Your majesty's wishes have always been dear to the nation; but if your name was pronounced with more particular veneration and affection, it was precisely at the time when you were pleased to establish a constitution for us.—All our measures, all our acts, have accordingly borne the impression of the most ardent love for your majesty. We have exercised no privileges, except within the limits, and according to the modes which your majesty prescribed.

If your majesty now thinks it our duty to depart in any respect from the system you once followed, be pleased to reappear amidst your people—to disclose your real intentions in the bosom of your family—to hasten to declare with paternal kindness the meliorations which, in the opinion of your majesty, our present situation may require. Your people, O Sire, will be satisfied by maintaining with your majesty that just and noble harmony with which they have been constantly honored, and which has by them always been made a duty. But let not strangers interpose between the nation and its chief. Let it not be said that their presence is necessary to enforce obedience, attachment and fidelity towards a monarch from a people who love and respect him. Let not our laws be disgraced either with the blood of our enemies or of our brethren. In a word, let your majesty's throne have with it the hearts of your own subjects, and not seek for support from the swords of invaders.

We confide, sire, these loyal wishes to that same God who witnessed our reciprocal engagements, who knows our pure intentions, and your paternal solicitude. We doubt not, that your majesty's benevolent heart is disposed to share and give efficacy to these wishes. We may then still venture to hope, that your glory, our honor, and the national felicity would be the certain result.

Your majesty may, in the mean time, be assured, that whatever we have done, or may do, shall be always conformable to the sentiments we have expressed, which are also those of your majesty.

SARDINIA TERRITORIES.

Invasion of Piedmont. A London paper of the 17th April says—At a late hour last night we received advices from Turin and from Chambéry. In the evening of the 9th inst. the following declaration, announcing the termination of the functions of the provisional junta, was posted up in the streets of Turin:

The provisional junta to the citizens.

The troops commanded by count de Latour, in conjunction with the Austrians troops, are approaching the capital. The junta, which has employed itself with success in the preservation of the public peace, and in guarding against the evils of anarchy and civil war, now confides the care of good order, and tranquility of the city, to the municipal authorities. The inhabitants are informed, for their satisfaction, that the citadel is delivered over to the national guard. Given at Turin, April 9, 1821.

(Signed) MARENTINI, president.

Our advices from Chambéry are of the 10th, one day later than from the capital of Piedmont. On that day an estafette arrived from Turin, with the following letter to count Andezeno, governor of Savoy, copies of which were immediately affixed, by his order, in different parts of the city. It will be observed that this letter, having neither date nor signature, affords no clue to the source from whence it was communicated to count Andezeno.

The number of the rebels was 5000. Yesterday (the 8th) the Austrians entered the Piedmontese territory, and encountered the rebels in front Novara. A single regiment of Hulus proved sufficient to disperse this troop, which appears to have been incapable of making a stand, which perfectly exposes the state of anarchy that subsisted among them. In one hour the citadel of Turin will be evacuated; the junta is dissolved, and every thing announces that in three days the royal authority will be re-established in the whole of Piedmont, as it has been preserved in Savoy, count Andezeno, by your wisdom and firmness. A true copy.

ANDEZENO.

Chambéry, April 10, 1821.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss cantons, to protect their territory from violation, propose increasing their army to 68,000 men.

DENMARK.

In the Danish kingdom there are, according to professor Olufsen's Statistical View, 1,630,000 inhabitants on 964 square miles; a population that he affirms might be extended to 2,200,000, or 2,300,000. Among these 1,630,000, there are 56,000 paupers, or every twenty-fourth person; and Copenhagen and Altona alone contain 12,000 of these latter.

RUSSIA.

The emperor Alexander was expected to arrive at Warsaw about the middle of April, on his way to St. Petersburg.

TURKEY.

The rising of the Greeks in this empire, now claims a large share of the public attention. We published in our last the high-spirited address of their leader, prince Ypsilanti. The general population of Moldavia and Wallachia seems to be in a state of insurrection; in the mean time, the people of the isle of Candia have refused to pay the extraordinary tribute, and are arrayed in opposition to arms to the Turkey. Albania is much disturbed, and

the pacha of Janina not only maintains his ground but grows stronger and stronger. It is said that 30,000 men were already enrolled under the banners of Ypsilanti. Some fighting appears to have taken place, but the accounts are indistinct and uncertain. The Porte is greatly alarmed—but an idea is entertained that it will not comport with the views of Russia and Austria to see an independent Greek empire established, and that they will interfere to end the struggle, in confidence of adding some of the provinces to their own possessions at a future day. A number of Russian officers, engaged in this illegitimate opposition to the Turks, have been dismissed from the service of the great legitimate Alexander: but, on the other hand, he is said secretly to encourage the turmoil that he may come in to settle it, for which he has an army at hand—an Austrian "army of observation" is also advancing towards the Turkish frontier. Jassy is the head quarters of the revolutionists, and certain standards have been consecrated there with much ceremony. The Greek cockade is black and red. Though Serbia some time since wrested from the Porte many valuable privileges, the disposition to throw off the yoke altogether is said to prevail; and Bulgaria, one of the most important provinces of the empire, is agitated. These things are attributed to the influence of secret societies, and the plan of a general rising appears to extend through all the parts of ancient Greece among the members of the Greek church. The Russians have the same religion, and it is expected that many volunteers will join them without consulting the views of their emperor. Some of the Turks in the seats of insurrection, have taken refuge in the territories of Russia and Austria—the pacha of Belgrade was among those who retired. The contest will probably be Christian against Turk, and may extend to every part of the Ottoman empire in Europe, and the Porte has also a bad understanding with his chief in Egypt, Mahomet Ali, an enlightened man, whose power he has vainly attempted to put down. It is probable that important events will grow out of these things—yet the whole matter may end in the sending of a few waggon loads of men's heads to Constantinople to adorn the walls of the seraglio.

EGYPT.

Two ships of thirty guns each, belonging to the Pacha of Egypt, from Alexandria for London, laden with flaxseed, lately touched at Gibraltar, and fired salutes.

EAST INDIES.

A war has broken out between Birmah and Siam, two powerful countries beyond the Ganges. A large army from the former was advancing on the capital of the latter.

CUBA.

John Warger, Esq. commercial agent of the United States, recently arrived at Havana—at which place a proclamation has been issued ordering the equipment of 25,000 men as a national guard. What the intention of this proceeding is, we cannot guess.

Three ships of war, having 55 vessels under convoy, lately sailed from Havana for Cadiz. It was thought to be the richest fleet that ever left that place; the cargoes of specie, sugar, coffee, cochineal, &c. being valued at one hundred millions of dollars!

MEXICO.

A person calling himself "Don Joseph Felix Trespelacios, lieutenant general of the Mexican armies and president of the supreme junta estab-

lished at Texas," has addressed the "patriots," calling upon them to come forward and maintain their liberties, &c. We have been amused with many things of this sort from that quarter. It however, appears that the political state of Mexico, generally, is unsettled, and that Iturbide is still at the head of a considerable force aiming at a separation from Spain, though it is stated he was closely pressed by troops sent from the capital by the vice-roy under general Linan and others. The vice-roy is always surrounded with a guard of 1000 men; and even in the city of Mexico the idea of independence is fashionable. There is some notice of a "national congress held in the south"—but we know nothing more of it.

SOUTH AMERICA.

An article under the Lima head, and dated Feb. 7, says—"the necessities of the government, to maintain tranquility, render it necessary to arm 1500 negro slaves. The moment they are enrolled, they shall be deemed free, and shall not forfeit their freedom, unless in case of desertion."

There is a strong report that the Chilean forces are in possession of Lima, Callao, &c.

CHRONICLE.

The Congress frigate, captain Henley, arrived at Norfolk on Tuesday evening last, after 44 days passage from Rio Janeiro. Among the passengers are gen. Sumpter, minister of the United States to Rio Janeiro, and family. The officers and crew are all in good health, with the exception of 15 persons—but in the space of a few months, 73 of their number died of the cholera morbus and dysentery; among them lieut. Nichols, of the marines, and boatswain Pickens.

The state of things at Rio Janeiro was unsettled. A small fleet was in readiness to carry the king, &c. to Portugal—Don Pedro was to be left in charge of the government. The city was filled with troops shouting for a constitution, apparently without understanding what they wanted.

The naval court of enquiry, in the case of com. Barron, sitting at New-York, has adjourned to the 6th of July, to allow time for obtaining certain testimony.

Died, on the 11th April, in Orange county, N. C. the venerable Mr. Daniel May, aged 99 years, a faithful soldier in the revolutionary war when more than 60 years old. He was the father of 16 children, had 187 grand children and 84 great grand children, at the time of his decease.

New-York. The question of a convention or no convention, to amend the constitution of this state, has been decided in the affirmative by a great majority—for it 109,346 votes, against it 34,901.

New-York-city. The debts of the corporation are said to amount to 1,500,000 dollars, and the annual expenses to be about 700,000. A city like this which has risen so rapidly, and is still rising—and aiming at a first rank among the cities of the world, being now, perhaps, second only to London for her commerce, should not be niggardly of expenditures for the benefit of posterity. If improvements are judiciously made, they must be cheaply made, in the estimation of those who look to futurity. The sum of 100,000 dollars expended in Baltimore thirty years ago by the corporation, would probably have saved a million that has been expended, and several other millions, it may be, that will be required, if we should continue to in-

crease in population as we have done, for thirty years more; though within three years past, our population has very considerably declined.

Banking! The Steubenville Herald informs us that the Columbiana bank at New Lisbon, O. whose bills are quoted in that state at *thirty-three per cent. below par*, has declared a *dividend of profits* for the last six months! This is shamefully impudent. We thought that the day of such things had gone by.

The western waters. The frequency of intercourse and quantity of travellers through the great arteries of the west, may be judged of by the fact that the steam-boat Tennessee, which left New-Orleans for Louisville on the 15th April, had 200 passengers, besides a full cargo of goods.

Three steam boats regularly ply between Pittsburgh and Louisville—they make the trip down in four days, and return in ten. The distance is 620 miles. An arrangement has taken place so that a boat will leave Pittsburgh every week.

Explosion. The boiler of the steam boat *General Robertson*, on her way down the Cumberland river, burst on the 16th April, by which eight or nine persons were instantly killed, or soon after died of the wounds they received. So great was the force of the explosion, that one side of the upper works of the boat was carried away!

Philadelphia, May 19. Yesterday the officers and crew of the Artigas privateer "*Valienti Guaricura*," sent to this port from Martinique in the French corvette *Egeric*, on a charge of piracy, were brought up before the circuit court of the United States, by writ of *habeas corpus*. After an examination of the witnesses, and hearing counsel, the court discharged all the officers and seamen, except the captain, on the ground of a want of evidence to justify the charge of piracy against them. The captain was remanded to prison for trial at the next term in October, and three of the men retained as witnesses.

GOVERNMENT OF FLORIDA. We have already announced the appointment of general Jackson to the office of governor of West and East Florida. We are enabled to announce the following additional appointments connected with the government of that territory, and the collection of the revenue therein:

Elkijus Fromentin, of Louisiana, to be judge of the United States for West Florida.

William P. Du Val, of Kentucky, to be judge of the United States for East Florida.

Wm. G. D. Worthington, of Maryland, be secretary of East Florida, to reside at St. Augustine.

George Walton, of Georgia, to be secretary of West Florida.

Alexander Anderson, of Tennessee, to be attorney of the United States for West Florida.

James G. Forbes, of New-York, to be marshal of the United States for West Florida.

Alexander Scott, of the District of Columbia, to be collector of customs for the port of Pensacola.

Mark Harden, of North Carolina, to be collector for the port of St. Marks.

John Rodman, of New-York, to be collector at St. Augustine.

William S. Smith, to be naval officer for the port of Pensacola.

Charles Jenkins, to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the same port.

Richard S. Hackley, to be surveyor and inspector at St. Augustine.—*Nat. Int.*

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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

FOREIGN NEWS. We have not any thing important from Europe—but there is "glorious news" from Venezuela, or *Colombia*. The patriots are masters of the capital Caraccas, of Lagunaira, Coro, &c. and the royalists have only Porto Cabello, and the space occupied by their army, if it has not dispersed or been destroyed. *We now trust that the independence of this fine country is secured, after one of the most bloody and destructive struggles ever maintained for freedom.* See page 238.

POPULATION—1820. The return of the population of Vermont, as ascertained by the census, is just published. The aggregate is 235,749—in 1810, 217,914; increase in ten years only 17,835. Of the present amount, 117,310 are white males, and 117,536 white females, and 903 persons of color. 50,951 persons were engaged in agriculture, 8,484 in manufactures, and 776 in commerce. Our estimate of the population of Vermont was that it would amount to 272,369—but the state has rather lost than gained by emigration since 1810.

We have not yet any returns from the states south of the Potomac—and are totally at a loss to account for the long delay of them.

THE FRUITS OF THE SYSTEM. A little while since, nearly the whole musical talent in Baltimore, was collected at the Roman Catholic cathedral, just finished in this city, to assist in the performance of Haydn's great oratorio, the *Creation*, for the benefit of the funds of that church and the gratification of a most numerous auditory: and we notice in a Wilmington, N. C. paper, that the Rev. Dr. England, *Catholic bishop* of Charleston, was tendered the use of the *Presbyterian church* in that place, for the performance of his religious duties, in which he preached three times. Now, we have no manner of doubt but that a *Catholic church* would in like manner, and under similar circumstances, be given up to the use of a *Quaker preacher*, if solicited, and that such preacher, though so much opposed to the external matters and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic worship, would be just as sensible of the presence of his MASTER, as if seated in the gallery of his own meeting house. The prevalence of these heavenly principles should not be passed by unregarded—for their practice is an ornament to human nature. They grow out of the best affections of the human heart, do real honor to the magnificent tenets of our general faith, as well as redound to the glory of the republican system—which softens down our asperities on the tenderest point, and causes us to believe that a "difference of opinion is not always a difference of principle." Things like these cannot happen in any other country; and, in most cases, a church whose pulpit was so occupied by a minister of a different persuasion, would, by bigoted knaves or senseless fools, be considered as *polluted!*

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS. A "western correspondent" of the National Intelligencer, is publishing a series of interesting essays on internal improvements. He shows the importance of several that might be effected, and urges their execution with the zeal of a true patriot: but we regret to

observe that he seems "at fault," as to what he would move to accomplish, such improvements—he says, "that congress should turn their attention to objects of internal improvement, with a view to the perfect union of the states, seems not to admit of controversy." It does "admit of controversy"—nay, an "attention" to such things is forbidden, so far as the head of the executive can influence, control or direct the operations of congress. Mr. Monroe, in his first message to that body, Dec. 2, 1817, gratuitously gave his opinion that congress could not rightfully legislate on such subjects, and clearly intimated his resolution to negative any law which should be passed in regard to them—at the same time suggesting, however, that it might be well to recommend to the states the adoption of an amendment to the constitution, which would give to congress the right in question, &c. Under these circumstances, we must first call upon congress to obtain of the states the right to legislate on internal improvements; for at a time like this, it cannot be expected that a majority of two-thirds in each house can be found to resist the executive veto, and in a matter that requires the expenditure of money!

We simply state the facts belonging to the case, that the great work may be "begun at the right end," and with a prospect or hope of ultimate success: It is certain, that there ought to be a power *somewhere* to take advantage of the signal facilities afforded for the internal improvement of our country.

AS BAD AS WAS EXPECTED. The notes just issued by the bank of the commonwealth of Kentucky—most splendidly engraved and beautifully printed on superfine paper, being as *good-looking* notes as ever were manufactured any where—we are told, were sold at *seventy cents in the dollar*, in the purchase of United States bank paper or good Atlantic notes, immediately after they were issued. One good thing may come out of this—such notes will not be *counterfeited*, "that's flat"—because they will not pay the cost and hazard of their fabrication. What folly or madness—stupidity or *wickedness*, was it that brought about the establishment of this moneyless bank—believed to be unconstitutional in its enactment, and surely ruinous in its consequences? It is the most fortunate thing that could have happened, that the value of the paper is thus depreciated at once, though all that the managers of the bank could lend was as greedily borrowed as ever a gudgeon swallowed a hook—for it will open the eyes of some that were blind, and direct them immediately to release themselves of their mortgages, &c. to the institution. It is impossible to believe that the paper of this bank can be *forced* upon any one in the payment of debts—for no state can pass a law impairing the obligation of contracts. This is forbidden, and wisely, by the constitution of the United States.

BANK DEFAULTERS AND ROBBER. It is notorious, that certain banks in this city were all at the same time discovered to be robbed or despoiled of large sums of money. We have not heard the aggregate amount of the loss to the stockholders by reason of the unwarrantable acts of their officers and agents;

but suppose that it could not have been less than a million or a million and a quarter of dollars. Some of the instances of fraud may pre-eminently be called the perfection of villainy—and in either of the banks alluded to, perhaps a greater amount of crime was committed, than belongs to the accumulated sins of those confined in the Maryland penitentiary. The comfort of old age, the hope of youth, the savings of the thrifty and the investments of the wealthy, were alike swept away. Many widows and orphans were reduced from independence to poverty—their money was grasped with iron hands to be expended on the most profligate purposes. Such was the construction of our laws, that the guilty have so far escaped—but the most mortifying fact is, that they generally retain a large portion of their wicked acquisitions, and are too much countenanced by some who ought to frown upon them, and blast and wither them with contempt and scorn. How much, alas!—have the proceedings of a few depreciated the character and prejudiced the interests of Baltimore!—about a dozen bank robbers or defaulters, twelve or fifteen great speculators (some of whom were honest and others most base)—super adding their offences to those of five or six *privateering* merchants, and about the same number of negro stealers and importers of slaves from Africa—have not only despoiled the people of Baltimore, directly and indirectly of millions of money, but injured the common reputation of a city abounding with wise and virtuous men, and yielding to none for works of benevolence and public spirit—in a performance of the duties which they owe to their God and country!

We were led to these remarks by certain late proceedings about the "City bank of Baltimore." The stock of this institution consisted of 40,000 shares at 25 dollars a share, on each of which 15 dollars were paid, so that the actual capital paid in was 600,000. Its affairs have been winding-up ever since its failure in 1819, and its notes have for some time past been paid and are now paid in specie, on demand. But the situation of the stockholders is most miserable—the value of the shares is estimated at about \$5, if certain things happen; but their selling price, which is the surest test of their value, is only three dollars; thus causing a loss of *four-fifths* of the money invested, an aggregate of *four hundred and eighty thousand dollars* to this institution only, besides the interest upon that sum for two years—57,600 more, at 6 per cent. per ann.! There is not any parallel for this in the whole history of iniquitous banking. It is the "cap-sheat," the "number one" of wretched mis-management or "land privateering."

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, in which "whenever the name of America is mentioned (as the editor of the Baltimore Chronicle observes) we are commonly saluted with a swill-pail of abuse," has the following article:

"At times, nevertheless, the harmony of the house (meaning the American house of representatives) is interrupted by some turbulent Irishman, or some back settler, whom a keg of brandy may have sent to congress, which, in these wild and desolate regions, is an almost irresistible canvasser; for "grog is cheap and its influence mighty." It may be remarked by the way, that most of the members of the western states may be said to be the representatives of peach-brandy and rye-whiskey. In such cases, the debates being conducted on principles of true republican freedom, the mem-

bers have been known to descend to broad personal scurrility and abusive language."

Excellent, and very *modest*—for one who has witnessed the cheers and the sneers, and other evidences of indecorum in the house of commons. It has sometimes been a complete *mob*—see last vol. of the REGISTER, page 380.

KEAN, the player, has published a long address, as if to justify himself of his late rude act at Boston. The fact is admitted—he would not perform on account of the thinness of the house, and the pomposity of his address is not at all calculated to allay the storm which he has raised. He says, that he will resume his station at Boston before his return to England. He has discovered that the "fine weather was his chief enemy," but could not before comprehend how it was, "that the arts in this country were only encouraged periodically, or that there could be a season in which Shakspeare was diminished in value,"—about as supercilious a remark as any thing that we have lately met with.

It seemed rightful that we should allude to this affair again, and, having mentioned it, the occasion is apt to record the following rantings, published in the *Boston Gazette* of the 5th March last, as a specimen of the doings that justified KEAN in calling that town "the literary emporium of the new world!"

"His [Kean's] exhibitions have engendered a long line of contending critics, who seem pressing forward, *big* with dogmatical *teeming* and *growing* for delivery; many are yet fluctuating, uncertain where, or how to rest; and feel the *miscifure* of being tossed amidst a chaos of bewildered opinions."

"Mr. Kean has a temperament, whose nervous and vehement qualities have nearly established a new school in the histrionic art: it has drawn out a phalanx of writers, which, on the one side, have blown clarions and long sounding peans to emblazon him; and on the other, marshalled such a host of archers, whose aspic arrows, without measure or mercy, were let loose against him.

"Mr. Kean is unequivocally fitted for his profession; he has physical rarities of feature and limb; his expression is emboldened with surpassing vigor—intense, eloquent and peculiar: *The eager and scrutinizing searches of his eye, glance with triumphant flashing, and brighten with sepulchral fire, the visage they illuminate.* His features, though not symmetrically exact, are well proportioned to the ponderous workings of the heart, and can convey each earthquake heave, with the most appalling and tremendous accuracy.

"When in the tumultuous and wild sea of passion, he then displays, in naked terror clad, the Hercules;

"With giant limbs, in iron sinews strung; tossed with fiery instinct, a thousand hearts seem swelling in his breast; and, like a cataract, precipitate and burst with whirlwind impetuosity, into a torture of waters.

"Imposing and muscular, his carriage bespeaks a settled steadiness and strength, which have a power of transfusing in position, and of giving a conquering menace to his attitudes: his tread has all that quiet dignity and foretells all that inward confidence of mind, which intuitively spurns the measured marches of the strut; flexible, though firm, he moves with equal steadiness and grace, and forces involuntary meaning in his very gait."

Now, if these remarks are compared with the disgusting account of him, in an advertisement in the "Centinel," offering a reward for the "run-away,"

a sentence of which we published, by way of *specimen*, in our last, we shall be at a loss to realize the "notions" of Boston. The editor of the "Delaware Watchman" has the following happy remarks on the flight of Kean, which he calls "*important from Boston!*"

"The Philadelphians and the Baltimoreans were the first to commit overt acts of treason against this theatrical sovereign, by lipping some doubts of his perfection. [Some in New-York should have been added]. He returned to Boston; but the novelty was over: and a respectable audience in point of number and character, could not satisfy his dainty and pampered stomach. A few empty dishes (seats rather,) disgusted the *great* man, and he literally absconded; leaving the "notional" Bostonians to reflect at their leisure, upon patronage undeserved, and arrogance unbounded. Like a mushroom he sprang up from an accidental conjunction of the elements, and rotted on the spot where he had first risen so rapidly."

The last scene, is the sudden departure of Kean from New-York in the ship Martha, for Liverpool, in violation of his promise of resuming his station at Boston, and of his engagements, perhaps, with the managers of the theatres in other places. He is gone, and the report that he will make of us, it is to be hoped, will prevent a recurrence of visits like his—the most unprofitable to us that can be imagined.

THE DIVINITY OF KINGS. Many people are laughing at the following story, published by authority in London, among a collection of anecdotes of the late king. Now, if the story is true, it is rather calculated to make us feel serious, as affording conclusive evidence that the horse "named Adonis" certainly knew that his master was *the* king!—that knowledge must convince the most sceptical, as to some certain peculiar operations of nature in the formation of kings, and that their right to govern is directly received from above!!! What must be the state of a society that can tolerate such wretched stuff? The English ridicule what they are pleased to call the "popish miracles," and yet will believe this tale about the king's horse, which is just as absurd as any of them can be.

The king's horse.—The favorite charger of George III named Adonis, was an animal of great beauty, and extraordinary sagacity; his affection for his royal master was, perhaps, equal to either. It is said that, upon one occasion, when his majesty visited Cumberland Lodge, the horse, then in the stable, heard his voice, and neighed and pawed the ground with great violence: the king, hearing him, went to the door, which seemed only to increase his anxiety. His majesty knew the cause, and said, "Well, well, I must humor him: bring Adonis out." He was saddled and led forth. His majesty mounted, and rode him for a short time, to the manifest delight of the creature, which appeared conscious of the importance of his burthen, and, upon the king's alighting, he returned to his stall perfectly quiet and satisfied! It is a curious fact, that the horse which carried the king so long, died *mad* some time after the monarch's last attack!

THINGS AS THEY ARE. A few years ago, money was so "scarce" that it would fetch from eight to ten per cent. interest:—it is now so "plenty" that it will not bring five per cent. A few years ago, when money was so "scarce," every man, woman and child in the United States, able and willing to labor, could find enough to do and received high

wages—say more than one dollar per day for a full and expert hand, as the average of the working classes. Now, when money is so "plenty," there are tens, perhaps I might say hundreds of thousands of honest and well disposed persons that are seeking employment, and willing to receive just about as much wages as will feed and clothe them. When money was "scarce," almost any prudent and industrious man could obtain as much of it as he needed:—but now that it is "plenty," these are generally in a state of privation and very severely pressed to meet the most cautious engagements which the nature of their respective occupations compels them to enter into. This seems to be singular, yet is easily accounted for:—ten or fifteen years ago the people wanted money to make more money, and it passed from hand to hand with lightning-like rapidity: now money will not make money; those who have it cannot use it, and those who have it not cannot get it,—because it circulates with a tortoise-like pace, and, on the least alarm, retires within its own shell. When money was "scarce," there was abundance and prosperity—the republic smiled: now when money is "plenty," we may be likened to a person starving for food, though rolling in unmeasured heaps of the best wheat flour, and the republic is clothed in sack cloth and ashes. The want of a price for labor has brought about the want of a price for property; and the possessor of a piece of land that would have sold for 100,000 dollars a few years since, may not have the creditor means to raise the paltry sum of 5000, unless by pledging his whole estate to some speculator for the use and reimbursement of the money. And in regard to small debts, their collection is fifty times more difficult in these days when money is so "plenty"—it seemingly costs almost as much to collect them as to earn their amount.

Why do these things exist?—Because foreign labor is encouraged and domestic industry is discouraged—because there is a small demand for our own commodities abroad, and a great consumption of foreign commodities at home; the payment for which is added to the loss on domestic labor, and becomes injurious in a geometrical ratio. Thus—50 men employed at a certain furnace and forge will make, let us suppose, 200 tons of iron,* worth 20,000 dollars, in a year; but the introduction of foreign iron stops this manufacture, and we send 20,000 dollars away, instead of creating 20,000 at home, and the difference is 40,000. But this is not all—the 50 persons who amply supported themselves and their families by the product of their labor, must not starve; they are willing to work, and immediately seek employment in agriculture, as the natural and last resource in such a case, and they raise, let us say, twenty thousand bushels more of wheat to cast into an already glutted market; which will reduce the price of the entire quantity sold from the district in which they live, in a greater amount than the whole value of the said 20,000 bushels. The intelligent farmers and others, who have looked into the operations of scarcity and abundance, will easily see the force of my remarks—but as it is not to such only that I address myself, some further explanation may be necessary.

The following principle applies to all sorts of labor and every species of production:—that an excess may reduce the amount of price or value on a

*I do not know what quantity so many persons have the capacity to produce—it may be more or less than it is stated: but this does not affect the reasoning on the matter.

quantity absolutely required, in a sum much greater than the price or value of that excess; so, on the other hand, a *deficiency* may raise the price or value of a quantity to be disposed of, in a much greater amount than that deficiency would produce, admitting that it could be obtained by importation or otherwise. It is several years since we attempted to demonstrate the operation of this important principle, so necessary to be known for a correct understanding of the best interests of nations and individuals—it applies to all classes of men and descriptions of things. In its operation, it now bears hardest upon the growers of grain; but the cotton planters begin to feel it, and the cultivators of tobacco will know what it is before long.

Let us suppose a case, to present an easy view of the operation of an excess upon a quantity required, the reverse of which belongs to a deficiency: A certain island in the West Indies is thus conditioned—at a season of the year when flour will keep sweet only two months, (and it is perishable at longer or shorter periods, in all countries,) there are 8000 barrels on hand, and the consumption is known to be 1000 barrels per week. The supply then, is just equal to the demand, and the article will fetch a fair, regular price—say 10 dollars per barrel. But in this state of things, a vessel arrives at the island with 1000 barrels, which must be disposed of there for the want of another market—and it is thought also, that there may be other arrivals with the same commodity within the period stated. What is the consequence? The holders of the stock of flour perfectly understand that an excess exists—they know that the new flour will command a preference over the old—they are sure that 1,000 barrels must perish, or be wasted, and each one becomes extremely anxious to sell, and avoid a participation in the irremediable loss. The price of a barrel of flour, through the competition thus excited, is immediately reduced to eight dollars—and this is rather nominal than real, because the consumers also know of the excess, and will defer purchasing, if possible, in the hope of getting a supply at a lower rate. The market continues to fall and in less than a week, the value of a barrel of flour settles to a price at which the consumer feels himself authorized to waste or use an extra quantity of it, by dealing it out to his slaves, or others, not accustomed to feed upon such flour—just as now many farmers in the United States place no more value on wheat than on corn, though the general price of the former used to be at least double that of the latter, because the cost of carrying the wheat to market would amount to more than the grain would fetch, when there. The true policy of the holders of the 8000 barrels would be to purchase the 1000 that arrived and cast it into the sea, if by so doing they could prevent the excess: at ten dollars it would cost them but 10,000 dollars, whereas the diminution in the price of the whole stock, at only two dollars per barrel, will be equal to the loss of 16,000 dollars. The case is hypothetical but the principle is real, as must needs be manifest to every dealing and reflecting man—just as much so as that two and two make four. In the same way, an excess of labor not only reduces the price of labor, but causes an excess of production and reduces the value of the commodity on which it acts. If all sorts of labor and of commodities were reduced at the same rate and at the same time, no disadvantages would result from the operation. This cannot happen—for an excess of every thing cannot be expected to take place at the same moment. It is true, when a great interest,

like that of agriculture, is affected, it has a natural tendency to equalize the price of the labor and commodities of others to that of its own; but this cannot be brought about suddenly, and must be accomplished through innumerable sufferings. It is in this precise condition that the people of the United States, especially those of the grain-growing countries, are now placed. They are reducing their expenses and bringing them down to a standard value with that of their wheat. This is a very hard task, as the head of every family well knows—but the worst of all is, that the money which they owed to the banks, or otherwise, must be paid at the rate of *three for one*—i. e. three bushels of wheat must be given to satisfy a debt that might have been paid with one bushel at the time when it was contracted; and the taxes paid to the general and state governments, and for county and poor rates, &c. remain as heretofore: besides, the effect on property is such, that if a farmer had purchased a piece of land six years since and then valued at \$10,000, of which he yet owes 5000—the 5000 paid by him is a dead loss, because the whole tract will not pay the balance due on the purchase. The land is not less productive than it was,—may, it may be highly improved; but the value of its product is reduced two thirds, of which a reduction in the price paid for labor is a small item. To state the matter more clearly, let us say that the price of a laborer on a farm was eight dollars per month, and now is only four dollars: the farmer who employs two regular hands, besides his own and those of his family, should produce an excess for sale equal to not less than nine hundred bushels of wheat. This is a moderate estimate. The difference in the price paid for labor is ninety-six dollars, but the difference of *profit made* is not less than 500 dollars. Still the foreign articles used in his family and the amount paid for taxes, blacksmith's bills, &c. &c. are so nearly the same, that the reduction, if any, is not felt—and the cost of carrying his commodities to market may be considered as before. Indeed, this cost is so great, at the present reduced prices, as nearly to consume the whole profit, if not value, of a bushel of excess wheat raised 80 or 100 miles from the sea-board, though millions of barrels of flour have been *profitably* transported such distances and sold in our cities.

The cotton planters are severely subject to the disadvantages that now chiefly press upon the growers of grain. The price of that great staple is reduced, and yet the quantity raised is annually increased at a wonderful rate.† The excess of its

† In corroboration of this, we may mention, but with much regret, an account just published in the papers, setting forth that all the banks in Savannah, the branch of the bank of the United States excepted, have stopped specie payments! This city is one of our three great depots of cotton, and a place which ought to be among the richest in the world—if the arguments of those who chiefly regard the *foreign* market were to be relied upon. Contrast this state of things with that which prevails at Providence, &c. in Rhode Island, where the *domestic* market is the first object of consideration.

The ware-houses may be said to be breaking down with the surplus quantities of cotton and tobacco stored in them. We are told that the amount of these articles on hand is greater than ever it was before. It is believed that the stock in Europe is equal to the present year's consumption, and so the amount of the present year's product seems likely to be added to the excess already on hand.

production will have a worse effect on the planters, than that of grain can have upon the farmers. An abundance of cotton in the present year, may operate on the market for several years to come—but grain and flour are perishable in their nature, and cannot long act upon the market. [The reader will bear in mind what has been said of the quality of an excess, above.] Further, from the spirit of trade and the facility with which cotton is manufactured, the consumption of the article is approaching its greatest quantity—whereas the capacity to produce it may be extended a thousand fold. Duly sensible of this, many planters are beginning to look out for some other commodity to which they may appropriate their labor, in the same manner that the growers of grain are increasing their flocks of sheep and extending the cultivation of flax, both which will operate against the consumption of cotton—but these are the main things that our farmers can resort to, to enable them to purchase and pay for articles not produced by themselves—we speak generally. Wool and flax will bear the cost of transportation, or find a ready market in its neighborhood, for a long time to come. It is the opinion of many, that, if the present depression lasts, (and we cannot apprehend any thing to relieve it), five times more of wool and flax will be raised three or four years hence than there is now; and these valuable materials will be brought into use—by necessity.*

In this state of things, when the production of bread stuffs and cotton are above the demand, and that of tobacco is likely to be so, it becomes the growers of these articles seriously to consider the subject and to adopt some plan to occupy the extra labor of the country, and so prevent additional applications of it to increase the amount of their commodities and depress their price; for the attention of the people will naturally be directed to any pursuit that promises the greatest profit. A depression in the price of cotton of one cent. per lb., or in that of flour at one dollar per barrel, will cause a loss to the planter or farmer, perhaps, nearly equal to the whole amount that he will be required

and the effect will be distressing. We would not "prophecy evil" to any of our brethren, but the planters appear to be on the verge of suffering quite as much, if not more, than the farmers have done or are now doing; and we fear that the means of the former to relieve themselves, are not so elastic as those of the latter.

*The editor of a well conducted newspaper, published in one of the western states, noticing the accounts of the risings of the people of Italy, and the discontents that were reported to exist in France, Germany, Prussia, &c. observed, that they promised a "sanginary contest"—between "hundreds of thousands" of persons in arms; that these would have to be fed, and would cause a demand for our flour, pork, &c. and that "joy and gladness would pervade the community" in consequence of—the "sanginary contest!" He adds, however, "it is not generous nor humane to rejoice in the distresses of our fellow creatures; but we may rejoice that their follies and even distresses tend to the advantage and happiness of our own fellow citizens—we may rejoice, that one good consequence results from so many evils."

Still looking over the water, to find out if "*Philiplip is sick*." We have had so many hard lessons taught us on account of this propensity, that we would have thought the propriety of looking at home would have been better inflicted than it is.

to pay for articles of clothing;—but a small diversion of the labor now applied to agriculture to the business of manufacturing clothing, would prevent a falling market to the former and afford a handsome profit to those engaged in the latter. These are simple truths—told with all possible plainness, that every one may apprehend the merits of the subject without the trouble of *thinking*—which many exceedingly dislike; though always on the alert to attend elections, and make congressmen, &c.

There is one thing that I must mention again and again. The cost of an article has no sort of reference to its value to the consumer: for the latter depends on the ability to pay for it. This fact is evident from what has above been said about money—and I fearlessly venture the assertion, that there is hardly one man in the United States, if even one, who has been accustomed to hire the use of money, unprepared to declare upon his honor, that he could better afford to pay 10 per cent. for the use of it fifteen years ago, than he can now afford to pay 5. There is a homely saying, that "a lively six-pence is better than a dull shilling," and the saying is true.

Against an increase of the tariff.

James M. Garnett, esq. one of the delegates from Virginia, in the congress of the United States, holds a conspicuous situation as an opponent of the principles advocated by Mr. Baldwin and others, for the encouragement and protection of national industry. In a late address to the Fredericksburg Agricultural Society, of which he is president, after a variety of remarks on the subject that seemed immediately to engage his attention, he made the following observations about the "tariff project," which we publish *en-tire*—notwithstanding it is so much the practice of editors at this time to garble and so misrepresent the views of those whose writings they dare not admit into their columns, when provoked by truth to notice them. We are content that Mr. Garnett, opposite as his opinions are to those which we hold as correct, should speak for himself, and without comment on our part; for our object is the elucidation of a sound political economy, applicable to the interests of the nation at large, without the least respect to sectional considerations or the factious dogmas of political parties struggling for power, and resorting to all sorts of deceptions to maintain, or obtain, possession of the "loaves and fishes"—a body of men whose object is in natural opposition to moral honesty and political science. We do not care the value of a straw to what rightful purpose the industry of the nation is applied; we only desire it may be profitably applied, and that every one may have enough to do, and be enabled to support himself as the citizen of "a free, sovereign and independent state," ought to do.

"Among the many causes of felicitation which present themselves to us agriculturists at this time, I cannot omit to mention the second failure of the tariff project; upon which I cordially repeat my congratulations, notwithstanding it may bring upon me, as it did last spring, no small degree of newspaper obloquy. That I should so frequently recur to this subject, will not, I hope, be thought unnecessary or irrelevant, so long as it continues to hang over our heads like a portentous cloud, threatening to blast or sweep away all the fruits of our industry. The basis of this ruinous scheme is neither

more nor less than a power claimed by its advocates, for congress to create and foster any one or more occupations in society, at the expense of all the rest, without any other limitation in regard, either to the means or the measure, but the sovereign will of the national legislature. This power *must* be exercised to a great extent, or I venture to assert, that the boon so earnestly required, can never be granted. Each increase of duties has, at first, been pronounced sufficient; yet, very soon, duties still higher have been asked. It is to no purpose, that the friends of the measure, disavow any wish or intention of pushing it to extremes. Such disavowal furnishes no valid security against congressional abuses in this particular case. Without the smallest intent to arraign any man's motives, I must take the liberty here to remark, that no legislator, I believe, since the creation of the world, has ever yet had the folly to preface any project, however pernicious its tendency might be, with a declaration that *he designed it to do mischief*; still history furnishes us with abundant instances of highly mischievous legislation. The kind and affectionate style, therefore, adopted towards us in the late report of the committee of manufactures, which, I presume, we are to consider a complete expose, both of the motives and purposes of the manufacturers, is but poor compensation to us for the scheme which this style is intended to recommend. Indeed, when I contrast the sugared words of the author with the bitter potation that he aims to make us swallow, I am forcibly reminded of a remarkably severe old farmer, whom I once knew, whose very worst flagellations of his servants were always accompanied (as it was said) by the prelusive address of "my dear honey." And this truly tender salutation ever inspired far more terror and dismay in the unhappy objects of it, than his most angry curses and revilings; for, from the last they often escaped without corporal punishment; but from the first they never did.

If the author of this report really feels the affection for us which he professes, I sincerely wish he could think of some better way to shew it at the next session of congress; for, should he succeed in his present scheme, his friendship will be not less pernicious to us than his most violent enmity. He may then very well apply to us the language which Swift makes judge Whitedshed apply to his tenants:

"They swear I am so kind and good,
I hug them 'till I squeeze their blood."

Relying upon the strenuous regard which the author (whoever he is) of the report, from the committee of manufactures, so energetically professes for us all, I will take this occasion to make an humble request on behalf of the whole body of southern agriculturists, which, being very moderate in its nature, and entirely legitimate in its object, I confidently hope he will grant. It is, that he will read, before December next, and endeavor to persuade his tariff friends to do the same, a certain small pamphlet, lately published in New-York, entitled "An examination of the new tariff, proposed by the honorable Henry Baldwin, a representative in congress. By one of the people." *If, after this, they should still retain their partiality for this tariff, I, for one, shall be ready to acknowledge, that they are made of far more impenetrable stuff than I had imagined. It has rarely been my fortune to meet with a more complete refutation of any thing, than this pamphlet contains, of the tariff project; and I am thoroughly persuaded, that were it generally*

circulated, it would convince every man, who is open to conviction.

Connected with this subject, there is a curious fact in regard to the last law for taking the census, which I take the liberty to notice here, as I do not recollect seeing it noticed elsewhere. Although many attempts were made to engraft in that law, certain provisions for the purpose of ascertaining various statistical facts, which have been deemed so important, I believe, in every other civilized country, as to be matters of legal regulation in all, not one succeeded but that which seemed a fuller enumeration of the manufacturers, than of either of the other classes. For a distinct designation of this class, an additional fee was allowed; the consequence of which has been, that several farmers of my acquaintance, have had considerable difficulty in prevailing on the census-takers, not to rank them, together with all their negroes, as manufacturers, because, occasionally, in bad weather, and in the case of women with young children, they were occupied, at times, in household manufactures. That the same thing has happened to many other agriculturists I have not the least doubt.—Why such an inducement should be held out by the law, to swell the aggregate of the manufacturing class beyond its just dimensions, I cannot well conceive; unless it is, that in future applications to congress, the relative proportion of that class to the rest of our population may be made out much greater than it really is, by including in one undistinguished mass, not only all those who carry on public manufactures, but likewise all who are occasionally engaged in the household and family way, and representing them in the aggregate as suffering for the want of that kind of government protection, (as it is called), which consists in making all the other occupations of society pay more for what they buy than they formerly did. In regard to Virginia, and I believe I might add the Carolinas and Georgia, as well as all the other southern and western states, I do not believe one ten-thousandth part of those, who in the new census table will be designated manufacturers, are of that description who would ask for additional duties on foreign goods. Yet I have no doubt that, in the next tariff pamphlet, which comes out after the census, we shall see them all marshalled numerically on the side of the petitioners for augmented imposts. Aware that such a game *might be played*, although I have no wish to accuse those who made the law of any such design, I have been at some pains to furnish myself with facts, by which to ascertain the probable amount of those individuals in my own state, who would be classed as manufacturers, solely in consequence of their being occasionally engaged in household manufactures. But an account of the principal articles which they thus produced, being more attainable than the number of persons occupied in producing them, by temporary and irregular labor thus applied. I prevailed on the individual who took the census in my own county—gentleman entirely to be relied upon, to procure from each family, an account of what they manufactured within themselves, of the four articles in most common use, to wit: woollen and cotton cloth, stockings and shoes. The result was, that in a population of only nine thousand nine hundred and nine souls, there were made within a year—

Pairs of stockings,	6,216
Do. of shoes,	5,496
Yards of cotton cloth,	65,177
Do. of woollen do.	14,718

To this estimate the gentleman assured me that he

was confident one fourth might safely be added, as he had commenced taking the census for some days before he began this business, and several refused to give him any account. But I prefer being under, rather than over, the true amount in the following calculation. If the county of Essex may be supposed to furnish, as I think it does, an average, certainly short of the true one for the whole state, both in regard to population and the amount of household manufactures, such as are enumerated above; then, as we have, besides 4 boroughs, 104 counties in the whole state, the aggregate amount of the above articles may safely be stated as follows:

Pairs of stockings, . . .	646,464
Do. of shoes, . . .	571,584
Yards of cotton cloth . . .	6,778,408
Do. of woollen do. . .	1,530,672

Thus extensively, have the duties already existing, compelled us, who belong to what are called "the non-manufacturing states," to manufacture for ourselves, as a matter of necessity, rather than choice, in regard to a large portion of the specified articles. And should these duties be raised still higher, thereby inevitably diminishing still farther our capacity to buy either foreign or domestic manufactures, we shall not be long with wheat at one half, and corn at one fourth of former prices, in getting to that enviable state of primitive simplicity and independence, when every man must become his own artificer—one of the chief advantages of the social state—I mean the *division of labor*, being entirely lost to us by a system of policy to which it appears, in my humble judgment, that nothing but sheer fatuity or madness can ever cause the American people to submit.

In whatever way this great question may finally be settled, it is most earnestly to be hoped, that it will be one of the first subjects acted upon at the next session of congress; for almost any thing would be preferable to the present suspense, which, in a great degree, paralyzes every branch of national industry, but especially agriculture and commerce; the last of which, both foreign and domestic, is as essential to give healthful activity to the first, as the action of the heart is to circulate the life-blood of the human body. If we can consent to learn from that nation, whose example, in regard to commercial restrictions, a portion of us have been so anxious to imitate, we shall soon be thoroughly satisfied that the diminution of duties, already high, will always augment the public revenue, by increasing both exportation and importation: and hence, that a policy exactly opposite to the one which so many of us wish to be pursued, should be adopted without further delay. Let the scale of our duties be lowered rather than raised; and then let it be permanently fixed, that those who are most liable to be affected by their frequent fluctuations, may know what to be at. A greater portion of American capital is now lying dead to every useful purpose, than ever was placed in the same situation before. It is true, that some external causes, beyond our reach, contribute to produce this state of things; but the chief evil lies at our own doors, created by ourselves, and still pertinaciously continued, although removable at pleasure. This consists in numerous embarrassing commercial restrictions, miscalled regulations; aggravated by a threatened augmentation of more than two years duration, pending which our capitalists have been afraid to invest their money in any thing that could be materially affected by that increase of the existing du-

ties, which has been not only petitioned for as a favor, but demanded as a right.

How far, gentlemen, you may deem the foregoing remarks, in regard to the legislative injuries with which our interests are still threatened, relevant to the nature of such communications as your presiding officer is expected to make, I cannot take upon me to say. But thinking, as I do, that such of our difficulties and embarrassments, as arise from legislation, are not less worthy of examination than those which we ourselves have the power in a great measure to remove, I hope to be pardoned for advertising to them as I have done. The free and public discussion of all topics immediately affecting our rights and interests, has ever appeared to me one of the most useful purposes to which agricultural societies could turn their attention. It can never do harm, but may produce much good, if the sole object be, as you may rest assured mine is, to attain truth in relation to every thing which concerns us. That we are most deeply concerned in all laws directly bearing on agriculture, none can deny. What better way, then, can we pursue, in endeavoring to prevent the passage of such as we believe will either ruin or greatly injure us, than to express, as publicly as possible, the objections which we have to them? To attempt this, whenever our interests are assailed, must be a part of my vocation, whilst I hold the office with which you have honored me; for the best imaginable instructions in regard to all the operations of husbandry, even were I capable of giving them, would be of very little use, comparatively speaking, unless the expected products of those operations, were first secured against unjust and oppressive taxation in all its possible shapes and forms. Not that I have the vanity to believe myself particularly gifted with any extraordinary power to prevent such calamities; but a mere child, we know, can cry fire! loud and often enough to raise those who are competent to save the house, when in danger. On this principle it is, that I again take this occasion to implore our agricultural brethren throughout the union, to stand by each other hereafter, in a more public way than they have hitherto done—not to ask laws to the injury of others, but to entreat, remonstrate, and protest, without ceasing, against every attempt to pass such as may injure themselves, by whomsoever they may be either required or proposed. That, in doing this, they will best secure, not only their own interests, but those also of the state, is very certain; for it is demonstrably true, that, in every agricultural country, rescued from barbarism, and more especially in ours, where the great mass of agriculturists are both landlords and tenants, the landed interest, and that of the state, are completely identified. This fundamental truth has recently been so satisfactorily illustrated and proved by the justly celebrated Matthews, that it may now be considered a cardinal axiom in political economy.

Weights and Measures.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

We mentioned, about a fortnight ago, that we had received a copy of "A report upon weights and measures, prepared in obedience to a resolution of the senate of the United States of March 3d, 1817," by John Quincy Adams, secretary of state. We proposed to make some extracts from the text, in our outer form, at the same time that we offered a notice of the work, such as that upon which we are about to enter;—but we find that the notice alone will occupy as much of our space as can well

be assigned to the subject in one number of our Gazette.

This report, in conformity to the resolution of the senate, embraces three objects.

1. The proceedings in foreign countries for establishing uniformity in weights and measures.

2. The regulations and standards for weights and measures in the several states of the union.

3. Such propositions relative to the uniformity of weights and measures as may be proper to be adopted in the United States.

These several topics are discussed with great clearness and particularity. Indeed, to many readers, the discussion may, perhaps, appear rather tediously minute; but, certainly, no one who feels duly impressed with the importance of the subject, could wish that any thing in the report had been omitted.

The following, it is believed, will present a very brief indeed, but sufficiently comprehensive view of this production:

"Man may be considered under three different views: 1. As an isolated individual. 2. As a member of a family. 3. As a member of civil society.

As a solitary individual, (which is merely imaginary) he would find no occasion for any other standard of measure than the parts of his own body, which he might wish to protect by suitable covering or clothing. As a member of domestic, but still more as a member of civil society, he would have occasion for measures of length, distance, capacity or bulk, and weight. The parts of the human body, and of other animals, would very naturally furnish him both with the names, and a crude standard of these measures; as a foot, a thumb, a palm, a cubit, a pace, a horn, a shell, &c. with some of their multiples, and sub-divisions or proportions.

After the metals and the balance had been discovered, and their properties known, articles, especially in exchange or commerce, would be considered under the two-fold view of weight and volume; and the metals themselves, especially the more scarce and precious—gold and silver—would become a common medium of exchange, or money. Accordingly, in England, in the reign of Henry III. 1266, an act was passed; rather as a declaratory than as an original act, "that an English penny shall weigh 32 wheat corns, in the midst of the ear, and twenty pence do make an ounce, and twelve ounces one pound, and eight pounds do make a gallon of wine, and eight gallons of wine do make a London bushel, which is the 8th part of a quarter." The above proportion between the gallon of wine and London bushel (of wheat) is explained, in the report, to mean, that "the bushel filled with wheat, was a measure which, in the scales, would exactly balance a keg containing eight gallons of wine, deducting the tare of both the vessels. Now the eighth part of this bushel, or the ale-gallon, would be a vessel, not of the same cubic contents as the wine gallon, but of the same proportion to it as the weight of the wheat bears to the weight of the wine;—the proportion between the commercial and nummular weights of the Greeks—the proportion between avoirdupois and troy pounds." Thus, the weight of the silver penny sterling, was the key-stone to the whole fabric of the system of 1266. This penny was the 240th part of the tower pound—the sterling or the easterling pound, which had been used at the mint, for centuries before the conquest.

In the reign of Henry VIII, 1527, when the present troy and avoirdupois weights were introduced into England, it found that the tower or easterling

pound, weighed three fourths of an ounce less than the troy pound; and, consequently, the troy weight of the gallon of wine and the bushel of wheat would be proportionably decreased, viz. as 16 to 15.

Sundry laws were subsequently passed in England, regulating her weights and measures, which have, however, finally settled down to the present system, as exhibited in most of our treatises of common arithmetic.

They have no natural standard, either of linear measure or weight, in England, or in any other country in Europe, France excepted; but assuming the arbitrary foot, linear measure, and pound avoirdupois weight, all other legal weights and measures may be ascertained, and corrected.

It may be observed, that the parts and multiples of the units of weights and measures, are no where in that ratio which sound theory would suggest. For, taking the English foot as the unit of linear measure—then, this foot is divided into 12 inches, and each inch into 12 lines; 3 feet make a yard, 5½ yards a perch, 40 perches a furlong, 8 furlongs a mile.

The truth is, that so obstinate are the habits of men, formed from long and daily custom, even in apparently trivial matters, that it would be easier to change the system of government, for instance, from a monarchical to a republican, than to change a single letter in the alphabet, or any table in the customary system of weights and measures. This has been completely verified by the French nation, among whom an attempt was made, during the strong government of Bonaparte, to introduce a new system of metrology, in which the decimal division, with a very few new, but significant denominations, were adopted; but all the strength of the government was found insufficient to accomplish the desired change; and it was at length found necessary to indulge the people with their old denominations and divisions, though improperly applied to the new weights and measures.

The report gives a detailed, and very perspicuous account of the late French system of metrology; with high and well deserved encomiums of its excellence, so far as theory is concerned; but acknowledges, as stated above, the insuperable obstacles, from the fixed habits of the people, which opposed its permanent adoption.

The following is a general view of this system.

One ten-millionth part of a quadrant of the meridian on the earth's surface, viz. from the equator to the north pole, determined, by calculation, from the actual trigonometrical measurement of nearly a ninth part of the whole, is termed a *metre* which has been found to be very nearly, if not accurately, equal to 39,371 English inches. This metre is the unit of all linear measure. The square of 10 metres, (equal 100 square metres) is termed an *are*, which is the unit of all superficial measures. The cube of a metre is termed a *stere*, which is the unit of all solid measure. The cube of the tenth part of a metre, termed a *litre*, is the unit of all measures of capacity.

The weight of the cube of the 100th of a metre of pure water at its great density, (say 420 Fahr.) is termed a *gramme*, and is the unit of all the measures of weight.

Standard units of measure have their multiples and parts expressed *demically*: the multiples, by prefixing the Greek words signifying 10, 100, 1000, and 10,000, viz. deca, hecto, kilo, and miria—thus, a deca-metre signifies 10 metres, a hecto-metre, 100 metres, &c.; a deca-gramme, 10 grammes, &c.

hecto-gramme, 100 grammes, &c. Their decimal parts are expressed by prefixing the Latin syllables signifying 10ths, 100ths, 1000ths, viz. *deci*, *centi*, *milli*; as *deci-metre*, *centi-metre*, &c.; *deci-gramme*, *centi-gramme*, &c.

In this French system of metrology, the decimal division was carried to an extravagant, and in some instances, ridiculous, and even impious extent. The year was still allowed to contain twelve months, but these months must each contain 30 3 times 10 days, leaving 5 supplementary days in common years and 6 in leap years, which were to be all holy-days. The old week with its Sabbath, must give way to the *decade* of 10 days with its *decadi*. The days, also, must be divided into 10 hours, each hour into 100 minutes, each minute into 100 seconds. The same decimal division was to be applied to the mariner's compass, the barometer, the thermometer, the division of a circle, and, in part, to the gold and silver coins. But, as before observed, most of these decimal divisions have given way to the old duodecimal, sexagesimal, and other vulgar fractional divisions.

The weights and measures, in the now United States, have been, from the first settlement of the country, regulated by the standard weights and measures of England, and remain at this time nominally and legally the same; though, from experiments made at the several custom houses, at the request of the secretary of state, there appears to be a very considerable discrepancy. In the contents of the half bushel, for instance, comparing the greatest and least, the difference is not less than 188 cubic inches, and in comparing their avoirdupois weights with their troy pound, the difference, in the same respect, amounts to 89 grains, troy.

On the subject of the origin of the American weights and measures, we are tempted to make a quotation from the report, in which some higher but appropriate topics are introduced.

"Of all the nations of European origin, ours is that which least requires any change in the system of their weights and measures. With the exception of Louisiana, the established system is, and always has been, throughout the union, the same. Under the feudal system of Europe, combined with the hierarchy of the church of Rome, the people were in servitude, and every chieftain of a village, or owner of a castle, possessed or asserted the attributes of sovereign power. Among the rest, the feudal lords were in the practice of coining money, and fixing their own weights and measures. This is the great source of numberless diversities existing in every part of Europe, proceeding; not from the varieties, which in a course of ages befel the same system, but from those of diversity of origin. The nations of Europe are, in their origin, all compositions of victorious and vanquished people. Their institutions are compositions of military power and religious opinions. Their doctrines are, that freedom is the grant of the sovereign to the people, and that the sovereign is amenable only to God. These doctrines are not congenial to nations originating in colonial establishments. Colonies carry with them the general laws, opinions, and usages, of the nation from which they emanate, and the prejudices and passions of the age of their emigration. The North American colonies had nothing military in their origin. The first English colonies on this continent were speculations of commerce: they commenced precisely at the period of that struggle in England between liberty and power, which, after long and bloody civil wars, terminated

in a compromise between the two conflicting principles. The colonies were founded by that portion of the people, who were arrayed on the side of liberty. They brought with them all the rights, but none of the servitudes of the parent country. Their constitutions were, indeed, conformably to the spirit of the feudal policy, charters granted by the crown; but they were all adherents to the doctrine, that charters were not donations, but compacts. They brought with them the weights and measures of the law, and not those of any particular district or franchise. The only change which has taken place in England, with regard to the legal standards of weights and measures, since the first settlement of the North American colonies, has been the specification of the contents of measures of capacity, by prescribing their dimensions in cubical inches. All the standards at the exchequer, are the same that they were at the first settlement of Jamestown; with the exception of the wine gallon, which is of the time of queen Anne; and the standards of the exchequer are the prototypes from which all the weights and measures of the union are derived."

Conformably to the 3d part of the senate's resolution, namely, to give a statement relative to such propositions as may be proper to be adopted in the United States, the report recommends, for reasons which, we think, cannot be refuted, that congress should assume, as their principle, that no innovation on their existing weights and measures should be attempted.

"To fix the standard of weights and measures in the United States, as they now exist, it appears that the act of congress should embrace the following objects:—

1. To declare what are the weights and measures to which the laws of the United States refer as the legal weights and measures of the union.
2. To procure positive standards of brass, copper, or such other materials as may be deemed advisable, of the yard, bushel, wine and beer gallons, troy and avoirdupois weights; to be deposited in such public office, at the seat of government, as may be thought most advisable.
3. To furnish the executive authorities of every state and territory with exact duplicates of the national standards deposited at the seat of government.
4. To require, under suitable penal sanctions, that the weights and measures used at all the custom-houses, and land surveys, and post-offices, and generally by all officers under the authority of the United States, in the execution of their laws, should be conformable to the national standard.
5. To declare it penal to make or to use, with intent to defraud, any other weights and measures than such as shall be conformable to the standards."

The report proceeds, and nearly concludes, with this important observation: "If there be one conclusion more clear than another, deducible from all the history of mankind, it is the danger of hasty and inconsiderate legislation upon weights and measures. From this conviction, the result of all enquiry is, that while all the existing systems of metrology are very imperfect, and susceptible of improvements, involving, in no small degree, the virtue and happiness of future ages; while the impression of this truth is profoundly and almost universally felt by the wise and powerful of the most enlightened nations of the globe; while the spirit of improvement is operating with an ardor, perseverance, and zeal, honorable to the human character, it is yet certain, that, for the successful termi-

ment of all these labors, and the final accomplishment of the glorious object—permanent and useful uniformity—legislation is not alone competent—A concurrence of will is indispensable to give efficacy to the precepts of power.”

Before we leave, for the present, this truly able and erudite performance, we ought to bear a distinct and emphatic testimony to the sagacious, patient, various, and earnest research which it bespeaks. Some years have, indeed, elapsed since the date of the resolution of the senate, in obedience to which it was prepared; but much time was required for collecting the important and instructive details with which it is filled, and much labor, as well as ability, for applying them in so satisfactory a manner. The ordinary duties of the department, which the author of the report is known to discharge with unwearied assiduity, would seem sufficient to absorb all his time and thoughts. The secretary has furnished the country with an ample fund of accurate and well digested information on a subject which, while few exceed it in national importance, has yet so abstruse and repulsive an aspect, that it was not at all likely to be examined or understood at large, without the help and temptation which he has now afforded.

Treaty of Ghent.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 22, 1821.

Since the notice given from this department of the demand made by the British secretary of state for the department of foreign affairs, that, in the event of a decision by his imperial majesty, the emperor of Russia, favorable to the construction insisted upon on the part of the United States, of the first article of the treaty of Ghent, the question upon which has been submitted, by the assent of both parties, to his determination, the British government may be apprized of the extent of the indemnities claimed for the sufferers by the carrying away, after the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace, of slaves by British officers, from within the jurisdiction of the United States, evacuated by virtue of the said treaty of peace, numerous letters have been received at this department from persons laying claim to such indemnities, and containing inquiries, what is the nature of the evidence which will be required, and some of them to what cases the claim of indemnity is considered applicable. For the information of all such persons, they are referred to the first article of the treaty of Ghent, and the fifth article of the convention between the United States and Great Britain of 20th October, 1818—both of which are hereby republished, as follows:

First article of the treaty of Ghent.

“There shall be a firm and universal peace between his Britannic majesty and the United States, and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns, and people of every degree, without exception of places or persons. All hostilities, both by sea and land, shall cease as soon as this treaty shall have been ratified by both parties, as hereinafter mentioned. *All territory, places, and possessions whatsoever, taken by either party from the other, during the war, or which may be taken after the signing of this treaty, excepting only the islands hereinafter mentioned, shall be restored without delay, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any of the artillery or other public property originally captured in the said forts or places, and which shall remain therein upon the exchange of the ratifications*

of this treaty, or any slaves or other private property. And all archives, records, deeds, and papers, either of a public nature or belonging to private persons, which, in the course of the war, may have fallen into the hands of the officers of either party, shall be, as far as may be practicable, forthwith restored and delivered to the proper authorities and persons to whom they respectively belong.

Such of the islands in the bay of Passamaquoddy, as are claimed by both parties, shall remain in the possession of the party in whose occupation they may be at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, until the decision respecting the title to the said islands, shall have been made in conformity with the fourth article of this treaty. No disposition made by this treaty, as to such possession, of the islands and territories claimed by both parties, shall, in any manner whatever, be construed to affect the right of either.”

Fifth article of the convention of 20th October, 1818.

“Whereas it was agreed, by the first article of the treaty of Ghent, that, all territory, places, and possessions, whatsoever, taken by either party from the other during the war, or which may be taken after the signing of this treaty, excepting only the islands hereinafter mentioned, shall be restored without delay, and without causing any destruction or carrying away any of the artillery or other public property originally captured in said forts or places, which shall remain therein upon the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, or any slaves or other private property; *And, whereas, under the aforesaid article, the United States claim for their citizens, and as their private property, the restitution of, or full compensation for, all slaves who, at the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the said treaty, were in any territory, places, or possessions, whatsoever, directed by the said treaty to be restored to the United States, but then still occupied by the British forces, whether such slaves were, at the date aforesaid, on shore, or on board any British vessel lying in waters within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States. And whereas differences have arisen whether, by the true intent and meaning of the aforesaid article of the treaty of Ghent, the United States are entitled to the restoration of, or full compensation for, all or any slaves as above described, the high contracting parties hereby agree to refer the said differences to some friendly sovereign or state, to be named for that purpose, and the high contracting parties further engage to consider the decision of such friendly sovereign or state, to be final and conclusive on all the matters referred.*”

From these stipulations it will be perceived that the material facts to be ascertained, and, as far as may be practicable, proved by the sufferers, will be

1. The loss of their slaves, whether by absconding or by capture within the United States, with the name, age, sex, and value, of each individual lost.
2. The fact of their being with the British forces at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty.

The nature of the evidence should be the best of which the case will admit; with regard to the loss, the oath of the sufferer, taken before any competent magistrate, and the testimony of one or more witnesses, if such there be, to corroborate the facts stated by him. The testimony of disinterested persons will be most essential upon the point of the value of the slave.

The fact of the slaves being with the British, at the time of the peace, being less susceptible of

proof by the sufferer, all that can be required will be the best testimony that he can produce of it—as far as may be practicable, it should be such testimony as would be admissible in civil causes before courts of law or equity; and where evidence only of a weaker character is accessible, such facts as may show why stronger testimony cannot be exhibited should be set forth and attested.

Army of the United States.

*Head quarters of the army of
the United States.*

WASHINGTON CITY, JUNE 1st, 1821.

General order.

On assuming the new duties prescribed to him by the department of war, the major general considers it due to his situation to direct the attention of the army to certain points relative to its discipline and duties.

The state of the military establishment is of a nature to excite a deep concern for its interests. The minute divisions which it has suffered, from the necessity of furnishing garrisons for the numerous posts that line our inland and maritime borders, and the abridgement of the sources of competition, inseparable from its dispersed condition, are alike unfavorable to its discipline. The principle of emulation, which, in combined forces, has an irresistible operation by a force inherent in itself, is lost upon bodies which do not feel the influence of contact, and can find a substitute only in the increased devotion of those who are invested with command. Discipline, no longer nourished by a principle of constitutional activity, becomes in a great degree dependent for existence on the application of authority by those in command, and on the principle of obedience in those of subordinate situations. Viewing the subject as he does, the major general cannot repress a solicitude for the prosperity of the army; a solicitude which is relieved only by a confidence in those, by whose co-operation his own efforts are to be sustained. Subordination in authority is the essence of military government, and it must be fostered by that respectful deference, which is due from all officers to each other, in their private as well as in their official correspondence.

The major general feels it his duty forcibly to enjoin on the officers of the army the necessity of maintaining a spirit of harmony among themselves. In addition to the consideration that personal animosities tend directly to the subversion of military order and discipline, it will be obvious to them that their profession imposes obligations, which do not exist in the other walks of life. Dissensions and controversies among private gentlemen affect only the characters of the individual parties; while those among military officers impair the reputation of the body of which they are members; and it is but just to expect that every gentleman of honorable sentiments will sacrifice the gratification of his personal enmity to the consideration that the reputation of his associates will necessarily be involved in the obloquy which he draws upon his own. Although it may be alleged that the distinction which has been made between the military and the other departments of society is an artificial one, and that it is deducible rather from the popular jealousy of military institutions, than from any principles of reason or justice; an admission of the fact would form no argument against the existence of the propensity to charge upon the body the errors of its constituent parts; and while the propensity exists,

it is the duty of all to afford no pretext for its action.

The prevalence of desertion has been an evil of serious magnitude, and it does not appear to be justified by a view of the past condition of the military establishment. All research in this field for its causes has been unsatisfactory. The character of the military profession is honorable; the soldier is as well provided with comforts as the citizen in common life, and his occupation is neither more offensive nor more laborious. There are restless, discontented spirits in every sphere of life, which no indulgence nor kindness can bind to stability; but these examples do not exist in sufficient number to justify the range desertion has taken in the army. The evil must be referred, in a degree, to an undue severity, or to the absence of system in the conduct of officers towards their men. The officer is the depository of the rights of the soldier, and the obligations of his office, as well as the laws of honor and humanity, claim a faithful execution of the trust. When the soldier ceases to regard the officer as his protector, the authority with which the laws invest the latter loses its efficacy in his estimation. The surest remedy for the evil of desertion is contained in a rigid and steady discipline. To be salutary it must possess both these qualities; but no violation of law can be deemed essential to its enforcement. Its effect upon the soldier becomes impaired the moment he feels that the system which governs him is fluctuating in its course, or that it violates the principles upon which it is founded. The certainty of laws constitutes their principal efficacy, and, however severe restrictions may be, they are obeyed so long as they are dispensed by the hand of justice, and not of oppression.

It should be the study of officers to cultivate intimate relations with society, and to attach the community to the interests of the army, by mingling, with circumspection and prudence, in those social channels wherein the sympathies of individuals naturally flow. The objects of military service are of national concern, and it is but rational that there should be an intimacy between the nation and the agents to which its external defence is entrusted. The affections of the nation constitute the only certain and permanent basis upon which the military establishment can build its reputation. Under a government whose whole efficacy is derivative, it is apparent that every subordinate institution must participate in the general dependence upon the common fountain of power. To the country, then, in its most enlarged sense, the army must look for the rewards of its successes, and for support in the hour of adversity; and it is only by deeds of arms in war, and devotion to duty in peace, that its object can be attained.

The nation must be convinced that the army is progressing in all useful improvements, and must be made to feel that it is connected with its safety and honor. It is in vain that officers complain of the difficulty of this achievement. It is called for by the highest duties enjoined by patriotism, and it must be effected, as they value their own reputation and the consciousness of having performed their duty.

The efficacy of example is too generally felt to be asserted, and to officers of rank the major general looks for constant exhibitions of zeal and attention to their profession. If they perform their duty, he cannot doubt, confiding as he does in the worth and talent of the junior grades, that the army will be distinguished for its devotion to the institutions

of the country, and a model of order and excellence in the military profession.

Lieutenant E. Kirby, aid de camp to the major general, will perform the duties of adjutant general of the army until further orders.

JACOB BROWN.

On Militia Musters.

To the honorable the general assembly of the state of North Carolina.

Gentlemen: I hereby tender you my resignation of the office of major general in the militia of North Carolina.

On this occasion I beg leave to offer to your view some considerations in regard to the militia, which I deem of much importance to the best interest of the community.

Exertions to discipline the militia have been perseveringly made for 30 years. Instructions have been given and penalties inflicted. Laws and regulations have multiplied without end. Every where men of zeal and talent, impelled by the powerful motives of public interest and individual distinction, have afforded their aid—and what has been the result? The militia are now, in point of efficiency, exactly as they were when these mighty efforts commenced, and thirty years more of experience would only go to prove that the proud spirit of freemen is not to be broken down into the machinery which constitutes the efficiency of a regular army. Nor is it, in my opinion, in any point of view desirable that it should be. Bunker's Hill, King's Mountain, and New Orleans, will forever attest that the ardor of patriotism, and the regard for individual character, that is so dear to honorable minds, will give an impetus to a militia force that will overwhelm the frigid order of regular troops. If warfare is protracted, discipline will in due time supply the place of this resistless but transient ardor. And I hazard nothing by the assertion, that one week in actual service will do more for discipline than the whole life of a man who is dragged from his family half a dozen times in the year to expose his health to the elements, his awkwardness to the public gaze, and his morals to the contamination of electioneering treats.

If no real good is effected, are no positive evils produced? Fifty thousand men drawn away from their homes and occupations, six times in the year, deduct from the useful business of life labor that is worth, at a moderate estimate, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars! In other words, the industry of North Carolina is annually taxed one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for an unattainable object. No substantial benefits are obtained, and the injury inflicted upon property and morals is incalculable.

I would, therefore, take the liberty respectfully to recommend, as a measure eminently calculated to promote the public weal, that the militia be restricted to muster but once in the year, and then merely to continue their organization and to bring officers and men to a knowledge of each other.

These observations are the result of a deliberate judgment, formed with all the lights afforded with twenty-four years of experience in different offices in the militia—on muster grounds in the halcyon days of peace, and in the tented field in the stormy season of war. None will consider them as intended to apologize for any former deficiency of zeal in myself. I entered the militia service with the most sanguine expectations of introducing reform, and when in the legislature my most strenuous exertions

to promote the same object were sustained by the confidence of success. But the sober lessons of experience have taught me the futility of all such hopes and attempts, not only here, but in every state where I have had a knowledge of the militia.

"In peace prepare for war" is a good maxim, but "at all times to inculcate the principles and promote the arts of peace" is a better. The expence of means misapplied to promote the first object, would, if properly directed, do much to advance both, and from the enlightened and liberal principles which are prevailing, and from better estimates being now made than heretofore of all the objects of human ambition, I look forward with pleasing anticipations to the more improved condition of human society in all its relations—to the lessend frequency and mitigated horrors of war and to the multiplied embellishments and increased enjoyments of peace.

In tendering this resignation, which will probably be the last official act of my life, I cannot withhold an expression of the deep sense of gratitude I feel for the honors the legislature and the constituted authorities of the state have bestowed upon me, especially for the office I now abandon, and for giving me, in virtue of it, the command of the military force of the state, when called into service at an interesting period of the late war, affording me thereby an opportunity of demonstrating my zeal for the public welfare.

CALVIN JONES.

Raleigh, Dec. 22, 1820.

Turkey in Europe.

The insurrection of the Greeks, which appears to be general, seems to threaten a great revolution in the condition of this interesting portion of Europe. We have already published the declaration of Russia and Austria, regarding the insurrection, together with the spirited proclamation of Ypsilanti to the Greeks. In this state of things the following article from a late London paper becomes a proper subject for the notice of our readers.

The German papers communicate a mass of intelligence with regard to the condition of the Turkish empire. The following is a slight summary of their contents:—While the war against Ali Pacha has proceeded with faint prospects of a successful issue, the Servians have demanded some important privileges; the reluctant and inevitable grant of which, by the Porte, will, it is feared, be productive of fresh encroachments. The opposite extremities of the empire also are in a state of much danger and confusion. In Arabia the Wechabites again rise their heads; and altho' Mahomet Ali, the Pacha of Egypt, can alone restrain these troublesome insurgents, the Porte has had the singular indiscretion to incur the resentment of the Egyptian governor, by threatening him with a maritime expedition, to strip him of his treasures, the main-spring of all his military resources, and of his vigorous and bold administration. Ali, therefore, instead of a protector, becomes a mortal enemy to the Turks. In the midst of these embarrassments, comes the great revolt in Wallachia and Moldavia, which is expected to spread throughout all the Christian provinces of the empire, being the alleged result of a plan for the liberation of the whole body of the Greek nation from the yoke of Mahomet. Prince Ypsilanti, the present leader of this insurrection, bears an honorable and distinguished name among his countrymen. His father was ex-

iled by the Turkish government, and his grandfather cruelly put to death. He may, therefore, be stimulated in his enmity to the Porte by the double motives of vengeance and ambition. But from the above sketch of the dangers which on all sides surround the Turkish diadem, it becomes a matter of grave inquiry what means may still be at the disposal of the Ottomans, or be employed by others, for their preservation, and what chance remains of durability to that enormous empire. A large portion of the forces of the great neighboring powers are said to be, in consequence of the clashing of interests in Europe, diverted to points remote from the Turkish territory. The mutual fears, likewise, and jealousies of the Christian governments, may obstruct the projects entertained by any one of them for the conquest or dismemberment of Turkey; but the military strength of the Porte itself, though much of it is nominal as to amount, and imperfect as to quality, has not yet been fairly calculated—and we subjoin, on the authority of the same paper, a detailed, though probably exaggerated statement of the several descriptions of force which go to its composition:

INFANTRY.	
Janissaries	113,400
Topadgis (Cannoniers)	16,000
Ghambaradgis [bombardiers]	2,000
Bostangis	12,000
Skeletons of regiments, organized and exercised in the European manner	20,000
	163,400
Levantis [marines]	50,000
Walachian and Moldavian corps	6,000
Methergis [soldiers appointed to pitch the tents]	6,000
	225,400
CAVALRY.	
Spahis, paid regularly	10,000
Miklagis [cavalry that follow the Spahis and Seg-bans, keepers of the baggage]	10,000
Zaims and Timariots [feudal cavalry]	132,000
Beghis [light horse volunteers]	10,000
Serradgis and Gebedgis, [the train and the armorers, which in case of need forms a corps reserve]	19,000
	181,000
Total cavalry	181,000
Total infantry;	225,400
	406,400
Grand total	406,400

The new-found Land.

The following is published in the New-York "Daily Advertiser, as an extract of a letter from captain Donald Mackay, dated among the Antarctic islands, lat. 63, south, long. 61, west, "or thereabouts," and is the best account that we have yet had of the land recently discovered and called New South Iceland by some and New South Shetland by others:

"This land is but little known yet, except the range of islands at which we now are, extending from E. N. E. to W. S. W. about two hundred miles in length. These are, in general, composed of high and broken land, or rather rocks, clad with an immense body of snow, except here and there a naked peak, or some low rocks near the sea. The snow, consolidated by lapse of time, forms perpendicular cliffs, much higher than those bordering on the river Hudson. These are common along the coast,

but more particularly in the bosoms of bays and harbors, where the water is from four to ten fathoms in depth, under the very brink of them. This body of ice, being constantly dissolving underneath, cracks and is precipitated into the sea in great masses, with a report resembling thunder, or heavy ordnance—it may be heard from 15 to 25 miles distant.

"No shoal or perpendicular rock would be more fatal to a vessel or lives, than would this ice-bound shore, in case of her being driven against it by violence of wind—this would be the case in the most secure harbor: for should she drive against this impending mass of ice, which is constantly falling, she would be crushed to pieces or instantly carried to the bottom, with hardly a possibility of escape in boats.

"Southward of this range of islands, at the distance of from fifty to eighty miles, lies a large body of land, yet but little known, and will probably so remain, by reason of the danger and difficulty of approaching the shore, from the great quantity of floating ice with which it is surrounded. This is of the same description as that of the islands, but it is not yet ascertained whether cut up into islands or not. 'Tis not improbable that it is connected with Sandwich land. It is said there are several active volcanoes on the first mentioned islands, but I am uncertain as to the truth of the assertion.

"I have seen a small but high conical formed island, from the top of which we supposed we perceived smoke to issue; but we were at too great a distance to be positive of the fact. Others say they have seen both fire and smoke emitted from it. From the circumstance of the island being bare of snow, there is little doubt of its being a volcano.

"There is a small island at no great distance from our present position, which has been described to me, by several who have visited it, as being so hot that, on many parts of it, the foot or hand cannot be held to the sand, and that on the shore of a basin forming a small harbor, (probably the ancient crater of a volcano, the water boils.)

"My opinion of the land which I have seen here is, that it had a volcanic origin. But this subject I submit to the speculation of such learned gentlemen as our friend (for he is the friend of humanity) Dr. Mitchell.

"'Tis impossible for me to convey to you an adequate idea of the dreary yet sublime scenery of this region of frost. I think the land abounds in minerals, but of what kind I am too ignorant of mineralogy to determine. But however valuable the mines may be, they must remain useless to the world, from their being buried under mountains of ice. I have had but little opportunity to collect specimens of stone, &c. but such as I have procured, I forward by the Jane Maria, capt. Johnson, for which I beg you to call on board this brig, and present them, with my respectful compliments, to Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell, and request he will accept such specimens as he wishes to retain, and present the remainder in my name, to the New-York Lyceum of Natural History. It was my intention to have written to him, and as far as my feeble talents would admit, describe to him this new world; but time will not now admit of attempting it. I have further to request, that you will solicit him to do me the honor of communicating his ideas, by letter, on these specimens of stone, ore, &c."

The following from the New-York Gazette contains some additional particulars:

"Vessels from the lands situate to the south o

Cape Horn, have arrived in different ports with cargoes of seal skins. The regions visited by the New-York navigators lie in about the latitude of 62°, where vegetable life is so rare, that a little grass in a few favored places, and some moss on the rocks, are all the forms of it that exist. The dreary climate exhibits, during the entire summer, perpetual snow and ice; not a tree nor even shrub appears. The minerals brought home by Mr. B. Astor are partly *primitive* and partly *volcanic*. The examples produced to Dr. Mitchell are—1. *Quartz* in compact and chrysalized forms. 2. *Amethysts*, in crystals. 3. *Porphyr*, in small masses. 4. *Rouen oynz*, in pebbles. 5. Lumps of coarse flint. 6. *Elegant zeolite*, like that of the Ferro groupe in the North Atlantic ocean. 7. *Pumice stone*. 8. *Pyrites*, surcharged with sulphur.

The manuscript chart made by Mr. Hampton Stewart, is an instructive addition to geography, and ought to be incorporated into the charts of the globe.

Geologists will learn with surprise that the high grounds and summit of the rocks in several of the spots that have been visited, are strewed with skeletons of whales, and relics of other marine animals, leading to a belief that the whole of the materials have been hove up by the operation of volcanic fire, from the depths of the ocean.

Further disclosures of the natural constitution of this curious region are expected with impatience from future adventurers. There appears to be a wide field for new and original observation.

It is also hoped we shall soon receive a more full and satisfactory account of the *Terra Australis*, or continent of the southern hemisphere, occupying the vast space between the tracts already surveyed and the pole.

Foreign Articles.

London papers, of the 20th of May, have been received at New-York. They do not contain any thing important.

Great Britain. The king has abandoned his visit to Ireland—this measure is said to have resulted from the fate of the Catholic question. Preparations, however, were making for his reception in Hanover. Thirteen regiments were about to depart to the East and West Indies, to relieve others ordered home.

Spain. In the debate of the Spanish Cortes of the 22d March, respecting the conspiracies against the constitution, the new secretary, or minister, of the colonial department, held the following language in the name of the whole ministry:

"It is incontestible that the present ministers gave a strong proof of their patriotism in accepting their stations. As for myself I may say that I consider it as beyond the danger of dying on the gallows, the fate to which I have been already exposed by my adherence to liberal principles. The entire removal of all the former ministers, all men distinguished by their patriotism, their lights, and their public services, and our spontaneous nomination to succeed them, are certainly fearful things for us—but the testimony of our conscience allay our apprehensions; we venture to rely upon our honor, our candor, and our firmness. As to our political principles, and our adherence to the constitutional system, without referring to the proofs we have already given, we now swear anew, rather to bury ourselves under the constitutional edifice, than to allow the smallest stone to be detached from it.

"I must remark that all the conspiracies against

the constitution have been so stupid as to shew that they belonged alone to their ostensible authors.—*His majesty, the king, knows that these wretches meant to supersede him on the throne.*

"The government has not been interrupted for a moment in its operations. All the new ministers are at their post—they are perfectly united in sentiment; they suffer no perplexity as to the system they are to pursue—this is a strict observance of the constitution and the laws: and if we cannot compare ourselves with our predecessors, in point of abilities and information, at least we are not behind them in patriotism, in firmness of character, and in resolution to defend the rights of the throne and the people."

Turkey. Advices from the Ionian Islands, state that the Morea and southern provinces of Greece, are manifesting the same spirit of insurrection against the Turkish power as those of the north. Some Greek officers, who have a knowledge of British tactics, are at the head of the "insurgents," who were collecting in large bodies.

It is stated that Ali Pacha professes the Christian religion, and has assumed the name of Alexander, or, as some say, Constantine. It is added that he has joined the Greeks in their resistance of the Turks.

Colombia. A letter received from St. Thomas, by a respectable gentlemen in Baltimore, states, that Caracas fell into the hands of the patriots on the 13th of May. It appears by this statement, that general La Torre, with his second in command, Morales, [so distinguished for his cruelties under Morillo] had made a movement in advance to meet the main army, under the president, Bolivar, who had been joined by Paez, having under him the British and Irish, with 4000 native troops, of which 1500 were cavalry—That in this movement, La Torre left the city uncovered, when Bermudez, by a masterly march, threw himself in the rear of the royal army, entered the city in triumph, of which he made himself completely master, to the great joy of the inhabitants—it is further stated that Laguirra subsequently fell into the hands of the independents, and that, according to the latest accounts, the patriot flag floated all along the coast—such is the sum of the intelligence which has reached us. We trust it may turn out to be correct, and what is related respecting gen. Bermudez rather inclines us to believe it true, as we have reason to know, that at the period of the armistice in November last, Bermudez, who is a native of Caracas and is highly esteemed there, had a secret understanding with the inhabitants, and was about to take the city by surprise when the suspension of hostilities put a stop to the enterprize.—It is but natural that this project would be the first thing to engage his attention on the renewal of the war—Most likely it came within the plan of the campaign ably conceived no doubt by the president.

Gen. Morales, with the royal army, was gone against Bolivar, who was in the interior; there were no troops left in Caracas—Gen. Bermudez had about 1000 men with him.

Corra had declared for the patriots, and many of the inhabitants favorable to the royal cause, arrived at Porto Cavello about the same time as the fugitives from Laguirra.

☞ The fact of the fall of Caracas and Laguirra is amply confirmed by arrivals at Philadelphia and New York, from Porto Cabello, &c. A fleet of 30 vessels, under convoy of a frigate and two fishers, had arrived at Porto Cabello, filled with people

from Laguirra, which was evacuated by the royalists on the 15th of May.

Subsequent accounts inform us that the plan of the capture of Caracas was digested by Bolivar, and that Bermudez executed it most nobly; but he fought two battles with the royalists before he reached that city, and defeated them. In the second he lost a lieutenant colonel Arbuthnot, killed. The entry into the capital was celebrated with much ceremony. Laguirra submitted without opposition. Porto Cabello is all that remains to the royalists, except the ground that they stand upon in different places. There is no certain account of the condition of La Torre and his army, unless that he was in the neighborhood of Bolivar, and that an action was expected. The fall of the capital will probably cause the dispersion of this force. *We trust that this bloody war is now nearly at an end.*

Cuba. That fell disease, the yellow fever, is reported to have commenced its ravages at Havana.

There is said to be three political parties in Cuba: one for adhering to the government of old Spain—a second, for an union with the United States—the third, perhaps more powerful than the other two united, is for absolute unqualified independence. The negroes are said to present the great "stumbling block" to the wishes and designs of the last. In every light that such a population can be viewed, as slaves and subject to the domination of the whites, they are fatal to the best interests of the latter.

CHRONICLE.

The battle monument—Baltimore. A fine block of Italian marble has been received, from which the figure intended to cap this monument is to be made. The statue will be immediately commenced by Mr. Cappellano, by whom the work is to be executed.

General Jackson. The corporation of New Orleans have voted fifty thousand dollars for erecting a marble statue appropriate to the military services of gen. Jackson.

Florida. It seems that the governor at St. Augustine was not yet prepared to give its possession to the officers of the United States—but accounts from Havana lead us to believe that he would soon be instructed on the subject.

"Affair of Lagoardette." Manuel Philip Garcia and Joseph Demas Garcia Castillano were executed at Norfolk, on Friday the 2nd inst. for the murder of Lagoardette, one of their colleagues in iniquity. They appeared to be quite callous to their condition. Garcia has left behind him a voluminous account of his life, &c. Castillano said "I die innocent of this man's death."

African colonization. The party of free blacks that left Norfolk for the new colony in Africa, arrived safely in the Nautilus. Several letters from certain of them are published, and they appear quite happy in their prospects: none of the former or latter emigrants wished to return home. It appears, that a tract of land has been rented for their use, and that they are doing well, under the superintendance of the rev. D. Coker. The land is fruitful, healthy and pleasant, on which they are now located. A particular account of the state of the colony may be expected. The British at Sierra Leone appear friendly to the object and hospitable to the colonists.

Wool. Considerable quantities of Spanish wool have lately been imported from Bilbao, and found a ready and profitable market in the United States. We are much in want of this material just now.

Cotton manufactures. Neat goods, made out of hard-twisted yarn, so as they partake as much as possible of the character of linen, and of a fine quality, to retail at forty or fifty cents per yard, would find a large market for summer-wear. Domestic articles of such a description are much sought after.

Died, lately in Greenwich, R. I. *Thomas Arnold*, esq. aged 78, a very respectable man, who commanded a company at the battle of Monmouth, and there lost a leg, in the revolutionary war. He was appointed an inspector of the customs by president Washington, and retained the situation till the day of his decease.

—, lately, in the poor-house at Wilmington, Del. *David Parker*, aged 89—a soldier in the revolutionary war, who received several wounds in the service of his country.

Close electioneering. The Albany Gazette has a statement of the votes recently given at the election for members of congress in N. York, designating them by "administration" and "opposition"—that is, friendly to governor Clinton or opposed to him. It appears that there were on the "administration" side 71,726 votes, and on that of the "opposition," 71,848. We have not any thing to do with these parties, and notice the matter only as a curiosity.

The western states. The whole number of boats which passed the Falls of Ohio last year, is estimated to be 2,400, wafting the rich produce of the western world to the markets on the seaboard; the principal part of which consisted of 1,804,810 lbs. of bacon, 200,000 bbls. flour, 20,000 bbls. pork, 62,000 bushels oats, 100,000 bushels corn, 10,000 bbls. cheese, 160,000 lbs. butter, 11,207,333 fowls and 466,412 lbs. of lard.

☞ We ask two questions—how much did all this produce pay the dealers in it, beyond the first cost and charge of transportation? One cent in the aggregate? We doubt it!

Something new. It is said that a man has been sent to the jail of Susquehanna co. Pa. by the justice of the peace who married him, for non-payment of the marriage-fee due to the justice for performing the ceremony!

Swearing out of jail. A person lately committed to jail, not a hundred miles from Salem, charged with a heinous crime, and whose understanding was not of the most exalted stamp, immediately after he was locked up, began in a loud and boisterous manner to utter all the oaths that he could recollect or invent, in rapid succession. The gaoler hearing a great noise, went to the prisoner's apartment, and asked him what was the matter? He replied, with perfect simplicity, that he had often heard of people *swearing out of jail*, and he was trying to get out in the same way!

Free masonry. Having mentioned the matter, it is necessary to say, that in the general assembly of the Presbyterian church lately met at Philadelphia, "among the subjects submitted to their judgment," (says the Franklin Gazette,) "was one which originated in the synod of Pittsburgh, who propounded to the general assembly the questions, in substance, whether it is consistent with the character of a minister of the gospel to attend and participate in the meetings of masonic lodges; and whether it was right for them to hold religious communion with persons who did visit and belong to those lodges? The general assembly, professing, as a body, to be unacquainted with the principles of masonry; deeming it inexpedient and wrong for them to decide upon a subject upon which they did

not possess sufficient information; and considering that some of their own pious and excellent members, in good standing, belonged to the masonic fraternity, judiciously and wisely determined not to act upon the question proposed, and indefinitely postponed them."

WHITE SLAVES. From the "Emporium," printed at Louisville, Ky. "A laudable indignation was universally manifested among our citizens, and even among our blacks, on Saturday last, by the exposure of a woman and two children for sale at public auction at the front of our principal tavern. This woman and children were as white as any of our citizens, indeed we scarcely ever saw a child with a fairer or clearer complexion than the younger one. That they were not slaves we do not pretend to say; but there was something so revolting to the feelings, at the sight of this woman and children exposed to sale by their young master, it excited such an association of ideas in the mind of every one, it brought to recollection so forcibly the morality of slave-holding states—that not a person was found to make an offer for them.

"The legal maxim of *par. seq. vent.* has made them slaves for life, and the same maxim will make the offspring of these children slaves. Who can think of this and not shudder? Can there not be, ought there not to be, some limitation, some bounds fixed to this principle?

"We trust we shall not see a second attempt to sell them in this town."

[Such is the prejudice about color—a late European traveller through Africa, who penetrated a region in which a white man had not before been seen, was treated kindly though regarded with abhorrence. He jocosely asked a sleek jet black girl, who prided herself no little on her beauty, if she would marry him; and she told him plainly, that, on account of his color, she would just as willingly marry the devil—using a word in her own language that conveyed an idea of what was most hateful to her. But white is the *fashion* in the United States, and surely some measure should be adopted to cause the color to be respected, seeing that we depend so much upon it!]

Boston. The assessments in Boston, for the state, town and county taxes, amounted to \$165,228. Of this sum, \$6,413 had been abated, and only \$4,295 remains uncollected. The taxes for the ensuing year are estimated, to cover the whole expenses of the town, at \$137,000.

Maine. Gov. King has resigned in consequence of accepting the office of a commissioner under the late treaty with Spain. He is succeeded by Mr. Williamson, president of the senate, who will administer the government for the remainder of the term.

Georgia. By a statement laid before the legislature, by the treasurer, G. R. Clayton, it appears that on the 30th of April there was a balance remaining in the treasury of \$163,015 89.

The amount paid into the treasury between the 1st of November, 1820, and the 30th April, 1821, inclusive, was \$153,883 27

For balance in the treasury, on the 31st Oct. 1820	115,618 87
	\$269,502 14

The disbursements, between the 30th of November, 1820, and the 30th of April, 1821, were,

Civil establishments for 1820 and 1821; special appropriation for 1816, 1819, 1820 and 1821; appropriation for the penitentiary; redemption of the public debt, and the pay of the legislature of 1820, November session,	65,399 38
Contingent fund,	41,086 86

	106,486 24
Balance in the treasury, 30th April 1821	163,015 89
	269,502 13

Mr. Walker, of Geo. has resigned his seat in the senate of the U. S.

Missouri. The governor of this state has issued his proclamation convoking the legislature to assemble on the 4th of June inst. to take into consideration the act of congress declaring the conditional admission of that state into the union, and for other purposes.

From the *National Intelligencer*, May 21. For the information of persons in various parts of the United States, who are anxious to know the fate of their applications for pensions, on account of revolutionary services, we think proper to state, that owing to the extraordinary pressure of business in the pension office, many letters, from these persons, or their agents, in their behalf, are unavoidably laid aside, it being impracticable to answer all. It may, however, relieve them from their anxiety to be informed that all the cases now in the pension office, and not acted on, will be examined previous to the semiannual payments in September next; and, when acted on, the decisions will be duly reported to the parties concerned. If such cases were all immediately taken up, and decided in favor of the applicants, no difference would be made as to the time of receiving their stipends, or the amount to be paid them, as no payment can take place until September, and every one whose claim may meet with a favorable decision, will receive the same amount as if his name were already inscribed on the pension list. These remarks apply to every class of applicants for revolutionary pensions.

Treasury department, third auditor's office, June 1st, 1821.—Notice is hereby given, that the unsettled claims for half-pay pensions to the widows and children of deceased officers and soldiers of the militia, including rangers, sea-fencibles, and volunteers, and those of the widows and children of any non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, enlisted for either of the terms of one year or eighteen months; or any commissioned officer of the regular army, who died in the service of the United States during the late war, have been transferred from the office of the paymaster general to the third auditor of the treasury, for adjustment. A like direction has been given to the unsettled claims for the three months' extra pay to the infantry serving as marines on board the fleet on lake Erie, on the 10th of September, 1813, agreeably to the resolution of congress of the 6th of January, 1814; and to the acting marines taken from the army, and serving on-board the fleet on lake Champlain, on the 11th of September, 1814, agreeably to the resolution of congress of the 20th of October, 1814. All claims of the above description are therefore to be forwarded to this office, and the amount found due will be remitted to the claimants free of any expense.

PETER HAGNER, Auditor.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

NEW SERIES. No. 16—VOL. VIII.] BALTIMORE, JUNE 16, 1821. [No. 16—VOL. XX. WHOLE No. 510

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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

POPULATION—1820. We have a copy of the returns of all the counties of the state of Georgia, except two. The aggregate ascertained is 328,673, and the other two are supposed to contain 16,100 people—together 344,773. In 1810, 253,433—increase in 10 years, 92,340. Of the whole number, upwards of 150,000 are slaves—there was 105,218 of this class of persons in 1810—increase about 45,000. They have, therefore, increased twice as fast as the white population in this state: thus—

	1810.	1820.	
Free persons,	147,218	about 178,000—	gain at 20 per cent.
Slaves,	105,218	say 150,673	do. at 43 per cent.
	252,433	328,673	

By the last census there are returned 1,763 persons only, as free people of color.

In 1816 (see vol. XI, page 35,) we made a good guess of what would be the population of Georgia in 1820. It was estimated at 329,202—and appears to differ from the amount given only in the sum of 329 souls.

FLORIDA. It appears from an article in the "National Intelligencer," that the possession of the Floridas will not be transferred to the United States until after the six months allowed by the treaty, although an order for the speedy delivery seems to have been in possession of the governor at Cuba for a considerable time, a copy of which has been exhibited to government. Under the old administration of affairs in Spain, all sorts of privileges were bought and sold—it is not probable that these practices should be stopped at once. The governor of Cuba, perhaps, has a discretionary power to delay a transfer of the country to the last moment limited by the treaty, and it is quite likely that he has sold that discretion to some speculators, that they may pour into Florida vast quantities of slaves and goods, to avoid a prohibition in one case and the duty in the other. We had a hint that something of this sort would be attempted, immediately after the treaty was ratified, and the name of an American was mentioned to us as probably being at the head of this infernal scheme—but we do not know enough of the facts of the case to speak more clearly upon it just now. The editors suggest the propriety of some regulation by which the duties may be collected on goods imported for the supply of the United States. Perhaps this may be rightfully accomplished, though the task will be difficult; but what can be done in regard to the slaves—the increase of the stock of which is universally deprecated, though encouraged by some from personal considerations of interest? There does not appear to be any way by which such wretches can be reached and punished. We think that these things should have been provided for in the treaty; more negroes may be introduced than the colonization society will relieve us of in twenty years, and the revenue may easily be impaired to the amount of a million or two. Humanity—personal safety, political justice and a regard to the revenue, all unite in recommending, "a vigor even beyond the law" to prevent such doings.

⊕ We have a report via Charleston, by a gentleman from the Havana, that the necessary arrangements having been made for the delivery of the

Floridas, the Hornet was to sail the day after he left that place for Pensacola. A vessel arrived at Baltimore on Thursday last, in seven days from Havana, with despatches for government—but brings no account of the sailing of the Hornet or of any arrangement for the surrender of the country.

THE GREEKS. Our accounts of the progress of the revolution or rebellion,* among the Greeks, are very vague and uncertain. They serve to shew a considerable degree of excitement among this people, and exhibit the weakness of the Turkish power—but light enough is not afforded to enable us to form any opinion whatever of the result. The whole population of European Turkey is estimated at 9,482,000—of whom the Turks are not more than a third; there are about 5 millions of Greeks, and nearly a million and an half more who are not Greeks, that professes the Greek religion—the Sclavonic people of Bulgaria, Servia, and Bosnia, &c. Wallachia and Moldavia contain nearly 1,500,000 inhabitants, Bulgaria 1,800,000; Servia 960,000; Bosnia 850,000, &c. If the Greeks act together, the Turks must draw their troops and supplies from Asia. But the former will find it very difficult to obtain arms and the munitions of war.

KENTUCKY BANK. A letter to the editor expresses a fear that the greater part of the money issued by the new bank is already in the hands of "sharking speculators," and laid aside for the purpose of purchasing property at sheriffs' and constables' sales. It appears, that the "bulk of the debts which have been stopped two or three years," cannot have their further payment delayed after July next, when the "flood-gates of the law will be opened," and an immense amount of property will be disposed of "under the hammer."

APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE. A gentleman, approving our late remarks on applications for office by members of congress, mentions that the names of a brother and brother-in-law of a senator of the United States are to be found in a recent list of appointments. Well—he has got his share, we hope, and may hereafter act disinterestedly! I do not know who is meant—it is the fact only that is worth notice.

THE "HOLY ALLIANCE." It is given out at Vienna that there soon will be a grand convocation of monarchs in that city—to wit, the emperors of Russia and Austria, and the kings of Prussia, the Netherlands, Bavaria and Wirtemberg, &c.—"to consolidate the repose of Europe!"

An account from Vienna of the 12th of April says—"Every thing announces that our whole army is about to be put on the war footing, and that the Landwehr will be charged with the interior service. These extraordinary measures lead to the presumption, that, after the occupation of Pied-

* The character of the transaction is to be settled in its event: If the Greeks succeed, it will be called a *revolution*; if they fail, a *rebellion*! It is thus that the merit of many things are determined!

mont, *there will still be another enterprize for the re-establishment of the tranquility of Europe.*"

The idea is entertained that the king of Spain will be summoned to attend the new congress, and that the warlike preparations of Austria have a reference to the affairs of the Peninsula. We have seen it stated that the king of Portugal had been invited to return to Europe by the "Holy" ones. The cortes of Spain appear aware of this, and have decreed a levy of 500,000 men. If they can keep down internal factions, and will act as gallantly as they did against Napoleon, the alliance may receive a blow that will stagger, if not destroy it. The king of France, if Spain should be attacked, will be placed in a very delicate and difficult situation.

PROVOCATIVE. An amiable friend in the country, who, with his person and purse, has freely stepped forward to serve and sustain the republic in the time of its need—on forwarding to me a blank which is furnished from the general post-office prescribing the form in which the oath shall be administered to deputy post masters, &c. has the following remarks: "Enclosed you have another specimen of the manner in which those in authority discharge their duty to the manufacturers of the country. I have scarcely charity enough to feel confident that some of our great folks are not under foreign pay. It vexes me to the soul, to see from my own window a fine paper mill languishing for want of support, and observe that *foreign "crowned paper"* is used by the post-master general, on which to qualify Americans to a rightful performance of their duties in his department. I need not tell you the relief that it would afford to all classes here, if this mill could go on with fair prospects—many who are really a charge on private charity, would be able to support themselves decently.* This state of things cannot be—the hope of a mighty foreign war is over, and I am glad of it. We must look to ourselves, as we ought always to have done."

☞ The feelings of my friend have checked the flow of the warm charities of his heart, and rendered him suspicious of a degree of corruption that I cannot imagine to exist at head quarters, though compelled to acknowledge the belief that a strange degree of infatuation, or real ignorance of the state of the country, prevails there. Yet we may ask—why should such feelings be provoked?—why should such as "bore the burthen and heat of the day," be thus led into the worst suspicions of those whom their suffrages have put into power?—why should an oath of office, which includes a declaration to support the constitution of the United States, be impressed on a *foreign material*? It is a delicate affair—every man who respects the honor of his bed, would have his wife "*above suspicion*," and so ought the rulers and officers of a free people to be. A governor of Massachusetts, on a certain occasion advised, that the United States should "seek protection under the British cannon," and every *honest* man of both nations deprecated his devotion or

* A respectable paper-manufacturing establishment, from actual enumeration, gives a support to about 100 persons—including the families of the people actually employed. The difference between those being able to support themselves and of being supported by the public, is a weighty matter, and may affect a populous neighborhood. The writer of the letter has no interest in the paper mill which he alludes to—he is a farmer.

[E. S. S.]

laughed at his insanity—but I have seen those abominable things called seamen's "*protections*," printed on British paper, duly stamped with a crown, to defend the free-born citizens of America from British man-stealers! "*The bird of Jove*" protects her young, and the eagle-banner will hereafter perform that sovereign duty for all who sail under it. The days of disgraceful submission to the most enormous outrage ever committed on the rights of an independent people, have passed away. To return to the "*crowned paper*"—it is probable that the post-master general never observed that such paper was used and for the purposes stated, or I think that he would have forbidden the further consumption of it. Probably, it was the act of the printer, and by him committed too, without observation,* at a time also, long before the present excitement in favor of domestic manufactures was felt. Our "*charity*" would lead us to *hope* these things—and we have *faith* enough to believe that such paper will not be used hereafter, at least to record oaths of office to support the constitution of the United States.

But a few remarks on the subject at large may have a profitable tendency. *It must needs be admitted, that if the policy of government is just, its officers should give a decided preference to foreign manufactures.* Without this, their conduct would be inconsistent with their principles, and might also affect their interests! Every ton of iron, yard of cloth, or sheet of paper, manufactured and consumed in the United States, has a direct operation against the revenue—without this, even the salaries of those officers cannot be paid—and, unless it is pretty abundant, there is always danger that said salaries may be reduced. While we thus see that if the officers of government remain true to the prevailing system, it may be regarded as their duty to discourage the use of domestic manufactures, and have to presume that it is likewise their own personal interest to do so—we gladly bear testimony that a goodly number of them reject the principle and despise the interest, by being able and efficient advocates of national industry. But I maintain the fact—that if the present system is such as should be preferred, it is the especial duty of every officer of the United States, civil, military or naval, receiving money from the treasury, to do all that he can to throw money into that treasury, by the use of *taxed* articles; and certainly so, if he can purchase them at as low rates as those not taxed are sold at: for to "*buy cheap*" is the great consideration that influences many. Well, be it so—"every good rule works both ways," and a principle that is right in a small thing must apply to a greater one of the same quality: thus the people might say, we will *import* presidents and secretaries, auditors and clerks, messengers and porters—generals and commodores, colonels and captains, &c. &c. for it cannot be doubted that we might hire Englishmen, Scotchmen, Frenchmen or Russians, Turks or Hottentots, to fill all these offices at much *cheaper rates* than are paid to the present incumbents! National glory and honor, private happiness and public prosperity, are nothing—we will have every thing done *cheaply*! Now this looks monstrous—but let any one soberly ask himself why we might not, as well rely upon foreign nations to supply us with officers, as depend upon them for the *means*

* I myself plead guilty of this—one ream of *Italian* paper came into my possession without knowing it to be such, and a part of it was used to print blank receipts upon, without observing it!

of existence—articles for clothing being among the essentials of life?

The prevailing revenue system of the United States has no parallel: there is nothing like it in any other part of the world. I freely admit, and will always support the plan, that a duty on imports should form a part of a well-balanced system; but to rely upon it at all times, and under circumstances like the present, is absurd. No nation ever did so before us. Great Britain, the chief seat of the commerce of the world, hardly derives more than one-eighth part of her revenue from imposts—France, perhaps, not more than a twentieth, and many other nations yet less than that proportion. It is their grand policy to sell as much as they can and buy as little as possible: to employ their own people, that they may be enabled to pay the taxes required for the support of government. Without such employment, the treasuries of those nations would be beggared in three months. Are not like causes to produce like effects? Have we not disgraced ourselves by running into debt to pay our ordinary expenses? Is it possible that this state of things can last? No—it will not, cannot—last.

IMPROVEMENTS IN SHIP BUILDING. It appears, from an article in the Democratic Press, that a certain sir Robert Seppings, F. R. S. has lately published in England what is said to be "a new principle of constructing ships in the mercantile navy." The first item treats of erroneous principles in the present mode of construction, and says, "half the timbers only of the frame or ribs are so united as to form any part of an arch, every alternate couple being unconnected with each other, and resting upon, instead of giving support to, the external planking." Now it seems that the practice reprobated by the knight was abandoned at Philadelphia in the year 1790—thirty one years ago, "when a change took place, and the plan of building now practised in our navy yards was commenced, and this is the desideratum he wishes to attain."

The writer proceeds—"Another great defect complained of, by sir Robert, is that the lowest timbers, or futtocks, do not go across the keel. Here still we have the lead, for the practice of running timbers across the keel commenced in this port, at least twenty four years ago. One of the improvements he suggests, is to "connect the ends of the pieces, forming the ribs by circular pieces of wood, dowels, as from time immemorial has been practised to unite the felloes of carriage wheels." Here again he is distanced. About two years ago as I am well informed, the commissioners of the navy, submitted to their naval constructors, a plan exactly similar to the one now proposed by sir Robert, for connecting the ends, or to speak technically, the heads and heels of timbers. The plan was not acted on at that time, but is now adopted in the frigate building in this place."

"In the year 1814, sir Joseph Banks read before the society, a communication which he had received from Mr. Seppings, for it appears he had not then received his title, on a new principle of constructing ships, &c. This invention consisted of the application of riders, placed diagonally in the interior of the ship, and for this also, like all the rest, he claims originality of invention. I introduce this to shew, that like most of his other projects, this method of securing ships was practised in this and other ports, 24 years ago, when frigates were building under the act of congress of 1794."

[We suppose that Mr. Seppings was knighted and made a fellow of the royal society, for his discoveries.]

THE APPLICATION OF PRINCIPLES. Mr. Niles and I seem to be engaged in a most uncheering controversy, for we have the poor satisfaction of finding that, on questions of infinite importance to every man in the country, we are buffeting the air—phantoms of the imagination, chimeras of sickly brains—no visible, tangible opponent comes out to meet us, no man dares to offer himself to our blows, and, by resistance, to encourage their repetition till we beat him down. We have attacked impost and exposed the oppression of the system, we have set our faces against importations of what we can make at home, and no one has ventured to come out and deny the facts we have produced or to object to our principles. There is, indeed, now and then a short squib in a mercantile paper or an address of some candidate for congress, which contains well-rounded periods and hard names; but these go for nothing, they are neither facts or arguments—the reason, the mind, is not convinced,—strip such publications of their common-place phrases, and there is nothing left for the understanding to deliberate on: there is no such option for discussion. I do not like this sullen silence; it looks as if the opponents of domestic industry felt a confidence in their majority and a fear that they might lose by an examination of facts and principles. Perhaps they are right—for, as Mr. Randolph said about the Missouri compromise, "we have the argument but have lost the laud." This is our satisfaction, but to men conscious of the justice of their conduct, it is poor comfort. Majorities that are blind, and whose strength is merely physical, cannot expect to be long in public confidence. The ultimate triumph of truth is certain—the natural bend of the human mind is towards this mark—it must some day lead to the course of public policy. It has been my humble endeavor to shew from public documents, admitted facts, and principles which command universal assent, that our present system, or rather the want of system, is ruinous to the nation as well as every pursuit of industry. My manner has not been studied, and I have no pretensions to grammatical accuracy—but it must be allowed me to say there has been some matter in my publications;—the good opinion of the editor of Niles' Register, the republication in numerous papers of the "meaning of words" and the "application of principles," embolden me to say that the public voice does not stamp them with the epithets of folly or empiricism; they contain something worthy at least of reading and reflection—not as much, to be sure, as the great subject requires, not as well written as a stronger head could dictate, but enough, so it was hoped, as to be deserving of a reply, if for no other purpose but the eliciting of useful information. No new theories have been thrown out for public amusement, no doubtful principles have been advanced: for I pledged myself to abandon the cause if it could not be supported by the doctrines advanced in memorials to congress, signed by the most eminent merchants of the country. This was no new pledge: the committee of manufactures, in their report at the last session of congress, bottomed their whole system on the Boston report and the Richmond memorial—The great national controversy has been thus brought to a single point—shall correct and carefully adopted opinions be applied to all the branches of national industry, or confined to one alone? Will the eastern merchant, and the

southern planter reciprocate this pledge with me—will they agree to take the principles advanced by the friends of manufactures which have been contained in mercantile memorials and sanctioned by congress as sound and correct? Will they agree to withdraw their objections from any measures which are built on the solemn declarations of William Bayard and the committee of Boston merchants—in other words, *will they agree that their own principles shall receive general application?* If they will, then through the medium of this national paper and before the nation, I offer them the hand of friendship: we will stand upon the line which merchants have drawn and government approved, looking to and supporting only our mutual and the country's interest—but if this offer is not accepted, reasons must and shall be given; the American people shall know why merchants contradict the facts and disclaim the maxims which they have with uniform success so often heaped on the national legislature. If hard words are substituted for reason and abuse for argument, they shall be ashamed of their scurrility—an indignant public shall disgrace them. I can in a day teach a school boy to prate—"smuggling, restrictive system, free trade, the ruin of agriculture, revenue and commerce; ships rotting at our wharves, coasting trade, annihilated bounties, premiums, monopolies, privileged orders, tax on the poor, enriching capitalists, conspiracy against the principles of free government, destruction to the rights of every freeman in the union, distress from the ocean to the wilderness," and all the "ling lang lavoo" of declamation;—any one may rant for hours on these topics; they may suit for the use of elections, set speeches for town meetings, or any other occasion when a demagogue in the uncontrolled possession of the floor, the chair, the stump, or the keg, may

"Keep the dull rabble in awe, and teach poor bigotted fools;"—

But it is not the language by which the people of this country will ever agree that their rights, their interests, shall be decided by their representatives. High-minded and intelligent men should never think so badly of themselves or their cause, as to condescend to the mere use of epithets—their feelings, their pride, should cause them to a discussion worthy of their character; they should set too high a value on their principles to abandon them on every occasion that did not suit their interest—they should not be so selfish as to ask of their government to apply to their benefit one set of measures, and to all the rest of the country different ones. This would indicate a want of conscious rectitude—would be treating the constituted authorities of the nation with disrespect, by asking them to expose their motives to imputations of partiality to one at the expense of all other classes of their constituents. This must not be—if government is not just or is not impartial, in affording protection and encouragement equally to all, it must preserve the appearance of doing so. There must be the act, word and visible sign of equal justice. Principles once incorporated into a legislative code, must be uniform in their application. B. must have a right to claim the adoption of the rule made for A.—if the rule is wrong, rescind it; if a maxim is unsound, expunge it from our code—but if sound and wise, especially if it has been tested by experience, let it be extended to all. Is not this a fair offer to discussion? is there political quackery in thus attempting to test the sincerity of our opponents or the validity of their objections? if they are not willing to be bound by their own declarations, let them point out a better rule—agree to

some touch-stone by which the people can judge between us. Till this better rule is pointed out, it must be allowed to me to go on in my own way; to extract from our opponents' sound rules of policy, and press upon them the application of their own doctrines. Our enemies write books—those books are my text; they have learned me much more than could have been hammered out by hard study and close calculation;—they furnish me with facts which lead to conclusions most irresistible. A few more books will end this controversy, which has become one not of fact or principle, but of their application. I now address myself to the anti-tariff merchants.

The subject of exchange affords many instructive lessons; it is now 9½ to 10 per cent. premium: this settles the great question of the balance of trade. It must be against us; we are in debt—so much that produce, stocks and dollars are insufficient to redeem them. Will not this fact silence opposition? I must not be told that it is only bills on England that command this price; for, my good masters, you know if you have funds in Paris, Amsterdam, or Leghorn, you can create a credit in London, and the only premium you pay will be the rate of exchange between those places, and not between this country and England. The general balance is against us, and the aggregate of our commercial operations is conclusive evidence that they are unprofitable to the country. Now, gentlemen, I call upon you to be consistent with yourselves—you say 8 per cent. additional duties will destroy commerce: how do you account for commerce being able to bear 10 per cent. exchange? You complain that an increase of duties will be a tax on the poor and the farmer—you seem much alarmed about them when a committee of manufactures recommend new duties on the goods; but you, the money-changers in the temple of commerce, put the same addition in the shape of exchange, and never think of the hardship on the poor or agricultural consumer. You call protecting duties a tax on the many and a bounty to the few: pray, who pays the tax and who receives the bounty on the bills you remit to England to pay for foreign manufactures? Do have the goodness to come out and explain these things, that we may understand them; for, being but a plain man myself, it is out of my power to comprehend the difference to the man who consumes 100 dollars worth of goods on which there is 10 per cent. duty added, and 100 dollars worth of goods on which there is 10 per cent. of exchange added. To me it seems that the consumer pays 110 dollars in both cases:—how is it by your calculation? The ways of commerce must be mysterious, indeed, and past finding out, if giving a different name to the additional 10 dollars can alter the result. I understand you well—you do not regard the rate of duties on exchange, if the manufactures of the country are not encouraged by the increase; you do not care how much your customers pay for goods, if you import and sell them. You have now the same profit on your goods as if exchange was at par, except on articles where there is a competition for the market between the domestic and imported manufactures. On silks, fine muslins and cutlery, you have as good profits as ever—do not deny this; look at one of your commercial papers of the 31st of May, where exchange had risen to 9½ per cent. on London, and the state of the market is thus noticed: "*Dry goods.* The dry good market has improved for the last few weeks. European goods, of fresh importations, go off readily at a handsome advance."

This is evidence furnished by some of yourselves, and you all know it is true. You do not complain of a duty of 100 per cent. on spices, teas, spirits—and for the best of reasons; the credit or duties is your capital, it is four fifths of your stock in trade; you get your "handsome advance" on duties as well as first cost, and you would be willing that every article in the tariff would be 100 per cent. if it did not encourage domestic manufactures. You know that we cannot raise spices and tea, or make Jamaica spirits, Holland gin or French brandy; but you as well know that we can make iron, hemp, linen, cottons, woollens;—and here is the true secret of the misapplication of principles. 100 per cent. on tea, you find by experience, does not cause the culture of the plant among us, and you agree to this amount of duty without a murmur; but 100 per cent. on cottons does so encourage the manufacture as to reduce the price and improve the quality, so that you cannot import them at a "handsome advance." There is not a man among you that would object to a duty of 33 per cent. on silks, and there is not one among you that does not object to 33 per cent. on woollens—for this plain reason: *silks would still be imported but woollens would be made at home.* It is not principle that causes you to make this difference, it is interest; it is not a regard for the consumer of your imported goods—like the shelves that contain them, you put on as much as they can bear; you have no feeling for the farmer any further than that he should be dependent on you for his market, and be compelled to purchase from you on your own terms—for you know by experience that a competition between you and the domestic manufacturers will destroy your monopoly and reduce your profits. It is the same reason that makes you cheerfully pay 10 per cent. for exchange, and protest so vehemently against 8 per cent. duty. The rate of exchange is fluctuating—no man will invest his capital in buildings and machinery for domestic manufactures on the temporary and precarious encouragement which the premium on bills may afford, but they will do it on the faith of an act of the national legislature. When a duty is imposed, the faith of the nation is pledged—the law will not be repealed after the capital and industry of the country is employed on its faith; the manufacturer knows what he must depend on—the rate of duty is fixed; though it may be moderate, it is permanent; but on exchange, he can make no calculation—what is equal to a protecting duty of ten per cent. to-day may not be five to-morrow. If the rates of duties and exchange were equally permanent, they would be equally efficient to protect our manufactures, and equally detrimental to commerce; but the difference between certainty and uncertainty—between the faith of government and the conscience of a money-broker, gives the true cause of your opposition to paying 8 per cent. duty, and your willingness to pay 10 per cent. exchange. If I am wrong, tell me, gentlemen, what is the true reason—if these decisions are errors of mine, it is for the want of better knowledge. The human mind is by nature dark, it cannot be illumined by reflection alone. Knowledge must be communicated by those who possess it, and there is no portion of the community who have the reputation of being more intelligent than yourselves. impart, then, to us some small portion of the light which shines with so much effulgence in your own minds—"what is dark in our's illumine"—then we will travel together in the road to national industry; but till then you must excuse us if we pay no regard to your common-place declamation and angry rail-

ing, and tell you plainly you dare not test your assertions by your principles—their general application will leave you without defence. Reader, you must have patience—I have much yet to say on the application of principles, which you will find a fruitful subject of examination. My next will be devoted to the *Waltham manufactory*: with this establishment the public is not yet sufficiently acquainted; it must be better known. [Communicated.]

Taxes—Imposts—Manufactures.

It is due to a just apprehension of some of the most important topics that ever were submitted to the sound consideration of a people, that they should hear both sides. On this principle, we published in the last *REGISTER*, a long and complete extract from Mr. Garnett's address to the Agricultural Society of Fredericksburg, and now give the following editorial article from the "National Intelligencer," of the 9th inst. entire, to which we have annexed a few remarks.

"A long essay, headed '*the meaning of words,*' is going the rounds of the newspapers, in which much pains are taken to prove that the *duty on imports is a tax on the consumers.* Without assuming to ourselves any extraordinary degree of astuteness, we confess that we ourselves had, for a considerable time, been under this very impression, and even thought that the same idea was pretty generally entertained by the people at large. But, from the ejaculations of astonishment which have accompanied the translation of this article into many papers, we might be led to suspect that we have been strangely deluded, and that the fact set forth is, in truth, a new discovery. After establishing the surprising position that *imposts are taxes*—"grievous oppressive taxes"—the writer of the article to which we refer proceeds to dilate on the ruinous consequences of supporting the public expenditures by a revenue drawn from such a source, and declares, incidentally, his preference for direct taxes—that is, he thinks the importation of certain articles of foreign fabric ought to be forbidden, and that the revenue lost by their exclusion ought to be supplied by a tax on the domestic fabrics.

We took up the pen to notice the article on account of the aforesaid singular detection of an occult truth, and not with any view of examining at large the question which it presents for consideration. That has already been fully discussed in our columns, between a manufacturer and a planter—the champions of the two interests—each of them, perhaps, carrying their doctrines to extremes, between which, it is an old observation, we are to look for political truths and political wisdom. There is one proposition, however, presented in the article referred to, which, coming from a source whence we receive much sound doctrine, deserves more than a playful notice. The argument on which it is founded will be found summarily stated in the following extract:

"I will close these remarks by calling the attention of those who will read to one statement. In 1816 the amount of the revenue from imposts was thirty-seven millions of dollars. If this is taken as one-fourth of the custom valuation, or first cost, it would be one hundred and eighty-five millions. Add the profits of all the sets of merchants, 33 per cent. makes the sum of 246,000,000 that was drawn from the country by the collection of a revenue of 37,000,000 in one year. If the same amount of revenue had been drawn from sources of internal revenue, then at least 100,000 of manufactures would

have been made at home, which were imported. The effect on the prosperity of the nation is beyond calculation. Thus has the country been brought to ruin by impost; it must be restored by a new system, which I will explain and defend, after one more notice of the old one."—*Niles' Reg.*

Heard ever man the like of this? We certainly never have, and we should have suspected our friend Mr Niles of an ironical purpose in writing it, were it not for the grave and elaborate process by which he has arrived at this formidable conclusion. We have never before heard it denied, that the system of duties on imports had two objects: first, to raise a revenue in the easiest possible method, and, secondly, by discrimination in these duties, to encourage our own manufactures by sustaining them against foreign competition. But Mr. Niles, it seems, has discovered that it is the duties which produce the imports, and not the imports which produce the duties. We do not mean to impute to him the utterance, in terms, of so gross an absurdity; but it appears to us, his premises afford no other conclusion. It is evident, indeed, that Mr. Niles, in endeavoring to restore words to their proper significations, has run into an extreme, quite as indefensible as that which he writes to condemn. We find him, for example, saying, in another place, that the "government adopts such a system that the country is obliged, in order to raise fifteen dollars for the public treasury, to likewise raise sixty dollars for the foreign merchants, and twenty-five dollars for the domestic merchants. This is a fact—no man can deny it," &c. We do flatly deny, not his facts, but his inferences. What has, in fact, been the policy of the United States in regard to the two interests of navigation and manufactures? Let us look at it with an impartial eye. On the latter it has imposed no restriction of any sort, but left it free as air. On the former it has laid a burthen (in the shape of taxation) light at first, but gradually increased, until the weight of the taxation has effectually excluded the importation of many articles formerly brought into the country. The case fairly stated is, that the merchant, for the privilege of carrying on his lawful pursuits, is obliged to pay, according to Mr. Niles' statement, (which, as far as facts and figures go, we have no-doubt is correct,) at the rate of fifteen dollars for every sixty dollars' worth of merchandise which passes through his hands. This money supports the government. Without it, we do not hesitate to say, our whole system of government would have been a dubious, if not a hazardous, experiment. If congress had the right to cut off this revenue, by annihilating at a blow our foreign commerce, as is now almost in terms recommended, to do so, would, in our view, be an act of political suicide, on which insanity would be the most charitable verdict that a jury of inquest could render.

Mr. Niles has not mentioned the circumstance, that every cent of the taxes on imports, which he has suddenly discovered to be so oppressive, because it is not felt, is a premium to that amount paid to the manufacturers, by enabling them to sell their fabrics to the people for exactly so much more than they could otherwise get for them. This premium, however, which, on some articles, is actually a hundred per cent. on the prime cost, neither satisfies him nor them. Nothing short of a prohibition of importation of foreign goods, it appears, will answer. Fine times then for the manufacturers. You must take their prices at their own prices, or not at all—and those prices, by the new and approved system of finance, are to be further

enhanced by the taxes which the manufacturers are then to be made to pay for the privilege of making their cloths and calicoes, and pins and penkives.

Now, against this system for encouraging manufactures and raising a revenue, we beg leave, with great deference, but with great sincerity, to object, by all that we respect of republican principles, by all that we love in our forms of government. We are the friends of manufactures. Ourselves one of that interest, it would be strange if we were not. It affords us pleasure to witness their improvement, and we hope ever to see them cherished. We believe, however, that on most articles of foreign growth or manufacture, the duties are now abundantly high for all the purposes of encouraging the gradual growth of American manufactures. We know, indeed, that under this protection, manufactures are actually growing to such an extent, that, we have no hesitation in predicting they will, within ten years, in the natural course of things, cast the balance of trade on the other beam, so that exchange on London will be as much in our favor as it is now against us, and Great Britain will have to seek for new markets, where too she will find in us a formidable competitor. Our manufactures are growing so rapidly, that it is hazarding nothing to suggest, that, in less than fifty years, our redundant manufactures will find their way to every nook of the world into which a white man can penetrate. It is not true, as a general remark, that manufactures are depressed; more than as, with every other pursuit in life, they have experienced some inconvenience from the general peace. They are rapidly growing, and already supply our wants so extensively, that the amount of our importations from abroad, bears almost no proportion to that of our home manufactures. These may appear at first, to be broad assertions, but they will bear the test of examination. We recollect lately to have seen a few facts, which throw light on this subject. A deputy marshal, in taking the census of one small county in the state of Virginia, took the trouble to procure from each family an account of what they manufactured for their own use, and it appeared, that, in a population of 9,909 souls, there is annually made of the single article of cotton cloth 65,000 yards, and of woollen 14,700.—There are in Virginia more than an hundred such counties, and the addition of two cyphers to each of the above quantities will give an idea of the extent of the manufacture of cloth, in a state which is generally considered the reverse of a manufacturing state. A few extensive manufactories, with too expensive buildings, having ill contrived and discarded machinery, are, from these causes and the want of capital, in a languishing state, and this produces an impression that all manufactories are so. But that impression is believed to be erroneous. We know the fact that some establishments, extensive ones too, are not able to comply with the orders for goods which they receive, under the improvement of the demand for domestic manufactures naturally and necessarily growing out of the present state of things. We are, therefore, the reader will see, opposed to prohibiting imports from abroad, for the purpose of encouraging manufactures, believing them to be, generally speaking, sufficiently encouraged already.

But infinitely less are we in favor of prohibiting importation, for the purpose of substituting direct impositions as a preferable mode of raising a revenue. Direct taxation, it is true, is expressly recognized by the constitution, must be resorted to when the imposts fail, and may at any time, discreetly

regulated, be a salutary and useful adjunct to the revenue derived from foreign commerce. We have no objection, even now, to taxes on distillation—on sales at auction, pleasure carriages, luxuries of any sort. But to resort to it as a system, would be an extraordinary and a dangerous experiment. The tax on the tonnage of a ship is cheerfully paid, and readily collected. Yet, apply the same rule to land conveyances, and a moment's reflection will shew the comparative oppressiveness and difficulty of collection of the tax. The freight of every ship arriving in our ports, is readily ascertained, and may be examined without encroaching on personal rights. The lading of every waggon could not be examined with a view to raising a revenue from it, without the exercise of a despotism of inquisition which freemen would not brook. When every thing in your house is taxed, from the domestic cloth you wear, to the home-grown food you eat, and from the food you eat, to the light by which you eat it—when the exciseman is lord of every neighborhood, and swarms of spies and informers follow in his train, and brood over the land—when a system of patronage is established, which enables the executive to bend the national mind at his nod—in what will then consist the boasted advantages of our condition, over that of the people of Europe? We shall have lost its essentials. Under the impulse of a necessity as strong as that of war, national existence being at stake, the people will submit to direct taxation; but, even during war, we have seen how vexatious was a system of taxation not half as extensive as would be required as a substitute for our present revenue system. During peace, we have a familiar illustration of the restiveness of our people under direct taxation, in the resistance made to it in the honest state of Pennsylvania, which was quelled only by military force. Taxes, which require the aid of the military to enforce their collection, can never recommend themselves to our attention, because they must be transitory in duration and deceptive in amount. Laws, in this country, lose their strength, and had better be expunged from the statute book, whenever they lose their moral force. This evil is avoided by legislating with the popular or national feeling, and not against it. The substitution of direct taxation for the imposts would be to set the known feelings of the people at defiance, and therefore, if therefore only, would be highly inexpedient.

The most extraordinary objection to the present system of revenue, is, that it is scarcely felt by the people. This we had always supposed to be its best recommendation. If there is any particular in which the beauty of our free institutions is pre-eminently manifest, it is, that here government exists *without being felt*. It is this which has been the boast of Americans, and the admiration of foreigners. But this, it appears, is all wrong. We have a new sect of politicians, who are followed for their strange doctrines, of which that of which we have been speaking is surely the most strange.

We had not intended to pursue this subject so far, and can only allude to the comparative cheapness of collection of the duties on imports. It is a consideration, certainly, which ought not to be overlooked, but is quite subordinate to the moral and political arguments which oppose the preference of an internal to an external revenue for the ordinary purposes of government. Nor have we time to dwell on this much stronger objection to a ponderous system of internal revenue; that, as all the revenues for the support of the state governments are necessarily and exclusively drawn from

direct taxation, the establishment of such a system by the general government must have the effect to contract their financial means; to take from them the power of carrying on internal improvements; and to produce, finally a tendency to the consolidation of all power and authority in the federal government—a consummation justly to be dreaded.

REMARKS BY THE EDITOR OF THE REGISTER.

In the first place, though it may be the least important thing to be considered, it may be right to declare, that I have always disavowed the authorship of the essays headed "Meanings of Words," and "Application of Principles," which have recently appeared in the REGISTER, and clearly designated that they were "communications." I do not state this to exonerate myself from the force of the remarks of Messrs. Gales and Seaton, but for the simple purpose of suggesting what every one who has read these essays must know, (and some of them have been published in at least *fifty* newspapers), that their author is *able*, and I presume very willing, to defend what he has advanced. Nay, judging by the article from his pen which appears in the preceding pages, he will not be displeased with the rencontre;—but his location is so far distant from Baltimore, that we cannot expect to hear from him for a considerable time.

Referring then the matter at large to the more powerful talents of my correspondent, and by no means wishing to lessen the scope of the remarks that he may think it proper to make upon the article from the "National Intelligencer," I shall only notice what the editors of that paper are pleased to say about the attempt to establish "the separate position that imposts are taxes," of which they are so good-humoredly witty.

Though I have expressed my own opinion of things very freely, I have sedulously avoided *personal* controversies—not because I feared them, but for the reason that they might interfere with a performance of the duties which I owe to one of the most numerous and respectable list of subscribers that are appended to the title of any work published in America. I seldom attack any one, though some of our leading editors, at times, seem to act as if they would cause their readers to suppose that the moon might be a "green cheese!" The editors of the "Intelligencer" have *run a foul* of me several times, and about things too, that my vanity led me to believe I knew just as much as they did themselves. On a former occasion, in a case like the present, I furnished the readers of the REGISTER with a happy specimen of their *art of sinking*, and we now have another remarkable instance of it, in their *condescension to acknowledge a naked fact, at the very moment when every body begins to see that it is so, and when a further denial or concealment of it would not avail any thing*. It has not been recently discovered that "imposts are taxes," but I apprehend this to be the *first* time that these gentlemen have called them so! It has not been the fashion at Washington to say that they were "taxes," or burthensome on the people. It has not been thought politic to call them by their *right name*, lest an alarm might be created! As before stated, such was the reason given to me last winter, by a prominent member of congress, for the incomprehensibility of the annual report of the secretary of the treasury. The people have been kept much in the dark by this sort of management. This is truth—and, without the least spirit of opposition to any one in congress, or in the administration, I feel it my duty to say it, as well as to

express a belief that some are very uneasy at the present progress and prospect of things, relating to the revenue and the pernicious practice of borrowing money to pay the current expenses of government.

Now, let who be "surprized" that may, I boldly venture the assertion, that a very large majority of the people of the United States, have not considered "imposts as taxes"—else, why have some grumbled so much at the payment of *one* dollar on account of the internal revenues, while they were paying *ten* dollars through the medium of the imposts? The idea has been extensively disseminated and strongly encouraged, that it was the *merchants* who paid the duties on goods imported—the *consumers* were kept in the back ground; and, as the people saw no tax-gatherers, they did not apprehend that taxes were collected! This is recommended as a "beauty in our free institutions"—that is, because the people are deceived and the money drawn from their pockets without their knowledge or consent! This is a favorite dogma in monarchies, where governments are instituted for the benefit of kings—but in direct hostility to the best interests of a republic, in which it is the right and duty of the people to know and feel what their servants are doing. The principle of the governing power in the one case, is to cheat the people and keep them ignorant; in the other, the people possessing the governing power, cannot be supposed willing to defraud and disenlighten themselves. We have all laughed at the story of a miser and thief, who carried his love of money and plunder so far in his old age, as to rise at the dead of night to steal a guinea out of one of his hoards and secretly deposit it in another. Certainly, no one is prepared to say that *we* ought to act in this manner. To prevent it, I have endeavored to shew them not only that "imposts are taxes," but that they are the most unequal, most burthensome and severe of all taxes: and have now prepared and shall speedily publish, an article of considerable length on the subject, though Messrs. Gales and Seaton may be "surprized" at my doing so.

If it were worth while, and I had leisure to look over my books and papers, I could fill a whole sheet of the REGISTER with extracts from the memorials of merchants, speeches in congress, and writings of men high in office, to shew that the fact has been virtually denied, actually concealed, or tacitly dissented from, that "imposts are taxes."—The payment of a direct tax of three millions, has been powerfully declaimed against as oppressive, when it was not even thought of, or hinted at, that the payment of more than thirty-six millions by impost, was at all grievous. By referring to this work, many instances of what is just stated may be found. I will mention only two, to shew the manner in which taxation has been regarded even in congress—and by the representatives of the people. In vol. ix. page 376, *et seq.* there is a sketch of a debate that took place on the 20th of January, 1816, on a proposition to continue the direct tax, its amount being reduced to three millions: Mr. *McKee*, though he thought it a preferable tax, because "it comes home to the feelings of the poor and the rich—every man feels it—it does not slip unnoticed through society," was opposed to its continuance; and, among other things, asked—"Did we not say that within one year after the peace, the NATION SHOULD BE RELIEVED OF TAXATION?" Not the taxes on imposts, because nobody ever thought of relieving the nation of them.—

Mr. *Calhoun*, the present secretary of war, was favorable to the continuance of the direct tax, and said—"if gentlemen were of opinion that the navy ought not to be gradually improved; that preparation ought not to be made during peace for preventing or resisting war; that internal improvements should not be prosecuted—if these were their sentiments, THEY WERE RIGHT IN DESIRING TO ABOLISH ALL TAXES:"—*every one*, even a tax to pay the president his salary and congressmen their wages! No—no; Mr. Calhoun meant no such thing—by "ALL taxes," he had reference only to the "internal revenues." These ("ALL the taxes") produced in that year, on account of arrearages, &c. about nine millions, whereas the duties on imposts (*not taxes!*) produced thirty-six millions! Mr. Calhoun did not design to practice a deception—he was then, as I believe that he is now, incapable of it; he spoke according to the accepted "meaning of words," and his opponents, who never thought one instant about the payment of thirty-six, or *three hundred and sixty* millions in taxes on goods imported, were feelingly alive to the payment of three millions, by a levy upon lands, houses, and slaves! How could this have happened but by a mistaken "application of principles?"

The merchants have often boasted that *they* supported the government—that *they* paid the revenue—not the taxes. The word would be rude, and expose the attempted deception. When a citizen of New-York was speaking to Mr. *Jefferson*, of the great amount of revenue *paid by that city*, the sage chillingly observed, "remove the custom-house across the Hudson, and the city of Jersey will pay it." But every one does not see with Mr. *Jefferson's* eyes, or reason with his mind—and the fact is, that so much has it been the *fashion* to keep out of view the idea that "imposts are taxes;" that thousands who were paying 200 dollars a year and upwards in taxes on goods imported, were insensible of it, and growled not a little at the payment of 20 dollars† a year by a direct tax on a tract of land, a dwelling house or store, that brought them in from 6 to 800 dollars per annum, or was worth so much for its occupancy by themselves!

But I will now adduce the highest authority on this subject, and hasten to conclude these remarks.

The president of the United States, Mr. *Monroe*, in his inaugural speech, delivered in the capitol on the 5th of March last, alluding to certain payments on account of the public debt, said, they were "*conclusive proofs of extraordinary prosperity*," because they had "*been defrayed without a burthen on the people, the DIRECT TAX and EXCISE having been repealed*." Will Messrs. Gales and Seaton oblige us by an interpretation of this? The direct tax

* I am not sure that I myself have not written or spoken after the manner of Mr. Calhoun and others, from the prevalence of *fashion*, but not lately. When our country was prosperous, the revenue needed by government was so easily paid, that many insensibly glided into any idea which it pleased those in power or having influence to throw out as to this matter—it did not attract attention, because the people did not feel its operation.

† In the article which I have prepared about taxation, I shall shew that the free negro, making five or six dollars per week, by sawing wood, &c. in our streets, pays more taxes under the present system, than a person worth 10,000 dollars, in real property, paid for that property, on account of the six millions tax.

and excise, from the beginning of the present government until the 30th of September, 1820, produced an aggregate of only 34 millions; whereas, the taxes on imposts amounted to 341 millions, or ten times as much. Why *one* should be considered "a burthen," and *ten* not even mentioned at all, is out of my calculation, except on the principles already set forth and a neglect to acknowledge the fact that "imposts are taxes." It appears to me, that the following similitude exactly applies to the case: two shopkeepers have each a young man in employ—one gives to his lad a dollar every Saturday evening for spending money; the other gives nothing to his, but the youth quietly takes out of the drawer *ten dollars* every week, and appropriates it to his profligacy. Which of these is most *burthened*? According to the speculation of the editors of the "Intelligencer," the person who is robbed must be the best off—because he knows nothing of the TAX levied upon him!—and the other must be considered as the only one aggrieved!!!—We shall leave the gentlemen here, hoping that they will meet the case stated, and explain it away if they can, after briefly noticing another sentence of their article. They say, "we have a *new sect* of politicians, who are followed for their *strange* doctrines, of that of which we have been speaking, is surely the most strange"—that is, that the people should *know* what they pay for the support of government! This "new sect," I myself can testify, existed in the year 1797, the first year in which I mingled with politicians; and as it was then, to my knowledge, held by many who had taken part in the revolutionary war, I have no doubt that it existed when Messrs. Gales and Seaton, and myself, "were pulling in our nurses' arms." A "*strange doctrine*"—expressly provided for in the constitution of the United States!—the very condition on which certain of the states were allowed a representation in congress, for their slave population!—I would say more, but I do not wish to limit the range of remark which my able correspondent shall see fit to take on the subject.

Appointments to Office.

We are indebted to the Baltimore "Morning Chronicle" for the following interesting anecdote of "the father of his country"—a man that was not faultless, because humanity cannot be perfection, but who approached as nearly to such a state as any that ever lived, and especially so in his public character, as a soldier or a statesman: He truly was a great man. Millions on millions have been lost to the United States and the several states, for a disregard of those rigid rules of right, which WASHINGTON acted upon in the case stated. No claims of former services—former honesty, former capability, should have weight in appointments to office, unless there is present honesty and present capability to perform all its duties. I well know a most worthy man, who holds an *accounting* office, that has such an aversion to figures that he will rather suffer imposition than add up his washer-woman's bills! what are we then to expect of him in his public concerns?—why, he confides all such things to his clerk; a good man too, it may be, but irresponsible to the public and unknown to the law. There are many hundred cases of this sort. Favoritism has cost the people, through neglect or incapability, no small portion of the amount that a rightful expenditure required. But the facts stated have the best comment in themselves—

The editor says that the parties are all "slumbering in the dust."

"During the period of president Washington's administration, a man, the friend and the companion of that hero, we believe throughout the whole course of our revolutionary war, applied for a lucrative, and for a very responsible office. This man was at all times welcome to Washington's table—he had been to a certain degree necessary to the domestic repose of a man who had, for seven years, fought the battles of his country, and who had now undertaken the task of wielding her political destinies. At all times, and all places Washington regarded his revolutionary associate with an eye of evident partiality and kindness. He was jocular, he was jovial, and he was a pleasant and unobtrusive companion.—Being somewhat straightened in his circumstances, he applied to his old friend and benefactor for an appointment to a lucrative office in his gift. He had no doubt of his success, and his friends cheered him, on the prospect of his arrival to competency and ease. The opponent of this gentleman, was known to be decidedly hostile to the politics of Washington, he had even made himself conspicuous amongst the ranks of opposition, to the cardinal policy of our revolutionary hero.—He had however, the temerity to stand as a candidate for the office, to which the friend and the favorite of Washington aspired. He had nothing to urge in favour of his pretensions, but strong integrity, promptitude and fidelity in business, and every quality, which if called into exercise, would render service to the state. Every one considered the application of this man hopeless; no glittering testimonials of merit, had he to present to the eye of Washington; he was known to be the political enemy of that man; he was opposed by a favorite of the general's, and yet with such fearful odds, he dared to stand the candidate. What was the sequel of all this? The enemy to Washington was appointed to the office, and his table companion was left destitute and dejected. A mutual friend interested himself on this subject, and ventured to speak to the president, and even to remonstrate on the injustice of this appointment. Let the words of Washington be noted. "My friend, I receive with a cordial welcome—he is welcome to my house, and welcome to my heart; but with all his good qualities, he is not a man of business. His opponent is, with all his politics so hostile to me, a man of business; my private feelings have nothing to do in this case. I am not George Washington, but president of the United States. As George Washington, I would do to this man any kindness in my power; as president of the United States, I can do nothing."

Interesting Law-cases.

Baltimore, May 26.—We understand a case has been lately decided in the city court, embracing a principle of great practical importance. The facts, as represented to us, are shortly these:—a boy was bound an apprentice to a cooper, and had served for the term of six years. During this period, the apprentice, we are informed, was only instructed in the subordinate branches of the business, such as the manufacture of flour barrels, &c. and that he was utterly ignorant of the mode of making pork and beef barrels, &c. comprehending the more difficult and the more profitable part of the business. He brought his action against his former master for damages, and as we are informed, recovered upwards of three hundred dollars. These

are the broad outlines of the case as stated to us, and if we have erred in any point, we will cordially correct any misstatement. Masters who undertake the instruction of apprentices, will learn by this decision, that they must teach them every branch of the business, or that they will be heavily responsible in damages—it is a case of general application.

At the circuit court of the United States, for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, judge Washington delivered, on the 2d of June 1821 the opinion of the court, that the bank of the United States, being a corporation established by congress, within the city of Philadelphia, can maintain a suit in said court against a corporation, such as a state bank, established by an act of the legislature of this commonwealth within the jurisdiction of the same, and transacting business therein. The following are the concluding parts of the opinion:

"It follows from what has been said, that when the cognizance of cases, arising under a law of the United States, is given to the circuit court without limitation, as it is in patent and copy-right cases, the value in dispute and the citizenship of the suitors have nothing to do with the jurisdiction of the court.

"That this is a case arising under a law or laws of the United States is unquestionable. It never could have arisen, if the legislature, in the exercise of its constitutional authority, had not incorporated the bank of the United States.

"The jurisdiction of this court over the case is given by that section of the law of incorporation which authorizes the corporate body to sue and be sued in all state courts having competent jurisdiction, and in any circuit court of the United States.

"I have thus endeavored, in as few words as possible, to express what is much better expressed by the circuit court of Kentucky, in the case of the bank *vs.* Roberts. In giving this opinion upon the question of jurisdiction, arising in this case, I refer with great satisfaction to the opinion in that case upon this subject, for the purpose of stating my entire concurrence. *Judgment for plaintiffs.*"

Suffolk Bank vs. Lincoln Bank.—At a late session of the circuit court of the United States, at Portland, present judge Story and judge Parris, of the district court, an action between the Suffolk bank, Boston, and the Lincoln bank, Wiscasset, came on for trial. The action was brought for the recovery of three thousand dollars, with damages of two per cent. a month, imposed by a law of Massachusetts on banks refusing or neglecting to pay their notes on demand. The facts were as follows:—a runner from the Suffolk bank, presented the bills at the Lincoln bank for payment; the cashier offered to pay in Boston bills, or in a draft on a Boston bank, both of which were declined, and specie demanded; the cashier then commenced counting change, and near the hour of closing the bank, had counted about five hundred dollars; he tendered no gold, nor any specie larger than quarter dollars, and no more than, at most, would have amounted to one thousand dollars, which could not have been counted within the bank hours of that day; the agent offered to take it at the bank count, but the cashier declined; the agent then left the bank, and the action was commenced. Judge Story laid down as law, that a demand of ordinary magnitude ought to be paid within the banking hours of the day on which the demand was made; the plaintiffs were not obliged to take Boston bills, even of their own

bank, nor a draft, but might demand specie; no man who presented bills at a bank, should be delayed on any pretext whatever—it is the duty of these institutions to have sums counted, or servants sufficient to count them in a reasonable time; it is unnecessary, when bills are presented at banks, that they should be severally protested. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs.

"*PENN'S MANOR*" CASE. *Philadelphia, May 29.*—The very interesting and important trial of what is familiarly called the "*Penn Manor*" case, has been argued before judge Washington, at the present term. The evidence and the pleadings have occupied the court for two weeks; and this day the judge delivered an elaborate and luminous charge to the jury.

We understand that a tract of land, in one of the most valuable sections of this state, eighteen by ten miles in extent, is involved in this question.

The jury returned into court a few minutes after 12 o'clock, with a verdict for the plaintiff, and nominal damages and costs. [*Relief's Gazette.*]

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE U. STATES. *Richmond, May 29.* On Saturday, Mr. Stevenson moved for a new trial in the case of William Bowler,* upon the ground, that the jury had asked the deputy marshal to enquire how they were to bring in their verdict—the deputy marshal communicated their wishes to the United States' attorney, who informed him that if the jury found him guilty of all the counts in the indictment, they were to bring in a verdict of *guilty generally*; but if found guilty of some, and not others, they were to specify those of which they found him guilty. The deputy marshal communicated this to the jury.—Mr. Stevenson asked the judge to set aside the verdict on principle; not that any *improper influence* had been actually produced upon the jury by this communication, but that an *opportunity* was afforded for doing so.—Yesterday the chief justice granted a new trial, as we understand, upon the general ground that no person ought to hold communication with the jury on the nature of their duties, in their retirement; and that if they wished for information, they must come into court and ask it.

The case of W. Toler, from Danville, was not brought before the grand jury, certain evidence being absent.

In that of L. Farmer, also for mail robbery, from Amherst, the grand jury found a true bill—but on his affidavit that a material witness was absent, the trial was put off. The case of Ogee, from Petersburg, was dismissed, (it being continued since last May) the witnesses being absent.

Northampton, Mass. May 15, 1821. Samuel Partridge, 2d. *vs.* Jacob W. Brewster, *et al.* This action was tried at the late term of the S. J. court for this county. One of the defendants, Brewster, is proprietor of a public stage; the other was driver. A package, containing bank bills to a considerable amount, was delivered to the driver by an agent of the plaintiff, to be carried from Northampton to Springfield. The package was lost. One count in the declaration charged the defendants as *common carriers*. It was proved, on the part of the plaintiff, that the drivers had frequently taken charge of bundles and small packages other than those which belonged to passengers; and on the part of the de-

* The person arrested for the late robbery in the post office of that city.

defendants that they had given the usual public notice, that "all baggage was at the risk of the owners." The court held, that the practice had made the defendants common carriers, and that the package in question, did not fall within the effect of the notice they had given. It was not sufficiently comprehensive, applying only to the baggage of passengers in the stage. Packages of the larger kind, not belonging to any passengers, were always entered upon the way bill; and the profits of carrying them went to the proprietors: smaller packages, such as that which contained the money in the present instance, were not entered upon the way bill, and the profits were considered as the perquisite of the driver. It was contended that, under such circumstances, the proprietor was not liable for the act of his driver. The plaintiff introduced evidence to show that the proprietor and driver were partners. The court held that the proprietor was liable whether the driver was his partner or servant. In another count the defendants were charged with negligence. The jury found for the plaintiff on both.

Hamburg, Jan. 18, 1821. The ship *Charlotte*, captain Hallien, sailed, on account of a mercantile house of this city, with a considerable sum destined for purchases to be made at Charleston. The vessel was overtaken by bad weather, driven on unknown shoals, began to fill with water and was on the point of sinking. The captain believing that it was still possible to save her, but dreading lest the crew should at once betake themselves to the boats and leave her to her fate, promised them, in the name of the owner, a thousand crowns, if they would remain on board and should save the ship. They accepted the proposal and worked incessantly at the pumps during three days, so as to get at the leak at last and stop its progress. The ship reached Norfolk, where the captain, being worn out by fatigue, fell dangerously ill and died; but before his decease, he caused his promise to the crew to be attested in full form. The mate had the proper repairs done to the vessel; sailed to Charleston, took in his cargo, and returned with her in good condition to Hamburg. Here the sailors demanded the gratuity promised them, but the mercantile house refused it, alleging that there could be no obligation to pay in a case in which no authority had been given to the captain to promise, and moreover that it was the duty of every sailor to remain with his ship to the last moment. The crew sued the house for the amount. Great difficulty was found to attend the decision of the cause. The chamber of commerce pronounced, however, in favor of the crew; proceeding upon the acknowledged probity of the captain, and an old law, which authorised captains to make promises of the kind in a moment of danger.

Massachusetts.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Gentlemen of the senate, and

Gentlemen of the house of representatives:

The general prevalence of industrious habits and of good manners and morals, in the community which you represent, is a subject of pleasing contemplation. It encourages the persuasion, so grateful to every benevolent mind, that the religion and the laws are effecting those salutary purposes, which they were intended to produce. It is, at the same time, a satisfactory pledge of the future prosperity and happiness of the people of the commonwealth.

The truth of no position is more fully established,

than that a close connexion subsists between the morals of a people and their enjoyments. And as this connexion results from an order of things ordained by the great Creator, it must be indissoluble. Evils incident to humanity, communities and individuals ought to be prepared to encounter.— We are not authorized to look for an exemption from moral any more than from physical evils.— Under the present economy of providence, vice and crime must be expected to intermingle themselves with the affairs of men. Crimes which shock the moral sense of mankind, which invade the rights of property, and destroy or put in jeopardy the lives of men, continue to be perpetrated; and the vigilance of the legislature, no less than of the magistrate, is in constant requisition to guard the community from the midnight flames of the incendiary, the depredations of the thief and burglar, and the ferocious assaults of the assassin. The history of the world and our own experience, nevertheless, tend to inspire a belief in the practicability of gradual amelioration.

Men, it is true, are in all ages alike. They have the same essential wants to supply, and the same passions soliciting gratification. But they appear under different aspects, which are, in a greater or less degree, induced by circumstances; and oftentimes by circumstances over which they have no control. Climate and other physical causes have no inconsiderable agency in modifying the passions and forming the character; in leading to courses of vice and crime, or in awakening sentiments and efforts of virtue. Forms of government, modes of religion, and different states of civilization and refinement, exert a powerful influence in forming the manner and morals of a people. And here may we not gather strong hopes of the continued prosperity and happiness of our country? The manners and morals of the people of Massachusetts have been formed under circumstances peculiarly fitted to insure their permanence. Our free constitution of government, the benign religion we profess, the improvements in the powers of the understanding, our habits of order, together with our physical relations as to climate, to soil and to occupation, conspire to render durable the liberties and the prosperity of the state.

Massachusetts was always free. Our forefathers brought with them from the other hemisphere their civil and religious principles, which, being transplanted to a new region, remote from the blighting influence of despotism, gradually acquired greater amplitude, struck a deeper root, and attained a more vigorous growth. Under charters, which had been granted with reluctance, our ancestors, though watched with jealous vigilance by the grantors, acquired more enlarged and definite ideas of their rights; and liberty, no longer a fanciful theory, was reduced to practice, and became habitual. When the ties which bound the provinces to Great Britain were severed, the former, though knowing no constitution, but a charter already recognized only as belonging to history, remained firm and steady in their habits. The separation could scarcely be deemed a revolution. Ancient usages supplied the place of laws; until after the lapse of five years, the constitution, under which we now assemble, was formed and adopted. Without arrogance, or intending to utter an invidious remark, it may justly be affirmed, that no people on earth ever enjoyed so great a share of the blessings of freedom and self-government as do the people of the United States. Not, indeed, that undefined and tumultuous liberty, that has occasion-

ally agitated and emblazoned the history of some other nations, but that sober, rational liberty, that consults and protects equally the rights of all the people, and manifests itself with a mild, steady and benignant lustre, in our constitutions of government.

The present reference to the habits, the general prosperity, and the future hopes of the people, is not designed to flatter their vanity, or to indulge in a strain of ostentatious boasting. The reference is intended for serious reflection and practical use. If the people are in the enjoyment of great and distinguished blessings, how important is it that the constituted authorities should be intimately acquainted with the various sources whence those blessings flow, that they may duly estimate their value, and guard their safety. If it be our fortunate lot to realize more exalted degrees of civil and religious freedom than do the people of other governments, it becomes us to cherish our privileges, and to shun those errors and vices which lead to their destruction. If we believe that public virtue is the firmest support of a free republic, we shall aspire to add strength to the great pillar on which it rests. To you gentlemen, are committed the dearest interest of your fellow-citizens. They are now free, prosperous and happy. May the wisdom of your legislation be the means of protracting their duration.

Among the causes on which the public prosperity depends, industry holds a distinguished place. Few of our enjoyments, indeed, are derived from any other source; and without the agency of industry, all our hopes of future prosperity must wither and die. To many of the vices which debase and impoverish mankind, it proves the most efficacious antidote; and as the foundation of public as well as private wealth, has undisputed claims to legislative consideration. By the power of industry, the American wilderness has been reclaimed, and our fields, enriched by culture, are made to teem with plenty. Industry has erected our temples of religion, of learning, and of justice. It has raised and furnished, and beautified our habitations; built and navigated our ships, and filled our stores and garners with the products of various climes. Industry, in fine, has established and is perfecting our various manufactures, and is rendering them productive sources of individual wealth and comfort. The encouragement therefore, of general industry, as occasion and circumstances may require, is a legitimate object of legislative regard and patronage.

We live blessed be God, in a land in which human rights are understood; where we meet each other as men enjoying the same franchises, and as the offspring of a common parent. On this hallowed foundation is erected our venerated constitution. And all our subordinate institutions, our laws, the care bestowed on the education and moral instructions of our children and youth, the ample scope given to talent and mental effort, and principle of equality that governs the distribution of estates, and the interest that every man has in the maintenance of a free government, conspire, with many other causes, to render the constitution perpetual. No better proof can be furnished of the merits of our great social compact, and its adaptation to the character and circumstances of the commonwealth, than that, for forty years, it should have been the means of making a great community happy. The result of the test to which it has recently been subjected, has proved the attachment of the people to the constitution,

and that, in their estimation, few alterations only were expedient.

I avail myself of the present occasion to notice the termination of the misunderstanding that so long subsisted between the United States and the Spanish nation. The conclusion of the controversy has not only put at rest the question of hostility, which seemed at one period to threaten our peace, but will be the means of restoring to some of our enterprising citizens a part, at least, of the losses they sustained by spoliations during the late European war.

Several other subjects will be laid before you by special message. I only add, that in all your measures for advancing the interests of our common country, I shall be ready most cordially to co-operate.

JOHN BROOKS.

June 5, 1821.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The committee of the convention, appointed to examine and count the returns of the votes given in the several towns in this state, on the proposed amendments to the constitution, have completed their examination. The following is the result:—

Art.	1st.	Yeas.	Nays.	Major for Ac.	Major for Rej.
	1st.	11065	19847		8482
	2d.	14164	16728		2564
	3d.	17949	10707	7242	
	4th.	14368	14306	62	
	5th.	9904	20729		10825
	6th.	18702	10150	8552	
	7th.	14174	13517	657	
	8th.	22726	6444	16283	
	9th.	12471	14518		2047
	10th.	8020	20123		12103
	11th.	17552	9244	8308	
	12th.	13782	12480	1302	
	13th.	18048	8412	9636	
	14th.	16325	11661	4664	

RECAPITULATION.

Article first.—Altering the bill of rights, but still requiring every one to contribute toward the support of religion.—*Rejected.*

Article second.—Altering the time of holding the state elections.—*Rejected.*

Article third.—Relating to the bills objected to by the governor—if after having been submitted to the executive, they are not returned within five days, and the legislature adjourn within that time, not to become laws.—*Accepted.*

Article fourth.—Authorising the legislature to constitute city corporations.—*Accepted.*

Article fifth.—Representation, apportionment of senators and representatives, on absurd and old Sagum-like principles, such as prevail in Maryland and Virginia, &c. [See present vol. of the REGISTER, page 100].—*Rejected.*

Article sixth.—Qualifications of voters—That of two hundred dollars in property &c. dispensed with.—*Accepted.*

Article seventh.—Notaries public to be appointed by the governor—Militia officers may be removed from office as the legislature shall prescribe, &c.—*Accepted.*

Article eighth.—Minors enrolled in the militia permitted to vote for captains and subaltern officers.—*Accepted.*

Article ninth.—Removal of judicial officers.—The government not authorised to ask opinions of the judges of the supreme court.—*Rejected.*

Article tenth.—Confirming the rights and privileges of Harvard college agreeably to the char-

ter and constitution as at present established by law, &c.—*Rejected.*

Articles eleventh—and Twelfth—Oaths.—*Accepted.*

Article thirteenth.—Respecting one individual holding more than one office.—*Accepted.*

Article fourteenth.—Prescribing the mode of proposing future amendments to the constitution.—*Accepted.*

☞ The different parties interpret the meaning of the people, in the rejection of some of the articles, very differently. As in the case of the first article, for an example—One side contends that the people, in rejecting the proposed amendment, are satisfied with the present regulations and desire that there should be a compulsion on them to attend church, &c. but the other side says, and we think rightly, that in rejecting the amendment, the people meant to declare that there ought not to be any regulation on the subject at all.

Foreign Articles.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

From London papers to April 29.

The time for the coronation is not yet fixed. The contemplated visit of the king to Ireland has been abandoned—it is said that it would have cost 250,000 pounds sterling!—but it is understood that he will honor Hanover with his presence.

There were considerable riots at Edinburgh and Glasgow on the king's birth day. The military were called upon and acted in both places; several lives were lost by various casualties. These disturbances appear to have been caused by the restlessness of the people and a hatred to the military, whom they hissed at and saluted with sticks and stones. In Kings county, Ireland, a party of about 30 armed men attacked the house of a man named Murphy—not being able to force it, they dislodged him by setting it on fire: on which Murphy and his sister, with their mother, a blind woman, and a nephew, attempted severally to escape, but were all murdered!—except Murphy, and he was supposed to be dead, several shots having passed through him—yet it was thought that he would recover.

FRANCE.

It appears that the duke De Cazes, who was driven from court by the intrigues of the ultra royalists, has been recalled—to the great discomfiture of the enemies of liberal principles.

It is mentioned in a most respectable work, the North American Review, that the duchess of Angouleme, anxious to have an heir to inherit the throne of France, had made a vow of a silver statue to the virgin at Nîmes, if her wishes could be accomplished! This proceeding belongs to the degree of intelligence that prevailed in the 12th century.

NETHERLANDS.

The king of the Netherlands has issued a decree prohibiting the importation of slaves into any of his foreign colonies—particularly that of Surinam.

PORTUGAL.

The Lisbon papers contain an account of the proceedings of the cortes, from which it appears that they have liberated all prisoners confined for political offences up to the day of the installation of the cortes; cut down the enormous church property of Portugal, and decreed that any subject of the crown of Portugal who refuses to swear to the basis of the constitution shall forfeit his right of citizenship and be forced to leave the kingdom.

SPAIN.

On the reception of the intelligence of the defeat of the Neapolitans, (says the Franklin Gazette) the king of Spain sent a message to the cortes, on the 8th of April, by the minister of the interior, stating the facts, and declaring that though the occurrences in Naples were not of very great importance, the circumstances of the two countries not being the same, he had nevertheless directed the ministers to be on the alert to consolidate the new system and preserve the public tranquillity. The king, in reference to the monarch of Naples, points to the fatal consequences of not appearing scrupulously to keep one's oath, and renews his assurances of observing and maintaining the Spanish constitution. The president of the cortes, in reply, expressed its lively regret for the unfortunate fate of Naples, and its satisfaction at the sentiments of the king of Spain on the occasion. Measures were to be taken to maintain the liberties of Spain; and conversations occurred in the cortes on the propriety of providing for the support of such members of the parliament of Naples and its generals as might come over to Spain.

The bishop of Barcelona, the ex-inquisitor, and five general officers, were shipped off to Mahon by the captain general and junta—no reasons assigned.

ITALY.

It is stated that the Austrians in Naples are losing many of their numbers by assassinations—that Gaeta had not surrendered—that bands of partizans were forming, and that Sicily had declared herself independent.

Accounts from Trieste, of 7th April, say that Sicily was still unreduced, and that the Austrian consul at Messina had been forced to take down the imperial arms from his house.

There is nothing else new or interesting from Naples. The Austrians possess the kingdom, and have issued many decrees for regulating its affairs—an army is to remain therein for four years. There is a report that gen. Pepe has been captured and carried to Algiers.

The affairs of Piedmont appear to be settled—yet there is an account that a body of insurgents, 600 strong, had not submitted. There had been one small battle between them and the Austrians, in which the latter were victorious.

A Russian army, of 35,000 men, is advancing on Italy. What for? It is said that the emperor is desirous of lessening the influence of his brother of Austria in Italy.

TURKEY.

The amount of the force under prince Ypsilanti is variously represented—from 6,000 to 30,000 men; but it was agreed that the force, whatever it was, was increasing. No battle had yet taken place between him and the Turks. The former seems to pursue his object with great firmness; the latter are in evident confusion. There had been a sudden change of the ministry at Constantinople and some cutting off of heads—but, to shew the extent of the alarm, the sacred standard of the prophet had been raised, and the most liberal compensations offered for recruits. Even these do not appear to have succeeded. The efforts to man the fleet have been equally void.

The insurgents in the isle of Candia have completely defeated the troops of the Porte, and are possessed of all the strong places, over which the independent flag is displayed. The Greeks are collecting a powerful fleet at the isle of Idra, and will probably command the Archipelago, for all the

islands are said to be in a state of insurrection. There is every reason to believe that the rising of this people is general, and has been the result of pre-concerted measures.

There have been some minor battles between parties of the Greek patriots and the soldiers of the "legitimate" Turk, in which the former appear to have been successful. They have captured many valuable Turkish vessels on the Danube. The young Greeks in Germany, Russia, &c. there studying in the universities, were pushing home to take a part in the work of emancipation. Macedonia, Epirus, Bulgaria, &c. are said to be in arms for freedom.

Ali Pacha has become very powerful—he is now said to have 25,000 men under him. There does not appear to be any prospect of subjugating him; on the contrary, he is extending his possessions.

It is understood that Russia and Austria first proposed to take Moldavia and Wallachia into their protection, as Naples is—but they deferred that proceeding, and have only adopted measures for the preservation of a rigid neutrality.

There is a report, by the way of Odessa, that a strong American squadron had appeared in the Archipelago and fell foul of the Turks without mercy, capturing five vessels at one dash, two of which were frigates! The cause of this is stated to be, the refusal of the Porte to receive the American ambassador!!!

Letters from Odessa state, that at least 2000 Greek inhabitants of that city have repaired to Jassy; a Greek merchant gave a million of rubles as a contribution to assist the independence of his country; another has given 300,000 rubles, and a third 4000 ducats; smaller subscriptions have also been made, amounting in the whole to 2,000,000 rubles. On the morning of the 27th of March, a considerable number of Greek vessels, with heavy artillery, from all parts of the Archipelago, made their appearance in the harbor of Constantinople, under the Russian flag. It is affirmed that there were at least 15,000 armed Greeks in them. Their arrival excited universal agitation, and the Turkish government wished to exercise with respect to them the right of visitation. But count Strogonoff, the Russian minister, threatened to take his departure immediately, if the flag of his nation should not be respected. The grand signior is said to have immediately sent for the Greek patriarch, to avail himself of him as a mediator. So stood affairs it is said, when the packet boat set sail for Odessa, on the evening of the 20th. No one doubts in this country of the existence of a long prepared plan of insurrection, extending all over Greece, which is now carried into execution. Much blood will probably be shed in Constantinople.—*Allgemeine Zeitung*, April 13.

EAST INDIES.

The British are carrying on a considerable war with the natives inhabiting some parts of the shore of the Persian Gulf. In one case, their army was nearly destroyed and they suffered much from disease. It appears, however, that they had gained a victory at last, and captured one of the chief fortresses of Mooloo Madik, which was carried by storm.

The Dutch squadron in the straits of Banca, had made an unsuccessful attack upon Palembang.

BARBARY STATES.

There is a detailed account of the destruction of the Tunisian squadron in a gale of wind in the port of Goletta, early in February last. Every ship was destroyed, and 3000 men perished in consequence.

It was just on the point of sailing on a piratical expedition, completely filled and manned.

HAYTI.

"Commodore" Northup and captain Pelot, officers of vessels under the flag of *Artigas*, are held prisoners at Cape Hayti. President Bower has also laid hold of several vessels under that flag, and seems determined to make prize of all such that enter his ports. Privateers of this description yet swarm in the West Indies, though the French are actively engaged in destroying them. Their chief place of resort is at the "Five Islands," under the jurisdiction and in the vicinity of St. Bartholomew.

RIO DE LA PLATA, &c.

We have late news from Buenos Ayres, by an arrival in 45 days at New York. Great agitation prevailed in that city and the affairs of the provinces were still unsettled—a civil war was raging in them, and confusion predominated. Buenos Ayres was threatened by Ramirez and Carrera, and some small affairs had taken place. Rodriguez had proclaimed himself governor for three years, but Pueyrredon had suddenly returned from his banishment, and had a strong party in Buenos Ayres—and the opinion was that he would be placed at the head of the government.

Ramirez has command of those formerly under Artigas, the latter is a prisoner in Paraguay. Carrera has cut off all communication with Chili, and suffers only some foreigners to pass.

To fit out a flotilla against Ramirez, some impressions of American seamen had taken place at Buenos Ayres. They were badly treated to make them serve. Mr. Forbes, our agent, had powerfully remonstrated against the procedure, and it was thought that the men would be set at liberty and the practice be discontinued. The governor had also issued a decree that all foreigners who had resided two years in the city, should take up arms and be enrolled as soldiers—the British merchants had addressed capt. O'Brien, their senior naval officer there, declaring their determination to quit the country rather than submit to the decree. O'Brien sent a sharp note to the governor, which gave much offence: the answer was that the law should be executed—that the merchants might leave the country when they pleased, but while they remained, they should comply with the requisition. It happened that there were not any Americans who came within its scope.

There is no pleasant thing from this quarter, not even of a commercial nature. The idea prevailed that San Martin would effect the conquest of Lima, either by "intrigue or force."

"D. Jewitt, colonel of the marine of the united provinces of South America and commander of the frigate *Heroína*," has taken formal possession of the Falkland islands, "in the name of the supreme government" of the provinces aforesaid.

Copy of Mr. Forbes' note to the Buenos Ayres government.

Buenos Ayres, 15th April, 1821.

The undersigned, agent of the United States of North America, has received the note which the secretary of the government and treasury did him the honor to address to him under date of 22d of March last, by the order of his excellency, the governor and captain general of the province of Buenos Ayres.

The undersigned appreciates very highly the professions of respect for the government of the United States, of desire to cultivate its friendship, and of favorable dispositions towards the citizens of

said states and their commerce with this country, which are made in the name and behalf of his excellency the governor and captain general in said note; and placing the most entire confidence in the sincerity of those professions, the undersigned most willingly believes, that any measure incompatible with them, when taken in his excellency's name, must be an abuse of his authority and without his knowledge or consent. Thus, when every day brings to the commiseration of the undersigned the cries of his fellow citizens, forcibly torn from their lawful pursuits and dragged, either ignominiously to prison, or reluctantly to a war, to which they are and ought to be strangers—the promptness with which his excellency has ordered relief to these sufferings, has convinced the undersigned that they are wholly unauthorized by him. Under these circumstances, why permit the repetition of abuses which are so easily prevented or remedied? Such vexations produce great inconvenience to his excellency as well as to the undersigned, by the constant calls for relief which become necessary; they excite also the most angry feelings between two nations who ought to cherish a cordial and reciprocal friendship. The undersigned, therefore, respectfully proposes that a general order be given to permit all such mariners as shall be furnished with his certificate of their citizenship and actual engagement in the service of North American ships, to pass and repass freely about the lawful affairs of their respective vessels. If this proposal should be adopted, the undersigned will immediately prepare suitable certificates, in the language of this country, which he will grant under his signature and seal only to such individuals as shall be found, on the strictest investigation, to merit the same. The undersigned confidently hopes that this or any other measure tending to promote mutual good will between the two nations will be readily adopted by his excellency the governor and captain general of the province of Buenos Ayres.

The undersigned takes this opportunity to renew to the secretary of the government and treasury the assurances of his highest consideration and respect.

(Signed) J. M. FORBES.

MEXICO.

A late letter from Havana says—One of the passengers in the Packet, late from Mexico, reports "that a battle was fought near Puebla, between the royal troops, under command of col. Ebia, and the Insurgents, under the command of cols. Herea and Bravo—the former consisting of 1200 men, and the latter of near 4000.—The battle lasted three days, and the Insurgents were totally defeated, with the loss of 200 killed and 400 wounded. The loss of the royalists was comparatively trifling, and they were still pursuing the fugitives. General Iturbide, the chief of the insurgents, was blockaded in the Sierra Barrabas, near Acapulco. It was fully expected at Vera Cruz and at Mexico, that the insurrection would be immediately suppressed."

CHRONICLE.

Naval. Lieut. commandant M. C. Perry has been appointed to the command of the U. States' schr. Shark, now fitting out at Washington.

The U. S. sloop of war Peacock, capt. Brown, has arrived at Norfolk from the Mediterranean.

Florida commissioners. Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, William King, of Maine, and L. W. Tazewell, of Virginia—and Tobias Watkins, (of Mary-

land) secretary, took their oaths of office on Saturday last, and organized themselves for the adjustment of claims under the late treaty with Spain.

Constitution of the U. States. In reference to the present of a ring by the emperor of Russia to Dr. Mitchell, of New-York, (page 191), we mentioned that an amendment to the constitution forbade his acceptance of it. This is an error, for the correction of which we are indebted to the National Intelligencer. It seems that such an amendment duly passed both houses of congress, and was ratified by two-thirds of the states, *save one*—and so it failed.

The soldiers' funeral. The remains of colonels Backus, Mills and Tuttle, who fell during the late war, have been conveyed to Sackets Harbor and there re-interred, with those of Pike, Covington, Dix, Spencer and Johnson, with solemn form and military pomp.

Died, on the 17th of May, ult. in Campbell county, Virginia, Mr. Charles Layne, aged one hundred and twenty-one years. He has left a widow aged 110.

—, at Swansey in N. Hampshire, Mr. Thomas Cresson, aged 98 years and 9 months. He was at the reduction of Louisburg in 1745, and took an active part in favor of his country in the revolutionary war.

Dollars. A vessel lately sailed from Salem with 400,000 dollars, to be vested in goods at Calcutta. Of late, there have not been many such shipments.

Emigration. A ship recently sailed from Greenock for Quebec with 489 passengers—to wit: 264 males, and 225 females, of whom the adults were 239—whole number of families 113. The persons were chiefly mechanics and manufacturers, and may be soon expected to arrive in the United States, with thousands of others, to consume the surplus products of our agriculturists and supply them with articles of clothing in return, provided the distresses of the times shall succeed in the establishment of our manufactures, as there is some hope that they may do!

Africans. It appears that 109 Africans, captured by a government vessel in 1818 from the slave traders, are still kept in bondage in Alabama, the possessors of them being under recognizance to produce them at the order of the United States' court, for adjudication. The delay of a decision in the case of these miserable wretches is justly complained of.

"Maple sugar." We have been correctly informed that 12,000 lbs. of sugar have been made, the present spring, on a section of the Canasaraga flats, in Livingston county, (New-York), a mile and a half in length and half a mile in width!—*Rock Tel.*

Susquehannah produce. We are informed that, in addition to the eight millions feet of lumber received through this noble stream, 40,000 barrels flour, and 200,000 gals. whiskey have been brought to the Baltimore market this season, besides the pork, (in large quantities) butter, apple brandy, &c. not enumerated, some of it from the state of New-York, near the canal, whence the head waters of the Susquehannah arise.

Trade of the lakes. The Detroit Gazette of the 18th ult. states that fourteen schooners, laden with merchandise and produce, sailed from that place on the 12th, for Mackinaw and the ports on lake Michigan.

Hail. The crops have been severely injured by several hail storms, in the neighborhoods of Hagerstown and Emmitsburg, Md. and Waynesburg, Chambersburg, &c. in Pennsylvania. 2,000 pane-

of glass were supposed to have been broken in the village of Emmitsburg, only.

There was recently a severe hail storm in the neighborhood of Milledgeville, Geo.—some of the stones were six inches in circumference!

Mechanics' bank of Baltimore. At a late election for directors of this institution, eight new members of the board were chosen by the stockholders, only five of the old ones being retained. Such a change does not often happen. James Mosher, esq. having expressed a wish to resign the presidency, P. E. Thomas, esq. was chosen in his stead.

Rhode Island banks.—The late returns of thirty-three banks in this state present the following aggregate:

Capital stock paid in	\$3,340,660 00
Deposites	465,782 83
Profits on hand	15,706 26
Debts due from banks	3,674 96
Bills in circulation	675,226 45

Total bank debts \$4,501,050 50

Debts due from directors	618,172 49
other stockholders	518,579 82
all others	2,517,856 71
Specie	352,875 36
Bills of other banks	155,907 40
Deposites in other banks	93,977 98
Bank and U. S. stock	262,947 69
Real estate, &c.	180,479 77

Total bank credits \$4,700,797 22

[The amount of specie on hand appears small, but the productive industry of the people of this thrifty little state prevents a fear of much difficulty about the banks, in which so many of them are interested.]

Vermont has not yet elected all her representatives in congress. They are chosen by districts, and each person, to be elected, must have a majority of the whole number of votes given. Four trials have been made in one of the districts, and a fifth must be made!

New-York. Of twenty-seven members who represented New-York in the late congress, six only appear to have been re-elected. (Names of old members in *italic*.)

Messrs. Taylor, Van Rensselaer, Tracy, Dickinson, Pitcher, Wood, Cambreleng, Morgan, Pierson, Tut-hill, Van Wyck, McCarthy, Campbell, Hawks, Rochester, Woodcock, Litchfield Spence, Walworth, Hubbard, Ruggles, Gebbard, Sterling, Conkling, Kirkland, Patterson, Sharpe.*

*Mr. Colden was without doubt elected, but Mr. Sharpe has received the certificate. The votes were for Cad. D. Colden 3,339; for Cad. Colden 395; for Cad. D. Colder 220, as given in the returns—total votes apparently given as for Mr. Colden 3,954; for Mr. Sharpe 3,369. We believe that the practice of congress will give the seat to Mr. Colden, if claimed. See the case of Willoughby vs. Smith, in pages 295, 296, vol. IX, of the REGISTER, wherein the omission of the word "junior," as not being attached to some of the votes given to the former as it ought to have been, was not regarded as vitiating his right to the seat. Several other cases of the same nature, we believe, have occurred. Subsequent accounts shew that the error respecting Mr. Colden was committed by the clerks of the elections, in returning the votes.

Connecticut school fund. The most respectable and the best managed institution in our country, is the *Connecticut school fund*. When formed, its capital was \$1,200,000. It is now, (1821) \$1,858,094; notwithstanding its annual dividends for the support of public schools amount to nearly \$70,000.

Herrings. A letter from Havre de Grace, Md. dated May 30, says—"This day a most extraordinary phenomenon appeared on the Susquehanna River. Myriads of herrings were floating on the surface of the stream struggling as if they were out of their natural element. The boys of Havre de Grace went into the river and took them up, and brought them on shore. I dissected several and found their bladders burst. Last night, we had several hours of vivid lightning, but scarcely a clap of thunder. It could not therefore be any concussion that has produced this novelty. Whether the flashes of lightning frightened the fish or what made them burst their bladders, I leave to Dr. Mitchell, and other learned ichthyologists to determine. But the plain matter of fact is, that while I am now writing, the whole surface of the river, at this place, is covered with fish, in a passive state."

THE FLOWERING ALOE. From the *Philadelphia "Democratic Press"*—This plant never flowers more than once. It is said, but erroneously, that it requires a century to bring it to sufficient perfection to flower. Immediately after it has flowered, the plant decays and perishes. It cannot be matter of surprise, that a sight so rare should be much sought after. It is believed that but two of those plants have come to perfection in the United States. One was at Springsbury, the seat of Wm. Penn, near Bush Hill. This plant flowered in 1777. From it the late Mr. Wm. Hamilton got a sucker, which he was fortunate enough to rear, and it flowered at the Woodlands in 1804. When Henry Pratt, esq. bought Lemon Hill from the late Robert Morris, there was an Aloe in the green house. This plant has been cherished and tended for 70 years with great care, and is now rapidly advancing to an exhibition of all the fragrance and beauty of which it is susceptible.

Mr. Pratt, with a liberality and benevolence which entitle him to great praise, has bestowed his plant on the *Orphan Asylum*, on Cherry-street, near Schuylkill, Sixth-street; where it will be exhibited to the public for the benefit of that charitable institution. A building, for the reception of the Aloe, being completed at the Asylum, the plant was recently moved thither from Lemon Hill. The greatest care was necessary and was taken in the removal. The Aloe was carried, the whole distance, on the shoulders of 24 men, and we have pleasure in saying that it did not sustain the slightest injury.

On the 28th of May last it was observed that the interesting plant had put forth an unerring evidence that it was about to flower. It put forth an upright shoot like a strong apparatus. The stem, since that time, has grown 5 feet 8 inches considerably more than the plant had grown in 60 years before. It will be in full flower about the middle of July next.

We give this early notice of this interesting exhibition to afford persons at a distance an opportunity of making their arrangements to enable them to enjoy the gratification of beholding so rare and beautiful a sight.

[Mr. Pratt has since made liberal additions to the bounty, by sending to the Asylum a number of other curious and beautiful plants.]

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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☞ The editors of the "National Intelligencer" have published a rejoinder to our remarks. We have not either time or room to notice it further this week—though some of the things said are "strange" enough to entitle them to prompt attention. But our courtesy shall not be lessened by the delay which necessity imposes.

THE WALTHAM FACTORY.—Our correspondent, under the head of "application of principles," has furnished a very interesting article on the concerns of this factory. He commends nobly and reproves severely—and both, perhaps, with strict justice. We invite a perusal of the essay.

☞ ST. DOMINGO. By the schooner Flying-Fish, captain Carnes, arrived at Baltimore on Wednesday evening last, in seven days from Cape Haytien, intelligence has been received that all the Spanish part of St. Domingo has been revolutionized. Commodore Aury's flag was left flying at Monte Christi—and the revolutionary troops had marched against Forte Plate. This change, it is believed, was effected without bloodshed, commodore Aury and president Boyer acting in concert.

HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES. Extract of a letter from a friend in Delaware, to the editor—"In 1809 I began, (since when I have bought only one coat), to clothe myself and family in *homespun*, by the house-loom—ten in number, say at 30 dollars each—for one year, 300—for 12 years, (since 1809), 3,600 dollars, saved by such acts in my family from the "magnanimous" Alexander, John Bull, & Co."

☞ It is with great pleasure we observe that this sort of calculation is becoming fashionable among our farmers.

Wool. A writer in a Philadelphia paper, exciting the attention of the people to the raising of sheep, says—"England and Wales with only 34,000,000 acres of land, and 26 to 29 millions of sheep, have been said to produce from 100 to 145,000,000 pounds of wool. This, at the lowest quantity, is more valuable than our whole cotton crop. We are not duly aware of the great woollen manufacture to which we are destined."

Another writer says, that the sheep in Spain amounted to 13,000,000—and that, in 1791, the Duc de l'Infantado disposed of his shearings, eight years in advance, for 100,000 dollars.

SUGAR. It is estimated that about 36,000,000 lbs. of cane-sugar was grown in the United States in the year 1818-19. That produced from the maple probably amounted to about 15,000,000 lbs. more: together, 51,000,000. Now, according to the logic of those who are opposed to the protection of domestic industry, the consumers paid a tax to those who produced such an amount of sugar, if no less a sum than 1,550,000 dollars. At any rate, the sugar would have brought so much less in the market if there had not been a duty of 3 cents per lb. on the foreign article. This handsome 'bounty' is for the benefit of a few persons, but has not been complained of as being a "monopoly," though it is well known that the people of the United States cannot generally make it, if they would.

In a little while, the domestic product of sugar will be fully equal to the domestic demand. It is by far the most profitable crop that is raised; and some part of the capital and labor now applied to the cultivation of cotton will be diverted to it.—But the lands best fitted for raising the cane are nearly monopolized, though but partially cultivated, unless Florida should open a new field for its production.

IMPORTS INTO FLORIDA. Necessity, in the mechanical part of this week's REGISTER, has had a considerable effect on the character of the matter contained in it, though nothing is inserted that we would wish to have left out. We would rather have had more space. This has prevented the insertion of an article, signed a "Friend to Commerce," originating from some remarks recently published in the "National Intelligencer" and referred to in our last, as to the propriety of some regulation by which the duties may be collected on goods imported into Florida [before its surrender] for the supply of the United States.

The subject is of much importance, and it is right that it should be clearly understood. Our correspondent boldly asserts that the government of the United States will never attempt to collect duties on goods imported into Florida, anterior to its regular transfer to their authority. It is, and must be, a foreign country until its surrender, and goods may be legally imported into it without the least regard to our laws: it is impossible that they can act retrospectively. He says that a vessel laden with goods "may touch at New-York and report, but not enter, and depart for Pensacola"—that debenture goods "may be exported from New-York to Pensacola," and that "the debenture cannot be refused," &c. We are sorry to believe that this is really the case—but as it is so, all persons should have equal opportunity of making a speculation on the terms of the treaty. The fact is well known to many who will profit much by it, unless the transfer is speedily made—which we hope will take place.

The writer strengthens his opinion by references to the highest authority: especially the decision of the supreme court of the States, in the case of the *U. S. vs. Rice*, 4 Weaton, 253—and to the laws of the United States, in the 2. vol. pages 31, 79, and 109. The first was respecting certain goods imported into Castine, when possessed by the enemy in the late war, on which an attempt was made to collect the duties after its surrender. The opinion of the court is decisive—they declared that Castine, while possessed by the enemy, was a "foreign port," so far as it respected our revenue laws—and that "when, upon the return of peace, the jurisdiction of the United States was re-assumed, they [the goods] were in the same predicament as they would have been if Castine had been a foreign territory, ceded by treaty to the United States, and the goods had been previously imported there. In the latter case, there would be no pretence to say that American duties could be demanded," &c. This is exactly to the point, and no doubt is the law. The laws of the U. States above referred to, relate to the circumstances in which Rhode Island and North Carolina were placed, when they were considered as not having

adopted the constitution of the United States—and, of consequence, rendered liable to the payment of duties on goods imported from them as if from other countries without the limits of the United States. But they acceded to the union, and for that act were released from the payment of such duties, &c. without the least regard to the goods which they might have had on hand at the time, as it was right that it should be, because nothing of an *ex post facto* operation ought to take place. No further proof is wanted on the subject—goods, to any amount, may be imported into Florida, if the Spanish authorities will allow it, until the last moment of their power; and these goods cannot be taxed by the United States, but may be transported coastwise as other goods are, from one state to another. If necessary, we shall give the article hereafter at length—but there is some reason to expect that the transfer of the Floridas may have been made. The U. S. ship *Hornet* left Havana for Pensacola on the last of May, and the U. S. schooner *Nonsuch* carried a Spanish commissioner from that port to St. Augustine. The different officers of the United States are prepared to take prompt possession of both places, though they cannot demand it until the 22d of August next, and our earnest desire is that the war against the revenue by the import of goods, and that against humanity by the import of slaves into Florida, may be instantly stopped, though it has, doubtless, prevailed extensively. A letter from St. Augustine, dated June 6, says it was understood that the commissioner above alluded to, had brought orders for the “immediate surrender” of the territory. We hope it is so.

BRITISH CAMPAIGNS IN AMERICA. Many of our newspapers have been occupied with extracts from a narrative of the “campaigns of the British at Washington and New Orleans,” just published in England. The affairs of Bladensburg, Baltimore and New Orleans are stated at considerable length, but with much ignorance as to some of the most interesting facts, or with a great disposition to pervert them. We do not see any good resulting from the publication of these extracts, unless it be to shew the jaundiced eye with which most things regarding America are looked at by Englishmen, or the total disregard to truth that commonly prevails in their notices of us. We shall hastily run over the extracts before us for the purpose of elucidating what we have just stated.

The affair of Bladensburg and capture of Washington. To shew the gallantry of the British troops, he represents the Americans as standing firm—“first checking the ardor of the assailants by a heavy fire, and then, in their turn, advancing to recover the ground they had lost”—that the British troops “were driven back to the very thicket on the river’s brink, where they maintained themselves with determined obstinacy,” &c.—that so “the action continued until the second brigade had crossed,” who “turned the left flank of the Americans,” and won the battle. “But on the right the enemy still kept the ground with much resolution,” nor was it “until the advance of the British forces in firm array to the charge, that they began to waver.” Now here, it is freely admitted that the British officer, for the glory of his own nation, has given to the raw militia collected at Bladensburg (not one in five hundred of whom had ever seen a shot fired in anger), more praise than they deserved—yet all that praise is swept away by a wholesale declaration that, “with the exception of a party of sailors from the gun boats, under the command of commodore Barney, no troops could behave worse than they did.” Even

yet, he says the battle lasted three hours—that the British had to trample over the dead and dying of their enemy before they could establish themselves, and admits a loss of five hundred men, killed and wounded. How beautifully consistently!

He repeats the stale story about a flag of truce being fired upon, in extenuation of the barbarian act of conflagrating the capitol, &c.—and yet he acknowledges that such “was the object of the expedition.” We need not have told us this. Admiral Cochrane’s letter addressed to Mr. Monroe, dated on board the *Tonant*, 18th Aug. 1814, said that he had issued “an order to destroy and lay waste such towns and districts upon the coast as might be found assailable,” and this was done, in almost every instance, on the shores of the Chesapeake.

The account of the battle near Baltimore, does not quite so much abound with the marvellous as the preceding. Great consternation and regret was felt at the fall of the *Gothic* general Ross—but the defence is never spoken well of except when it may redound to the honor of the British arms. Of the attack on Fort M’Henry, the destruction caused by the attempt to land at the Ferry Branch in the rear of the fort, or why the “demonstration” ended in a hasty retreat, not one word is given us. But we have only “extracts” from the work; still certainly, after winning a victory so easily, some reason should be assigned for a failure of the expedition. The writer says that the enemy here “stood, in some respects, better than they did at Bladensburg,” yet that he “never witnessed a more complete rout;” and, though the battle lasted only two hours, our loss was severe. Soit was, in valuable men, but not in numbers. [We had 24 killed and 139 wounded—the enemy acknowledged a loss of 39 killed and 251 wounded. It is believed, to speak moderately, that their killed and wounded amounted to 500, exclusive of the casualties which they met with in their night attack, &c. by water.]

The battle of New-Orleans, of the 8th Jan. occupies a considerable space. We know not what he says of the previous affairs—but it does not appear that any notice is taken of the rencontre of the 23d December, &c. The account is filled with exaggerations—it states that the British force, of all descriptions, amounted to about 8,000 men, and that ours was about 25,000! [The British force was upwards of 9,000, and the number of that opposed to them on the 8th of Jan. 1815, was exactly 4,698.] The writer tells us of some wonderful instances of British courage, but his misrepresentations of facts are too numerous to notice. There are large stories about storming lines and possessing themselves of batteries, hardly a word of which is exactly true—he gives a strange account that the American officers advanced to the British out-posts, without a flag, and *parleyed with the sentinels to desert!* If this happened at New-Orleans, we presume it is the first time that ever such a thing occurred under similar circumstances. He gives the troops under Jackson very little credit for bravery—the British being killed by men who did not so much “as lift their faces above the ramparts.” The affair on the west side of the Mississippi takes up a considerable portion of the account—for here a quasi victory was obtained, though it availed nothing, and the ground left was speedily recovered.

After the battle, when a truce for burying the dead was agreed upon, the writer rode to the field of slaughter and well describes its horrid appearance—bodies piled on bodies; but he was disposed to quarrel with an American officer, who stood smoking a segar, and apparently counting

the slain with a look of savage exultation," and repeating over and over again "that their loss amounted only to eight men killed and fourteen wounded." He acknowledges a loss that day of 2,000 men, which was pretty nearly the amount of the killed and wounded, but says nothing of the prisoners. He lays much of the blame of the failure on col. Mullens, of the 44th regiment, for his neglect of orders to advance with ladders, &c. at the time appointed.

The following are the concluding remarks of the author, and are so deserving of notice that we insert them entire. They evince the most savage spirit that has been recently displayed, though in strict accordance with what the British accomplished or attempted during the late war, and in conformity with their own official declarations—such as never before were made under the authority of a civilized government. They burnt Washington, and they designed to sack and then burn Baltimore to the ground: of this we are perfectly assured. They meant to plunder, but to hold New-Orleans, for which purpose they sent out custom-house officers, &c. "Booty and beauty" was their watchword! Peace to those who fell, though on a most barbarous purpose! If another war ever should take place, and this horrible manner of carrying it on is continued, perhaps some places in the West and East Indies, &c. or on the coasts of Great Britain herself, may be found "assailable," through the increased strength of our gallant navy. But we trust that mankind are not to become such barbarians, through the wickedness of a few Gothic and unnatural Englishmen.—The people of Great Britain cannot be supposed to hold such terrible principles.

"The fact is, that when we look back upon the whole series of events produced by the American war, we shall find little that is likely to flatter our vanity, or increase our self importance. Except a few successes in Canada, at its very commencement, and the brilliant inroad upon Washington, it will be found that our arms have been constantly baffled or repulsed on shore; while at sea, with the exception of the capture of the Chesapeake, and one or two other affairs towards its conclusion, we have been equally unsuccessful. From what cause does this proceed? Not from any inferiority in courage or discipline, because in these particulars British soldiers and sailors will yield to no one in the world. There must, then, be some other cause for these misfortunes, and the cause is surely one which has continually baffled all our plans of American warfare.

"We have long been habituated to despise the Americans as an enemy unworthy serious regard. To this alone, it is to be attributed that *frigates half manned, were sent to cope with ships capable of containing them within their hulls*; and to this, also, the trifling handfuls of troops despatched to conduct the war by land. Instead of fifteen hundred, had ten thousand men sailed from the Garrone under general Ross, how differently might he have acted! There would have been then no necessity for a re-embarkation, after the capture of Washington, and consequently no time given for the defence of Baltimore; but marching across the country, he might have done to the one city what he did to the other. And it is thus only that a war with America may be successfully carried on. To penetrate up the country amidst pathless forests and boundless swamps, and to aim at permanent conquests, is out of the question. America must be assaulted only on her coasts. Her harbors destroyed, her shipping burned, and her sea ports laid waste, are the

only evils which she has reason to dread, and were a sufficient force embarked with these orders, no American war would be of long continuance.

"A melancholy experience has now taught us that such a war must not be entered into, unless it be conducted with spirit, except with a sufficient numerical force. *To the plan which I propose of making desert the whole line of coast*, it may be objected, that by so doing, we should distress individuals and not the government. But they, who offer this objection, forget the nature, both of the people, whose cause they plead, and of the government under which they live. In a democratical government the voice of the people must at all times prevail. The very members of the house of representatives are the persons who, from such proceedings, would suffer most severely, and we all know how far private suffering goes to influence a man's public opinions. Besides, the very principle upon which the advocates for the sacredness of private property proceed, is altogether erroneous. I admit, that, in absolute monarchies, where war is more properly the pastime of kings, than the desire of subjects, non-combatants ought to be dealt with as humanely as possible. Not so, however, in states governed by popular assemblies.—By compelling the constituents to experience the real hardships and miseries of warfare, you will soon compel the representatives to a vote of peace; and surely that line of conduct is, upon the whole, the most humane, which puts the speediest period to the cruelties of war. There are few men who would not rather endure a raging fever for three days, than a slow and lingering disease for three months. So it is with democracy at war. *Burn their houses, plunder their property, block up their harbors, and destroy their shipping in a few places; and before you have time to proceed to the rest, you will be stopped by entreaties for peace.* Whereas, if you do no mischief that can be avoided, if you only fight their fleets and armies whenever you meet them, and suffer the inhabitants to live in undisturbed tranquility, they will continue these hostilities till they have worn out the means of one party, and greatly weakened those of both.

"Should another war break out between Great Britain and America *this is the course to be adopted by the former.* Besides this, I humbly conceive that a second attempt should be made upon New Orleans, since the importance of the conquest would authorise any sacrifice for its attainment: and when once gained, it could be easily defended. The neck of land upon which that city is built, extends in the same manner above it as below; and therefore the same advantages which it holds out to the present defenders, it would likewise hold out to us. A chain of works thrown across from the river to the marsh would render it inaccessible from above; while, by covering the lakes and the Mississippi with cruisers, all attacks from below would be sufficiently guarded against."

APPLICATION OF PRINCIPLES. The Waltham manufactory is the largest, and probably, the most prosperous in the United States. Too much credit cannot be given to the managers for the economy and skill with which it is conducted, or the good order and morality which are so conspicuous among the workmen, women and children. It is a magnificent and truly national establishment, presenting a splendid matter of fact illustration of the true principles of political economy; imparting to the mind of one who views its structure, machinery and management, more conviction and practical infor-

man than could be drawn from all the books which its walls could contain. When foreign or hireling writers tell us, your country is not fit for manufactures, we can, with pride, tell them—look at Waltham: that manufactures are injurious to morals and agriculture—look at Waltham and its neighborhood: that they will destroy commerce—ask the merchants of Boston and Providence: that they will destroy the market for our produce—look at Mr. Jackson's books; that the southern planter will suffer—count the bales of cotton in store: that they tax the many and oppress the few—compare the price and quality of their fabrics with the imported: that we have not sufficient capital—examine the list of stockholders and their bank books, (600,000 dollars paid in, 600,000 more ready, if it could be employed). In short, there is not an objection to the encouragement of manufactures among us, that is not put down by an inspection of this establishment, without reasoning or books, except the book which we all neglect too much—the book of observation, practical experience and active life: This book which any one may read, is not regarded in the belief that what is so common cannot be instructive; that deep research, sound logic and wise oracular dissertations are the only sources of instruction. It would give me much pleasure to seat myself on an eminence near Waltham with some honest anti-tariffite, and for one day watch the motions of all the in-comers and out-goers at the village and factory;—to take a note of what they brought in and took out—to ask the passing farmer what he took to market, the price he obtained, what he brought home in exchange: to ask the fond mother who had been to see her children, whether their habits were industrious, frugal, moral—and how much of their earnings went to the comforts of their aged parents? I would ask one of the worthy mercantile proprietors, what effect it had on his commercial pursuits:—and I would cheerfully agree to give up all my tariff doctrines, if the answers of all would not be as I could wish. If my anti-tariff friend would not be convinced, I would put him this case—Suppose this fine factory should be destroyed by fire, and the proprietors should not rebuild it—we will suppose ourselves sitting on this same hill one year after the establishment had been in ruins, and the same farmer, the same mother and the same merchant, should all join us, and we should join in conversation, comparing the past with the present, the farmer's market, the mother's children, the merchant's business—Reader, I need not detail our remarks to you, for you will imagine them all; you know there is not one of the groups that would not look at the unemployed water-fall, the ruins of the factory, and say there it stood; things were not so when the factory was going. Suppose we come down to the village—it is quiet, a few people seen about taverns and retail stores, houses decaying, children ragged, old people begging; what is the matter—it was not so last year. O no! but the factory is burnt! This answer would break from every mouth, and I am much mistaken if any anti-tariff man could stand the scene unconvinced. Every man of this description ought to go to Waltham, or some other manufactory, and imagine to himself the difference between a factory at work and a factory burnt. This is the mode of settling questions of political economy and national policy. What Waltham is, on a large scale, every manufacturing establishment is, on a small one—and these are the books which the people must study, or they will never understand the subject. When they see the practical difference between a

factory stopped and a factory active, the nation will cease to be divided and congress to be indifferent.

Happily for the country, the Waltham factory is prosperous; it is profitable to the proprietors and it is profitable to the country: their goods are of the best quality and they are cheaper than imported. It is said that the annual dividends are from 20 to 30 per cent. I wish it were fifty; for their profit is the people's gain while they make better and sell cheaper, keep the money at home and employ American materials, fuel, labor and machinery, and consume American provisions. Profits thus acquired diffuse both health and vigor through every occupation in society, while every individual derives a direct personal and immediate benefit from the operations produced. Such are the lessons which Waltham teaches us; there is one more and the most important—the difference between a manufacturer protected and a manufacturer abandoned by government. Waltham goods are protected by a duty on the foreign of 80, if not 100 per cent. ad valorem; other manufactures are only protected by a duty of 15, 20, 25 and 30: this leads us to the enquiry of the application of principles—why should the duty on coarse cottons be 100, and on coarse: linens, worsteds and blankets, only 15? The reason is incomprehensible, either in a national point of view or as a protection to manufactures only. It is not easy to conceive why cotton should have this immense preference over all other fabrics. I cannot repeat it too often—if the principle is right, let it be applied to all manufactures—and that it is right, is attested by the unanimous voice of the country; for not a merchant has ever asked for a repeal of the high duties on cottons. The complete success of the Waltham factory has silenced opposition as to cotton goods; every family feels the beneficial effects of the liberal protection to that manufactory; and, while the advocates of national industry were confident that this strong fact would furnish the most conclusive answer to all the objections and an irresistible argument in favor of a general system, they have been utterly astonished to find this fact relied on as evidence that further protection is useless and would be injurious to the country? Here is the argument on both sides—we say that the complete success of one branch of manufactures is the best evidence in favor of protection to other branches—merchants say it is evidence that no others need it! Now, I wish to ask from mercantile intelligence the information which will guide my mind to proper conclusions on this subject:—pray, gentlemen, what benefit accrues to the raisers of lead, hemp, flax, wool—the manufacturers of iron, glass, paper, woollens or linens, from a high duty on cottons? When the people of the states interested in these manufactures, call on congress to give them one-third of the protection that is afforded to cotton, do you think it a just answer to their petitions “regulate yourselves, the Waltham factory is doing very well—look at their dividends—manufactures are doing very well.” But what is that to us? The duties on cottons benefit no other manufacturers—all the union are not proprietors of the Waltham factory, nor is that the only manufactory in the country—give us the same protection that you have given to Waltham; then we will do very well” and can “regulate ourselves.”—What reply would congress make to these remarks?—what reply do you make to them yourselves?—Let us apply these principles to commerce, and bring them home to your feelings and your pockets. The East India trade is monopolized by American shipping—there is not a cargo exported or imported

ed in a foreign ship—that trade is doing as well as the Waltham factory—it is, indeed, the Waltham of commerce. Now, gentlemen, when you applied to congress to put a duty on French shipping of 18 dollars a ton to protect your trade with France, would you have been pleased with the application of your own principles—the East India trade is 'doing very well,' commerce needs no further protection? when you petitioned for the British navigation act, did you expect to be repulsed by the India trade? Would you not have said, we are not East India merchants—we trade with Europe and the West Indies—the India trade is nothing to us? But, gentlemen, it has just as much to do with your commerce as the Waltham factory has with manufactures: it is an item, a component part only, connected only with a general system, bearing no affinity to its detached parts. There are Massachusetts' merchants who with one hand are signing memorials against further protection to manufactures because the Waltham factory is doing so well, and, with the other, pocketing the bounty on cod-fish. I would like to see the kind of face they would exhibit, if congress should repeal the bounties on the fisheries, and tell the Cape Cod and Marblehead fishermen, "the East India trade is doing very well—the fisheries want no bounties." This would bring political economy home to their understandings through their pockets—this would test principles by their application. Reader, you shall judge between us—is not the comparison a fair one? is not there as much connection between the East India trade and the cod fisheries, as between the cotton factory at Waltham and iron works and paper mills in Pennsylvania and Delaware? I throw myself on the candor of the American public and appeal to their sense of justice, if it is not gross partiality and palpable injustice, to protect one manufacture by a duty of 100 per cent. and refuse to raise another above 15? The application of this principle to commerce would rouse the sea-ports to rebellion—if government should declare they will protect the East India trade and that they will let all other regulate itself. Our discriminating duties on tonnage are 94 per cent. between foreign and domestic—about the same as on Waltham cottons. Suppose our laws stood thus—duty on foreign ships engaged in the East India trade 50 cts.; light money 50 cts.; in all a dollar a ton—on American 6 cents. Duty on foreign shipping engaged in the European, West India and coasting trade and fisheries, 21 and 31 cents a ton; on American 6 cts: the merchants engaged in these branches of commerce petition congress to equalize the duties on all branches of trade, or to establish something like a correct proportion between them—I will leave it to merchants to give a character to the congress that would reject their petitions because the East India trade was 'doing very well.' Suppose the East India merchants should be the persons who would attempt to raise the indignation of the whole country against the other classes of merchants who might dare to put themselves on an equality with their nabobships, raise the hue and cry against the West India trade, call duties to protect it bounties, monopolies and premiums—West India merchants, privileged orders, &c. &c.—and, in the fulness of their arrogance, exclaim "we are doing well," commerce is flourishing and wants no further protection—what would nine-tenths of our merchants say to such men? Why they would be hunted down with a more unrelenting spirit of persecution than the committee of manufactures. A diminution of 70 or 80 per cent. in the duty on tonnage, according to the branch of

commerce in which it was employed, would excite more alarm than the tariff or the abolition of drawbacks. Now, I ask the favor of merchants to apply the same principles to manufacturers and the proprietors of the Waltham factory, and I invite them to come out in a spirit of candor to decide on this case, as one depending between men of whom they had no knowledge, and with whom they had no community of feeling or of interest. In the beginning of my remarks, it was with much pleasure that I attempted to do justice to this establishment—it now becomes a painful, but imperative duty to notice the conduct and the application of the principles of those concerned in it.

The principal proprietors of this establishment are the *merchants of Boston*, some of them members of the committee who made the elaborate report against the tariff; the names of the same men who are the greatest manufacturers in the country, are recorded at Washington as the most decided enemies of the manufacturing system: to-day, signing a receipt for 30 per cent. profit on their capital invested at Waltham—to-morrow, putting their signatures to the Boston report and memorial, in which they tell the government that high duties will entail endless evils on the country! They are the men who will sign libels on themselves by calling manufacturing the sinks and kennels of vice, while they are, with easy and quiet consciences, pocketing the wages of pollution;—they protest with a truly Pharisaical grimace against bounties to the few as taxes on the many in the shape of protecting duties, while they are realising splendid fortunes by the benefit of the highest duty on any manufactured article in our own tariff! They can see no danger of a "privileged order" among the wealthiest merchants of the union, possessing capital sufficient for the pursuit of manufactures as well as commerce, enjoying the benefit of the longest credits and the highest duties—18 months' credit for the duties on the goods they import, and 100 per cent. duty to protect the goods they make,—they are the last men in the nation who should dare to speak of monopolies. They import fine muslins and manufacture coarse, thus acquiring the complete command of the market. These are the men who predict the ruin of commerce from the success of manufactures, while their own ledgers will shew that both can prosper, not only under the same government but the same individual proprietorship; and yet these are the men who make the most violent opposition to a system of equal protection to our manufactures. The merchants of Liverpool are not more inveterate against the new tariff than those of Boston, and for the same reason—interest, self-interest, the inordinate cupidity of satiated avarice. No eastern merchant will ever object to a high duty on any article which is made at a manufactory in which he is concerned; but he will oppose every other in which he is not interested. The Boston committee say, if a duty of 25 dollars a ton is laid upon iron, that our whole navigation will be transferred to the British; they would not say so if iron was made at Waltham. I must put a few questions to the gentlemen of that committee who are stockholders at Waltham:—If you were owners of an iron instead of a cotton manufactory, what would you say of a tariff which would reduce the duty on iron from 32 per cent. to 9 dollars a ton, and raise the duty on cottons from 25 to 100 per cent? If you were asking congress to raise the duty on iron from 15 to 25 dollars a ton, what would you say of cotton manufacturers who would come out and protest against it, as you have done in your re-

port; or, if it had so happened that the duty on iron was now 65 dollars a ton, and on coarse cottons 25 per cent. and you claimed that a cotton manufactory was as much deserving of national protection as one of iron, what would you think of iron-masters who would tell you "we are doing very well—we divide 30 per cent. profits—you may regulate yourselves?" In a word, how would you be pleased if congress should act on your report, and, under the impression that it was true in fact and sound in reasoning, repeal the minimum clause of the duty on cottons?—then, I think, you would understand the application of principles; then you would have a fellow-feeling for others. Now you have your turn served you "want no further protection"—your manager, or some person for you, has sent goods to the seat of government with this label on them. Was this fair, gentlemen? did it indicate a national, a generous, liberal feeling? was it worthy of your honorable and respectable characters? You have a noble establishment, it is enjoying most ample national protection—your's is the famed manufactory of the country—the good wishes of all of us attend your operations—your success affords an instructive example to the people and the government;—we appeal to your establishment with pride and confidence to refute the various objections to the encouragement of national industry—But you are not acting generously with others; you have suffered yourselves to become not only prominent but leaders in the opposition to imparting to others only a small portion of the favors which are so abundantly awarded to you. Deal fairly with others—be satisfied with something less than an entire monopoly; remember that your success is no consolation to other manufacturers who are writhing under despair of equal protection; that the justice and favors of government ought to be diffused as impartially as the bounties of Providence: you are doing injustice to yourselves, you are compromising your reputation, by lending your influence to aid our opponents. You are deceived, if you think your influence can control the policy of the national legislature—that they will long continue so partial and unjust as to persevere in this odious and shameful discrimination between manufacturers of cotton and all others. Be content with what you enjoy, the world is large enough for all of us—you cannot manufacture every thing—the prosperity of your neighbors will not injure you; it will enable them to deal more largely at Waltham. Your market is sure, your profits are large—what objections ought you to have to paper makers and woollen manufacturers doing as well as yourselves? Do not, by putting your names again to such a memorial and report, expose yourselves to the imputation of inconsistency which you cannot repel, or to the still greater danger of having *your own principles applied to your own manufactory*. For, if there is justice in man or integrity in a republican government, the duties on cottons will not long remain at 100 and linens at 15. If you do not wish to array yourselves on the side of your friends and allies, remain neuter; do not be found in the opposite ranks: the day of national triumph will come, and when it comes, deserters and traitors will fare worse than open enemies.—[*Communicated.*]

State of the Agriculturalists.

FROM THE NEW-YORK AMERICAN.

If the spread of misfortune can afford any alleviation of its pressure, the agriculturists of this country may feel somewhat relieved by comparing their

depressed condition with that of the same class of community in England. By a statement in the London Traveller of the 24th of April, the details of which render it too long for publication, it appears that the actual loss on a grass farm of 220 acres, at the present rental, and price of hay and pasture, is 613*l.* sterling—that on an arable farm of 600 acres, 620*l.* The following is also given as a comparative view of the situation of landed property in 1799 and the present time:—at the former period an estate of 2,600 acres was let in farms at a rent of 8*s.* 7*d.* per acre—the average of tythe was 2*s.* 6*d.* per acre, and the poor rates and highways about 1*l.* per acre—wheat sold during the years 1798, '99, and 1800, at an average of 9*s.* 1*d.* The same property at present is let for 21*s.* the acre—the tythe amounts to 5*s.* the acre, and the poor and highway rates to nearly 6*s.* the acre, making a difference in these three items alone of 2,451*l.* on the whole property: the average price of wheat during the years 1819, '20, and '21, has been about 8*s.* making a difference against the cultivator of more than a shilling a bushel in this most important of his crops, while labor, and every other expense besides his rental, are much higher now than they were in 1799. From this picture, which we must presume a correct one, we may turn, if not with satisfaction, certainly not with despondency, to the situation of our own interior, where the embarrassment of the farmer, although great, is not irremediable; where the burthen that oppresses him is the creation of temporary causes, not the growth of those that are fixed in the defects of his governments, and inseparable from its existence. The American farmer is generally the lord of his own soil; he has no compulsory tribute to pay to a form of religious worship at variance with his own faith; nor is he sunk to the ground by the necessity of maintaining, in idle and vicious pauperism, the tenth part of his fellow-citizens. If he is not rich, he is not necessitous; and although he may want some of the luxuries, he has yet within his reach all the essentials, of life. He has before him, too, a prospect to cheer him under the privations and difficulties to which he may be subjected; and may look forward to ease and opulence, as the recompence of industry and temporary privation. The English agriculturist, if he look beyond the present for alleviation, sees nothing but impending ruin to himself and beggary to his offspring.

☞ We see from the preceding, how deeply the landholders of England are interested in keeping up the prohibition on bread stuffs, unless the average of wheat shall exceed a certain amount. It is now at nearly 8*s.* or about 170 cents per bushel. It might be supplied at one dollar a bushel, or even less—but the people are compelled to pay as above, that the land tax may be collected, the priesthood supported, the paupers maintained, and the landlords live in splendor, on the sweat of the tenants! We do not find fault with the English government for this policy—the ministry are not to be told that protection to national industry is the only way by which the public taxes and parochial exactions can be satisfied; but we do complain that Englishmen and English agents in the United States are so impudent as to oppose the self-same principle here on which their government exists at "home." The British doctrine about "let us alone"—"let trade regulate itself"—like Italian religion, is "for exportation." It will not do for home used. It would bankrupt every farmer in three months. Reduce the "nobility, gentry and clergy" to absolute want in a twelve-month, and soon stop "the wheels

of government." Strange, that what is right in one country should be wrong in another! *It is not so.*

What would a hard-working farmer of Pennsylvania think if a rosy-faced priest was to enter upon his land and demand a *dollar an acre per annum* as his share of the produce?—what would he do? He would think that the priest was a most impertinent fellow; and, without respecting his "cloth," give him a handsome dressing, or set "Towser" at him.

[Ed. Rec.]

Report on Fortifications.

Department of war, 12th of February, 1821.

SIR—In compliance with a resolution of the house of representatives of the 9th instant, directing "that the secretary of war report to that house the progress which has been made by the board of engineers, in determining the sites and plans of fortifications of the coast of the United States; the sites which may have been selected; the estimates of the expense in completing the several works; the number of troops necessary to garrison them in peace, and in war; the progress made in erecting the fortifications, the advantages resulting from the system when completed, particularly in reducing the expense of defending the Atlantic frontier;" I have the honor to enclose a report of the board of engineers, marked A, and a report of the engineer department, marked B, which give the information required by the resolution.

It may be proper to observe, that the projected fortifications have been distributed into three classes, according to their relative importance, and that it is determined to erect those of the first class, previous to the commencement of the second and third classes, with the exception of the works at Mobile Point and Dauphin Island. These works were commenced in preference to those projected at Bayou Bienvenue, and Fort St. Philip; for, although the latter are placed in the first class, it was not however deemed proper to commence with them, as they were much less extensive than the two former, and could be completed in a short time, should the state of our relations with other powers render it necessary.

The contractors for the works at the Rigolets were, by the arrangements with them, to have erected those contemplated at Chef Menteur, but so many impediments have been encountered, that it has been necessary for them to confine their operations wholly to the former.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
J. C. CALHOUN.

Hon. JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the house of representatives.

TO THE HON. SECRETARY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.
City of Washington, February 7, 1821.

SIR—The following summary of the operations of the board of engineers, called for by your order, is respectfully submitted.

The commission charged with reconnoitering the frontiers of the United States, has completed the three most important sections of the maritime boundaries, viz: The coast of the Gulf of Mexico, the coast between Cape Hatteras and Cape Cod, and the coast between Cape Cod and the river St. Croix. The coast between Cape Hatteras and Cape Fear has likewise been surveyed; and the only section which remains to be examined, to complete the reconnaissance of the coast, is South Carolina and Georgia.

The reports presented in 1818, 1819, 1820 and

1821, to the hon. secretaries of the war and navy departments, were accompanied by every necessary plan, table, &c. and embrace every naval and military consideration, both as to the attack, and as to the defence of the frontier, as to fixing the sites for the great naval depots, and as to protecting, by the general system of defence, the general system of internal navigation. We must refer to the details of these reports to show the importance of establishing a complete system for the protection of the frontiers, and the necessity of building this system upon principles harmonizing with the modern system of warfare. It will be seen, that most of the existing forts only defend single points, and satisfy only a few essential conditions; and that they have not been planned with a view to the defence of the frontiers, considered as one great and combined system, whose several parts should be connected and should mutually support each other. The navy yards (excepting that of Charlestown near Boston) have all been improperly placed: the conveniences for the erection of the necessary establishments having alone been taken into consideration, while all the other requisites for points so important, such as security against attack by sea or land, facility of receiving all kinds of building materials in time of war as well as in time of peace, vicinity to a place of rendezvous, have been overlooked.

A defensive system for the frontiers of the United States is therefore yet to be created; its bases are, first, a navy; second, fortifications; third, interior communication by land and water; and, fourth, a regular army and well organized militia: these means must all be combined so as to form a complete system.

The navy must, in the first place, be provided with proper establishments for construction and repair, harbors of rendezvous, stations, and ports of refuge. It is only by taking into view the general character, as well as the details, of the whole frontier, that we can fix on the most advantageous points for receiving these naval depots, harbors of rendezvous, stations, and ports of refuge.

On these considerations, Burwell's bay, in James' river, and Charlestown near Boston, have been especially recommended by the commission, as the most proper sites for the great naval arsenals of the south and of the north. Hampton roads and Boston roads as the chief rendezvous, and Narraganset bay as an indispensable accessory to Boston roads. (See reports of 1819 and 1820.)

It is also from an attentive consideration of the whole maritime frontier, of the interior, and of the coastwise navigation, that Mobile bay on the gulf of Mexico; St. Mary's in the Chesapeake, the Delaware, New York bay, Bayard's bay, New London, Marblehead, Portsmouth, Portland, the mouths of the Kennebeck and Penobscot, and Mount Desert bay, have been fixed upon as stations and ports of refuge; as necessary and essential to our merchant vessels as to our navy.

Smithville and Beaufort, North Carolina; Annapolis and Baltimore, Maryland; New Haven, Connecticut; Salem, in Massachusetts; and Wiscasset, in Maine, have likewise been examined with attention, with a view to secure them from attack by sea or land. (See reports of 1819, 1820, and 1821.)

St. Mary's river and Savannah, in Georgia, Beaufort, Charleston, and Georgetown, in South Carolina, will be examined and surveyed in the course of this year.

After determining the general and connected system of naval depots, harbors of rendezvous,

stations, and ports of refuge; the commission, in the next place, traced the scheme of fortifications necessary to protect this system, and at the same time to guard the whole frontier against invasion. The forts projected by the commission, for this purpose, satisfy one or more of the following conditions:

1. To close important harbors to an enemy and secure them to the navy of the country.
2. To deprive an enemy of strong positions, where, protected by his naval superiority, he might fix permanent quarters in our territory, maintain himself during the war, and keep the whole frontier in perpetual alarm.
3. To cover our great cities against attack.
4. To prevent, as much as possible, the great avenues of interior navigation from being blockaded, by a naval force, at their entrance into the ocean.
5. To cover the coastwise and interior navigation, and give to our navy the means necessary for protecting this navigation.
6. To cover the great naval establishments.

A rapid review of the works which have been projected by the commission, will exhibit, with sufficient distinctness, the advantages which must result from their construction.

In Louisiana, the forts projected at the Turn of Plaquemines, at the Bayou Bienvenue, at the Chef Menteur, at the Rigolets, form altogether a system of defence, not only covering New Orleans, but preventing an enemy from taking and holding his position at the northern point of the Delta of the Mississippi, where, presenting a small front, easily fortified in a few days, and impossible to turn, he might defy all the forces of the west. Supposing even that he were expelled from it, he might, in his retreat, pillage and burn all the habitations, and carry off the slaves from both sides of the river for a length of 150 miles. This whole projected system of works will cost a little more than 1,000,000 dollars: a sum small indeed to avert such calamities, and which bears no sort of proportion to the effects which it will produce. The fortifications projected at the mouth of the Mobile bay, prevent, as far as practicable, its blockade, secure the communication of the Tombigbee and Alabama with the ocean, as well as that which is proposed to connect these rivers with the Tennessee; protect also the communication between Mobile bay and Lake Pontchartrain by the interior channel, lying between the main and the chain of islands bounded by Cat Island to the west, and Dauphin Island to the east, and deprive an enemy of a station whence he might act either against New Orleans, or the establishments which the United States may form hereafter in Pensacola. At present, Fort Bowyer, at Mobile Point, which could not hold out three days against a regular attack, and Fort St. Philip, which is much too small and weak to defend the Mississippi, are the only protection for Louisiana.

The forts which will be projected at St. Mary's river and Savannah, in Georgia, Beaufort, Charleston and Georgetown, in South Carolina, will have for object to secure the communication between the sea and the interior, to prevent the blockade of the rivers and harbors of the states, to secure naval stations, necessary in guarding the coasting trade, and to cover the great commercial cities against attack by land or sea.

The forts of Smithville and Beaufort, in North Carolina, will have for object to close the only two important issues by which the interior of that state communicates with the ocean: they defend the access to the interior navigation, which, sooner or

later, will be opened between the Chesapeake and Cape Fear river, and which, by means of canals, will secure, in time of war, the arrival of naval provisionnements at the maritime depot of Burwell's bay, while, in time of peace, it will give to the commerce of the country, in general, and of North Carolina, in particular, great facilities for avoiding the dangerous and difficult navigation of Albemarle and Pamlico sounds.

In the Chesapeake, the projected works at the entrance of Hampton Roads, have for object to close this road against an enemy, and to secure it to the United States; to secure the interior navigation between the Chesapeake and the more southern states; to make sure of a naval place of arms, where the navy of the United States may protect the Chesapeake and the coasting trade; to cover the public docks, &c. at Norfolk, and those which may be established in James River; and to prevent an enemy from making a permanent establishment at Norfolk.

While on this subject we will observe, that an enemy might land in Lynnhaven bay, and, in one day's march might reach the narrow position which lies to the east of Suffolk: bounded, on one side, by the Dismal Swamp, and, on the other, by Bennett's creek, near the mouth of the Nancemond, this position cannot be turned, and may easily be fortified. An enemy might there defy all the forces of Virginia and North Carolina. Secure of a retreat as long as his fleet occupied Hampton Road, he would compel the United States to make the greatest possible sacrifices, both in men and money, before he could be driven out. But, if Hampton Road is fortified, he will only be able to anchor in the open road of Lynnhaven bay: his march thence upon Suffolk, may be turned by our forces crossing at Hampton Road, and he will, therefore, find it impossible to take permanent quarters in the country. The expense at which these results be obtained, is \$1,800,000; a trifling sum if compared with the magnitude of the advantages which will be procured, and the evils which will be averted.

At Baltimore, the forts projected at Hawkins' Point, and on the shoal of Soeller's Point, cover the harbor; and the last mentioned work will force an enemy to land, if he intends attacking the town, at a greater distance from it, and will thus prevent him from turning the defensive position which our forces might take against him. The batteries of St. Mary's secure a good station to the vessels of war charged with guarding the Chesapeake; protect an anchorage accessible by vessels of the largest class; and, as do also the batteries at Annapolis, offer a safe asylum to merchant vessels which might find it impossible to reach Baltimore. St. Mary's is not at all defended, and Fort McHenry, at Baltimore, has no influence whatever over an attack by land, and cannot even secure the city and harbor from bombardment.

In the Delaware, the fort on the Pea Patch Island, and the one on the Delaware shore opposite, defend the water passage as far below Philadelphia as localities will permit: they force an enemy to land 40 miles below the city to attack it by land, and thus afford time for the arrival of succors; they secure to the forces of the country successive defensible positions, where part may delay an enemy, while part file upon his flanks, or cross the river in his rear, and cut him off from his fleet. At present, Fort Mifflin, seven miles below the city, is the only obstacle an enemy would encounter; he might therefore, land very near the city, and attack it within a few hours of his landing. The two pro-

jected forts will also have the advantage of covering the canal destined to connect the Chesapeake with the Delaware, if the junction of the canal be, as in all probability it must be, to the north of the Pea Patch.

The projected works on the waters of the Hudson and East Rivers have for object, to cover the city of New-York against an attack by land or sea; to protect its numerous shipping; to prevent, as much as possible, the blockade of that immense river, which will soon have added to the wealth of its own shores the productions of the boundless regions on the northern and western lakes; and to cover the interior navigation which is projected to connect the waters of the Delaware with those of the bay of New-York, by a canal from the Rariton. The forts projected at the Narrows, and at the pass of Throgg's Neck on the East river, while they defend the entrances into the bay, force the enemy to land in the Sound at a great distance from the city, and place Brooklyn height at the bottom of an interior curve of the frontier of which these works occupy the extremities, in rear of an enemy moving upon Brooklyn, and afford time, by their resistance, for the militia to assemble and march to the relief the city; thus greatly diminishing the chances of success to the enterprise. The expense of these works will be about 1,800,000 dollars.

As to the forts projected for the East Bank and Middle Ground, they will complete the defence of the city, by depriving an enemy of the landing place in Gravesend bay, the only spot on the south shore of Long Island where he can safely land to march on Brooklyn. They will also deprive him of the possibility of establishing himself on Staten Island; and thus reduced the points of attack to one in the Sound. Besides thus strengthening the defences of the city, they will prevent an enemy from anchoring in the outer harbor to blockade the Hudson, alarm the country, and intercept the interior communication by the Rariton.

The harbor of New-York, in its present state, is scarcely at all defended against a sea attack, and the city is not at all defended against an attack by land. An invading enemy might reach the city within two or three days, either by the Sound or harbor, and, after accomplishing his object, would find his retreat secure.

The batteries projected for New-Haven protect that city against depredations, and secure a port of refuge in the Sound to merchant vessels escaping from privateers. The existing batteries are too small to offer any resistance.

The forts at New London will secure to the largest vessels a safe and excellent anchorage at all seasons: as the Thames never freezes, they protect a good station, whence our navy can, at all times, keep good watch over the coasting merchant vessels, and, especially, over the navigation of Long-Island Sound.

The projected defences of Narraganset bay will deprive an enemy of the possibility of occupying that excellent roadstead, and secure it to the United States. The possession of this bay will be to us of inestimable advantage. It is the only one on the coast which vessels can enter with a N. W. wind, and, as the same winds serve for entering both New-York and Boston harbors, (N. N. W. to S. S. W. round by the east) while Narraganset bay is accessible with all winds, from N. W. to E. round by the W., it follows, that, on this part of the coast, vessels may be certain of making a harbor with every wind of the compass, except the four points from N. W. to N. N. W. Narraganset bay and

Hampton Roads are also the only harbors from Cape Hatteras to Cape Cod, which are proper for naval rendezvous—This bay is besides, a most important station for protecting the transit of vessels from the Vineyard into Long Island Sound.

If Narraganset bay was left in its existing state, as to defence, an enemy would seize it without difficulty, and, by the aid of his naval supremacy, form an establishment in Rhode Island for the war. For this purpose it would be sufficient for him to occupy the position of Tiverton heights, opposite Howland's ferry, which is of narrow front, easy to secure, and impossible to turn. He might then defy all the forces of the eastern states: drive the United States to vast expense of blood and treasure; and while his troops would thus put in alarm and motion all the population of the east, feigned expeditions against New-York, by Long Island Sound, would equally alarm that state and the neighboring ones; and, if he merely contented himself with menacing the coast, it is difficult to calculate the expenses into which he would drive the government. The advantages which the United States will derive from the occupation of this bay and those of which this occupation will deprive an enemy, seem to us of infinitely more importance than the sum of 1,600,000 dollars, which will be required to close and fortify it completely.

The forts projected to cover Boston will have for object to defend the channel at its junction with the ocean, to cover Nantasket road against an attack by sea, to render any attempt against the naval depot and arsenal at Charlestown and the city of Boston impracticable, and to secure and facilitate the sailing out and in of the fleets of the United States.

The works projected for Plymouth, Provincetown, and Marblehead, will deprive an enemy who might attempt to blockade Boston of important anchorages; and, whilst the occupation of these points will render a blockade of that port almost impossible, it will secure, at the same time, a refuge to our own vessels which may be prevented by contrary winds from entering Boston harbor.—These works will also deprive an enemy of landing points, whence he might march upon Boston and Charlestown, and thus secure these important positions against an attack by land.

The works projected at Salem protect that city and its commerce from the depredations of a hostile naval force, and deprive the land forces of an enemy of a landing place whence the whole country might be alarmed, and the naval depot of Charlestown be menaced.

The forts projected at Portsmouth and Portland secure to the union these ports, important both to the commercial and naval interest of the country; they protect the sailing in an out of the ships destined to guard the coasting trade. The defence of these harbors by proper forts, will enable the government to form, under their cover, victualling and repairing establishments, and thus convert these harbors into ports of refuge for the navy.

The works projected at the mouths of the Kennebeck, Sheepscot, and Penobscot, will secure the entrance of these rivers, protect the navy, stationed on the coast to guard the coasting trade, and afford asylums to our privateers and merchant vessels when chased, and safe points whence the privateers can keep watch upon, and act against the commerce of an enemy.

The forts to be erected for the defence of Mount Desert bay, will deprive an enemy of an important station whence he might menace and paralyze all

the navigation of the coast of the state of Main, and by which he would shorten the line of his operations against that of the coasts of New Hampshire and Massachusetts. These forts will secure to the United States a position from which will result the following advantages:

1st. A nearer and better point of departure for operations, in time of war, against the British establishments in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and against the commerce of those provinces.

2d. This position will protect, as far as the local circumstances of the country will allow it, the eastern extremity of the maritime frontiers of the union, being that nearest the possessions of another power.

3d. It will secure a port of refuge for our navy and privateers in the vicinity of a much frequented cruising ground.

From this rapid sketch we may deduce the urgent reasons, and the almost absolute necessity, for fortifying each of the points designated. But we refer to the reports of the commission in 1818, 1819, 1820, and 1821, for ampler information, as well as to give exact ideas of the manner in which these several points depend upon and support each other; of their mutual relations, and, in short, of all the naval and military properties of the frontier, both defensively and offensively considered.

To give, however, an idea of the chain of reasoning by which the commission directed its researches, and which governed its plans, we shall select one of the plainest cases of all those which came under its consideration. We will trace, for this purpose, the attack and defence of one of our cities in its actual state of defence, and then, on the supposition that the works projected by the commission have been executed. It matters not where our choice falls, for, unhappily, all our cities are in the like predicament of total insecurity; and, as to the projected works, we believe they will place every important point of our frontier equally above every species of attack, whether by surprize or by force. We shall select Philadelphia, because its attack in neither case involves any complication in the movements for defence. We suppose an enemy to have arrived at Fort Mifflin, within a very few hours of the annunciation of his appearance off the capes. His attack will be instantly made by one or other of these methods:

1st. He will transfer the troops to the row-boats of the squadron, and pass them by the forts, hugging the Jersey shore, while the fire of the forts is engaged by an attack of his numerous heavy ships and bomb vessels; land just below the city; seize and destroy the Schuylkill bridges, and take position north of the city, where he can only be assailed in front. His retreat will be conducted like his advance.

2d. He may land upon the Pennsylvania shore, and, by a rapid march, seize the Schuylkill bridges.

3d. He may land in Jersey, and cannonade the city from Camden; covering his incendiary batteries with his troops.

4th. He may assault the forts in the first place, (and he would hardly fail of capturing them), and there will remain no further impediment to his advance upon the city, and nothing to interrupt his retreat from it. Arriving suddenly from the ocean, as he may, with an army of 22,000 men, an able enemy must succeed by either of these methods, and perhaps by others more complicated, and his retreat can be effected, too, before a sufficient force can come in to jeopardise his forces. It must be remembered that an enemy has so many

points of attack amongst which to choose on the instant, that our forces, divided upon them all, can offer but a slight resistance at the particular point he may prefer.

We will now suppose the lower defences completed, and an enemy suddenly arrived before them. The numerous and well covered artillery possessed by these works, and covering the obstructions which it is proposed to fix in the channel during a war, must render hopeless every attempt to force the water passage to Philadelphia, and leave him only the chance of reaching the city by land. His march will be either through Delaware or Jersey, or by dividing his forces, along both shores of the river. The defence must be nearly the same in all these cases: two corps, one in Delaware and one in Jersey, each of about 2,000 men, will be prepared to meet his advance, under cover of the first natural obstacles: whether these corps continue to act on different sides of the river, or unite, which, having the navigation of the river secured to them by the forts below, they are at liberty to do, will depend upon whether or not the enemy divides his forces. These corps will have improved every natural advantage beforehand, by the addition of field works, and they will now defend them vigorously. Every disposition they make for defence, whether feigned or real, will oblige corresponding arrangements for attack, and thus, though too inferior to resist long at any one point, their repeated efforts produce that delay which is finally to defeat the enemy's design. Considering the rapidity with which, by their command of the river, they can send detachments to strike at the rear of the enemy's columns; considering that they have constructed works of strength upon positions naturally strong; that they have destroyed the bridges, and obstructed the roads; considering their superiority over the enemy in a perfect knowledge of the country, and that their forces are hourly augmenting; we cannot doubt that the march which would, without resistance, have consumed four days, will be extended to six. The enemy, arrived at last before the city, will find all means of communicating with it destroyed or removed, and if it be not even now too late, must instantly begin his retreat. For, should he attempt the cannonade with incendiary batteries, they can hardly begin to produce effect before he will be surrounded by greatly out-numbered forces. The tables give a concentration at Philadelphia, in six days, of 22,000 militia; (see report of 1820.)

From the general exposition which we have given, it will be seen that all the fortifications projected by the board are not of the same pressing necessity, nor of like importance; that some are required immediately, and that the commencement of others may be delayed. In classing them, we shall observe, that the works of the most urgent necessity are those which are destined to prevent an enemy, in time of war, from forming a permanent establishment, or even a momentary one, on the soil of the union; those which defend our great naval arsenals; and those which protect our chief commercial cities.

In the second grade, we will place those which defend stations for our navy, and commercial cities of secondary importance, which, either from natural or artificial defences, existing works, and are not entirely without protection, and can wait until the chief and more important points are secured, at least against a first attack.

Finally, in the third class, we will range the works which will complete the defensive system in all its

parts, but whose construction may, without eminent danger, be deferred until the frontier has received all the successive degrees of strength which the gradual erection of the forts of the first and second class will give to it.

The table A, joined to this report, has been drawn up on this principle, and shews:

1st. That the works to be erected, during the first period, will cost \$8,010,034; will require 2,549 men at most to garrison them in time of peace, and 20,305 in case of siege.

2d. That the works of the second class will cost \$4,711,031; will require 1,030 men at most to garrison them in peace, and 8,615 in case of siege.

3d. That the expense of the works belonging to the 3d class will amount to \$5,073,970; their garrisons, in time of peace, to 1,120 men, and, in case of a siege, to 9,042 men.

4th. That the total expense of completely fortifying the maritime frontier, will amount to \$17,795,055, the troops necessary to guard these fortifications in peace, to 4,690 men at most, and 37,962 men in time of war; supposing them, which is beyond all probability, all besieged at once.

The time required to construct these works must depend entirely upon the annual appropriations which the nation may grant to this branch of the public service. All that can be said upon this subject is, that, in an undertaking of such vital importance to the safety, prosperity, and greatness of the union, there should not be an instant's relaxation of effort and perseverance. A work of such magnitude must, with every possible effort, be the work of years; but each year, with limited means, will produce its fruit, and the final result is to endure for ages. However long it may be before sensible effects are produced, the result will be certain; and, should no danger threaten the republic in our own days, future generations may owe the preservation of their country to the precaution of their forefathers. France was at least fifty years in completing her maritime and interior defences; but France, on more than one occasion, since the reign of Louis XIV. has been saved by the fortifications erected by his power, and by the genius of Vauban. However slow the progress of this system may be, from the necessity of a sparing application of the public funds to this purpose, it is essential to disburse something in this way each year, so as to give to the frontier an annual increase of strength. We must, therefore, insist upon the advantage of dividing the construction of the works into several periods, according to their more or less immediate urgency, and of beginning them successively in that order. By these means satisfactory results as to the augmentation of the strength of the frontier, will be obtained as early as possible, whilst, if we were to begin them all at once, we should be a great while without defence upon any one point.

We shall now enter into the question of the expense of erecting these forts, and garrisoning them for war, and compare it with the expense of defending the coast in its present state. To render this question as clear as possible, we shall only examine it with respect to New Orleans, Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York, and Narraganset bay.

Supposing that an enemy had concentrated about 20,000 men at Halifax or Bermuda; the United States, must, on hearing of this force, prepare to receive them at all the points mentioned above. As it will be impossible to foresee on which of these points the first blow will be struck, it will be necessary to have troops encamped at each of them,

and, to meet an attack with a force at least numerically equal to that of the assailant, the force kept constantly under arms in these camps must be at least equal to one half of the hostile expedition, whilst as many more must be kept in readiness, and within call. The points are so immediately accessible in some cases, and so remote from succor in others, that, after the point of attack is known, by the appearance of the enemy before it, there will remain no time for reinforcements to arrive. By manœuvring in front of any of these places, he will induce us to concentrate our forces there, when, suddenly, profiting of a favorable breeze, he will sail to another, which he may reach in a few hours, and seize, if a force is not stationed there likewise, at least equal to his own. Neither, in such a case, can reinforcements be directed against him in time, for all the forces under march will have received a direction upon the point he has just quitted. Our whole coast will thus, by a single expedition, be kept in alarm, from Louisiana to Maine; and, such is the extent and exposure of the maritime frontier, that an enemy may ruin us by a war of mere threatenings. If our cities are not garrisoned, they will become his prey at once; if they are, the treasury will be gradually emptied, the credit of the government exhausted, the wearied and starving militia will desert to their homes, and nothing can avert the direful consummation of tribute, pillage and conflagration.

The table B, joined to this report, shews that, to be in readiness on every vulnerable point, it will be necessary to maintain 67,000 men encamped and under arms, at the six places above mentioned, and 53,000 ready to march, and within call. This number is really below that which would be required; for these points being exposed, according to our hypothesis, to an attack from 20,000 regular and disciplined troops, 20,000 militia would not be able to repel them, unless aided by entrenchments, requiring a time to perfect them which would not be allowed us, and involving expenses which we have not comprised in our estimates. Besides, to have 20,000 men, and especially new levies, under arms, it will be necessary, considering the epidemics which always attack such troops, to carry the formation of this corps to at least 25,000 men. The state of Louisiana being more remote from all succor, it requires a larger force under arms than the other points: we have fixed this force at 17,000, considering that the state might furnish 3,000 within call.

These premises considered, and taking in all expenses, 1,000 regular troops, including officers, cost 300,000 dollars per annum, and 150,000 dollars for a campaign of six months; 1,000 militia, including officers, cost 400,000 dollars per annum, and 200,000 dollars in a campaign of six months, or 200 dollars per man for six months.

But if we take into consideration the diseases which infallibly attack men unaccustomed to a military life, the expense of hospitals in consequence, the frequent movement of detachments from the camp to their homes, and from the interior to the camp, and the first cost in camping utensils, accoutrements, &c. which is the same for a campaign of six months as for a year, this expense cannot be rated at less than 250 dollars for every militia man, and 250,000 dollars for every 1,000 men for six months.

From these bases, the 67,000 men of the militia, necessary to guard the above mentioned points, in the present situation of the maritime frontier, will

cost, in a campaign of six months, 16,750,000 dollars.

In strict justice, we should add to this expense, which is, we believe, greatly undervalued, amongst many other things, the loss of time, and the interruption of the labor of the citizens, who have left their business to assume arms for their defence. This is a real loss to the nation, and a heavy tax on individuals. And, while reflecting on the dreadful mortality which rages in the camps of men unaccustomed to the fatigues and privations of a military life, we cannot help remarking how much greater the loss of a citizen is than of a soldier.

The latter is generally an isolated being: he has prepared the sacrifice of his life by entering the army: it is the peculiar and constant duty of his profession. The former is a man of business—the father of a family—and his loss involves with it a large circle of domestic sorrow and suffering.

The total expense of constructing the works at New-Orleans, Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Narraganset bay, will amount to 11,147,695, (see table B, and the reports presented in 1818, 1819, 1820.) Their garrisons might consist of the same number of regular troops in time of war as in time of peace: and, the remainder, might be furnished by the militia held in readiness to throw themselves into the forts on the first appearance of an enemy. By these means, 2,720 regulars, and 21,000 militia, either in the forts or in small corps upon advantageous positions making 23,720 men, would suffice, after the erection of these works, and 36,280 might be kept in readiness to march when called upon. We should have only 23,720 to pay and support, instead of 67,000: and the expense would be 5,658,000 dollars, instead of 16,750,000. The difference, 11,092,000 dollars, being about equal to the expense of the forts; it follows that the cost of their erection will be compensated by the saving they make in a single campaign of six months. It is proper to add that, though the expense of these works be great, that expense is never to be renewed; while, with troops, on the contrary, the expense is annually repeated, if not increased, until the end of the war. Besides, the disbursements for fortifications are made in time of peace, slowly, and to an extent exactly correspondent with the financial prosperity of the country. Armies, however, are most wanted, and must be paid, in periods of great emergency, when the ordinary sources of revenue are dried up, and when the treasury can only be kept supplied by a resort to means, the most disagreeable to, and the most burthensome upon, the people.

The defence of our maritime frontier, by permanent fortifications, and even the expense of erecting these fortifications, will thus be a real and positive economy. The points of attack being reduced to a few, instead of awaiting an attack on every point, and holding ourselves every where in readiness to repel it, we shall force an enemy to direct his efforts against these few points, with which we shall be well acquainted beforehand, and which we shall have disposed to withstand all his attempts. There is no doubt but that such circumstances will render an enemy more backward in risking his expeditions, and that we shall not only therefore be better able to resist attack, but that we shall also be less frequently menaced with invasion.

Some prominent military writers have opposed the principle of fortifying an extensive land frontier; but no military or political writer has ever disputed the necessity of fortifying a maritime frontier. The practice of every nation, ancient and modern,

has been the same in this respect. On a land frontier, a good, experienced, and numerous infantry, may dispense with permanent fortifications, although they would prove excellent auxiliaries and supports when properly disposed and organized: but though disciplined troops can, rigorously speaking, without their aid, cover and protect a frontier, undisciplined troops never can. On a maritime frontier, the case is totally different. Troops cannot supply the place of the strong batteries which are disposed along the important places. The uncertainty of the point on which an enemy may direct his attack, the suddenness with which he may reach it, and the powerful masses which he can concentrate at a distance out of our reach and knowledge, or suddenly, and at the very moment of attack, are reasons for erecting defences on every exposed point, which may repel his attack, or retard it until reinforcements can arrive, or the means of resistance be properly organized. By land, we are acquainted with the motions of an enemy, with the movements and directions of his columns; we know the roads by which he must pass: but the ocean is a vast plain without obstacles; there his movements are performed out of our sight and knowledge, and we can receive no intelligence of his approach, until he has already arrived within the range of the eye. In a word; the vulnerable points of a sea-coast frontier are left to their fate, if they are not covered by permanent fortifications; and their only chance of safety must then depend upon the issue of a battle, always uncertain, even when regular and well disciplined troops, inured to danger, have been assembled beforehand, and have made all possible preparation for the combat.

If we over-look, for a moment, the many points of the maritime frontier which the enemy might invade with the most serious consequences to the United States; if we suppose that there exists no object on that frontier worth the trouble and expense of a great expedition; these fortifications will even yet be highly necessary. For we still have one great object to attain—the security of our navy: this cannot be protected without fortifications, especially in struggling with an adversary superior in numbers, and jealous of a supremacy on which may ultimately depend his political importance. A navy can neither be augmented nor secured without fortifications; nor can it enjoy, without them, the advantages which the localities of the frontier, might otherwise afford: accidents may and must happen to it, and it is only in closed and fortified harbors that it can repair the losses and disasters of a course of war; and from them, when refitted and refreshed, recommence its operations. England herself, notwithstanding the great naval superiority which she possesses at this moment over the rest of the world, and the excellent organization of her militia, strengthens and augments the fortifications of her frontier every day, and no nation of Europe, France excepted, possesses a stronger and more complete system of permanent defences along its coast.

Lastly, the defensive system of our sea-coast by permanent fortifications being completed, and the union being protected against all danger of invasion from that quarter, she can direct all her resources towards her navy. Her national quarrels will then all be decided upon the ocean, and no longer upon her own territory: her wars will be maritime, a species of warfare in unison with the institutions of the country, less costly in men and money; and which, by keeping off all aggressions from her own territory, will preserve untouched

her industry, her agriculture, her financial resources, and all the other means of supporting a just and honorable war.

As for the garrisons which these forts will require in time of war, a small portion of them, equal in number to the garrisons necessary in time of peace, may be composed of regular troops: the surplus, militia practised to the manœuvres of artillery; for the greatest part of the troops required for the defence and service of these great coast batteries should be composed of artillery.

To this end, every state might organize a number of battalions of militia artillery proportioned to the exigencies and armament of the forts upon its coast, or within the sphere of activity of its military force. These battalions should be within call of the forts, as long as no invading expedition is announced; but, as soon as some operation of an enemy should menace the frontier, they should throw themselves into the forts, and remain there as long as the precise point of attack should remain uncertain. This system of defence for the coast was established in France, where it succeeded very well: it appears to us to harmonize as well with the institutions and spirit of the country, as with the principles of economy which should direct and govern all the expenses of the government.

In the present report, we have taken no account of the interior and land frontiers of the union: they had not yet been sufficiently reconnoitred to enable us to give an exact idea of the system of defensive works which they may require. All that we can say, by anticipation, is, that from their general topographical features, these frontiers can be covered at a very moderate expense by such a defensive system, that no enemy will be able to invade them without exposing himself to disasters almost inevitable; and that the armies of the United States, supposing all her warlike preparations well organized beforehand, will be enabled, at the very opening of the first campaign, to carry the theatre of war beyond her own territory.

If to our general system of permanent fortifications and naval establishments we connect a system of interior communications by land and water, adapted both to the defence and to the commercial interest of the country, if to these we add a well-constituted regular army, and perfect the organization of our militia, the union will not only completely secure its territory, but preserve its national institutions from those violent shocks and revolutions, which, in every age and every nation, have been too often incident to a state of war.

Accompanying this report, is a general map of the United States.

All which is most respectfully submitted.

BERNARD,

Brigadier General.

J. D. ELLIOTT,

Captain U. S. Navy.

JOSEPH G. TOTTEN,

Major engineers, Bt. Lieut. Col.

[The accompanying documents and tabular statements in our next.]

Foreign Articles.

☞ See Postscript—next page.

ITALY.

☞ *Naples, April 6.* The most perfect tranquility and union prevails in Calabria.

☞ The news from all the other provinces is of a pacific nature.

☞ Conformably to the intentions of the king, who

has declared, that he will recognise nothing which has been done from the 5th of July, 1820, to the 23d of March, 1821, the provisional government have just promulgated a decree which annuls the nominations of all the diplomatic agents who received any mission from the revolutionary government. Among them are, prince Cariata, who had been appointed ambassador extraordinary at the court of the king of France; the duke de Canzano, to that of Spain; the prince Cimitili, to that of England; the chevalier, Brancia, charge d'affaires and secretary to the embassy at the court of France, &c. &c.

RUSSIA.

☞ Steam-boats now navigate the Wolga, and go to and from Astracan, an immense distance from St. Petersburg.

☞ *Trade to Russia.* Sixty-six American vessels, the tonnage of which amounted to 15,480 tons, were engaged in the year 1820, in the St. Petersburg trade. The value of the goods exported from Russia by these vessels was \$2,000,000, of merchandise; imported by the same \$1,900,000. The exports consisted principally of iron, hemp, cordage, sail cloth, ravens-duck, sheeting, diapers, quilts, tallow candles, and feathers. The imports were sugar, coffee, indigo, cotton, rice, tobacco, quercitron bark, pepper, ginger, raisins, spirits, oil, and nankeens.

Russia sends us nothing but the produce of her own industry; to pay for which we visit Asia in pursuit of nankeens, and the West Indies in search of the tropical fruits. Eighty-six bales of cotton, 325 tons of rice, 383 tons of quercitron bark, 25 tons of tobacco, 2,488 gallons of spirits, and 163,500 gallons of oil, were most of the articles of the produce of our own soil and industry which we sold last year at St. Petersburg; and after all our circumnavigations, there is still in this branch of trade, a balance against us; although the aggregate of imports from all countries, made by Russia at St. Petersburg, has been stated, by official authority, to amount to \$38,000,000, and the exports to only \$21,000,000.

The American tonnage was less than one eleventh part of the whole tonnage employed in the trade to St. Petersburg, while the exports in American vessels were, of iron, more than one half; of hemp, nearly one sixth; of cordage, more than one third; of sail cloth, ravens duck, sheetings and diapers, nearly seven tenths; of feathers, five eighths of the whole quantities of those articles exported.

These facts prove that no part of the complaints made by Russia of the unprofitableness of her trade during the past year, can apply to that portion of it which has been prosecuted by America.

[*Phil. Union.*]

AFRICA.

☞ Governor Farquhar has concluded a treaty with the king of Madagascar, by which any persons in that island, trading in slaves, are to lose their heads, which, we hope, will put an end to this horrid practice of trading in human beings.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The "Missionary Herald" gives the following account of these islands—"they are situated between 19-50 and 22-20, north latitude, and 154-55 and 160-15, west longitude from Greenwich. They are extended in a direction W. N. W. and E. S. E. Owhyhee being the south eastern island, and Oneehow the north western.

We give the length and greatest breadth of each, and its estimated superficial contents, in English miles.

	Length.	Breadth.	Square miles.
Owhyhee	97	78	4,000
Mowee	48	29	600
Tahoorowa	11	8	60
Ranai	17	9	100
Morotoi	40	7	170
Woahoo	46	23	520
Atooi	33	28	520
Oneehow	20	7	80
Tahoorā	1	½	

The following distances, in English miles, with the bearings of the islands from each other, will help to give a more perfect view of their relative situation. It is to be understood that the distances are estimated from the nearest parts of one island to the nearest parts of the other. Mowee is N. W. of Owhyhee, 30 miles; Morotoi, W. N. W. of Mowee, 10; from Owhyhee, 75; Tahoorowa, S. W. of the southern part of Mowee, 7; from Owhyhee 38; Ranai, W. of Mowee 9, and the same distance S of Morotoi; Woahoo, W. N. W. of Morotoi, 27; from Owhyhee 130; Atooi, W. N. W. of Woahoo, 75; from Owhyhee 250; Oneehow, W. S. W. of Atooi, 17; from Owhyhee 290; Tahoorā little more than a rock, S. W. of Oneehow, 23. The distance from the eastern point of Owhyhee, to the north eastern side of the Oneehow, is about 390 miles.

CANADA.

From the 26th of May to the 30th, inclusive, there arrived at Quebec, no less than 1,220 settlers.

In a debate about the lumber trade, in the house of commons—Sir I. Coffin said, that Canada cost England annually the sum of 500,000*l.*; that it was better sunk to the bottom of the sea than that England should have the trouble of paying 500,000*l.* for the preservation of a colony which brought no profit to the kingdom.

MEXICO.

The "Aurora" gives us much information on the interior state of Mexico. We have not room for the details—but it appears that the revolutionary spirit had made much greater progress than we had an idea of. Large bodies of the royal troops have passed over to the patriots, and some severe battles had taken place. Iturbide, it appears, had possessed himself of about 1,100,000 dollars at Acapulco, which were destined for Manilla, the ships to transport which had arrived there. The communication even between Mexico and Vera Cruz was cut off—the troops in garrison at the latter had been drawn off to support the viceroy; but they left his service and went over to the patriots.

The same paper also furnishes the following account of the value of the lands, &c. possessed by the clergy, &c. in convents, chapels and church lands, though they do not, individually, hold such property to a greater amount than 3,000,000.

Archbishopric of Mexico	\$9,000,000
Bishopric of Puebla	6,500,000
Valadolid	4,500,000
Guadalajara	3,000,000
Durango, &c.	1,000,000
Oaxaca, &c.	2,000,000
Regular clergy	2,500,000
Endowments of churches, nunneries, &c.	16,000,000
	<hr/>
	\$44,500,000

"The tythes of the ecclesiastical establishments in Mexico, are, as in other countries where the tyrannical system of tythes is established, taken from the products of agriculture. Now, rich as Mexico is in mines, their product has not amounted at any time to more than *one fourth* of the value of the agri-

cultural produce—the amount of agriculture per year in a series of ten years, was about \$29,000,000.

The value of the tythes in the archbishopric of Mexico alone, in the years 1781 to 1790, amounted to \$7,082,879

And in the other five bishoprics in the same period to 10,269,815

\$17,352,792

This being but the *tenth* of the agricultural and tytheable produce, the discerning politician will easily discern the importance of such a country opened to the free commerce of the world."

RUSSIA.

After the preceding articles had been chiefly made up, we received from New-York extracts from English papers to the 17th of May. The chief things worthy of present notice are as follows: The Russian army that was advancing towards Italy, in consequence of the turn of events in that country, had been ordered not pass its own frontier. The discovery ships, Hecla and Fury, have sailed from England. The manufacture of woollen goods has progressively declined: in the year ending Jan. 5, 1819, the total declared value was 9,047,960*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*; do. 1820, 6,899,694*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*; do. 1821, 6,379,164*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* The queen of England seems determined to attend the coronation—she and her husband have, at different times, lately visited the theatre at Drury Lane to try the force of their popularity, and there was a great noise. The people seemed to shout the hardest when the king was present—which is likely enough, as the house might be filled with his placemen and pensioners. The period of sir Francis Burdett's imprisonment having expired, he has resumed his seat in the house of commons. The Manchester manufacturers are said to be fully employed, yet cotton at Liverpool is very dull—few sales made: the prices are given thus—uplands, 8½ to 10½; New-Orleans, 9½ to 12½; Sea Islands, 13½ to 21. On the 15th of May, 3 per cent. consols. were at 73½ to 74. Best English wheat, 62*s.* per quarter. It is now positively said that the king will visit Ireland after the coronation, for which great preparations are making.

Advices were received at London, on the 17th of May, from Laybach, stating that orders had been issued to suspend all further movements, both of the Russian and Austrian armies. The allied sovereigns consider that the objects for which those armaments were assembled are accomplished.—They mean, however, before the dissolution of congress, to enter into a treaty, to bring those armies again into the field, should any cause of a similar nature require such another interference. The congress will then break up, and both emperors will pass a short period at Vienna, and assist at the celebration of the rejoicing for the successes of the movements against Naples and Piedmont.

In the house of commons on the 7th, the marquis of Londonderry, [late lord Castlereagh], made a spontaneous communication respecting the views of Russia and Austria. He stated that he had received official information that the Russian army would not pass its own frontiers. He also entered into a further explanation of the reasons which had led to the advance of the Russian troops, and strongly repelled the insinuations that motives of political ambition had any influence in the transaction. He distinctly stated, that, though he could not make himself answerable for the conduct of any individual, yet, from his knowledge of the character of the emperor of Russia, he believed him to be deeply impressed with a true sense of his own glory

to seek for any further aggrandizement, either on the side of Turkey or of Spain."

The government of Naples has declared general Pepe guilty of high treason.

The Sardinian minister has presented to Louis XVIII. a letter from Charles Felix, king of Sardinia, announcing his accession to the throne, [the late king, Victor, would not resume it.] The prince of Cisterna, and other members of the Piedmontese junta, have been compelled to quit the territory of Geneva. Col. Palma, who figured so conspicuously at Alexandria, has been arrested at Monaco. A ship, having on board count de St. Marson, (the son), and Santa Rosa, bound to Spain, put into Antibes. They were not permitted to leave the town, and a courier was despatched to Paris, for authority to send them away.

A new convention is said to be concluded between Austria and Naples, according to which, only 30,000 men are to remain in Naples. The king of Naples was at Rome.

The Paris *Moniteur* contains a royal ordinance, putting in force part of the commercial treaty lately entered into between France and America. It annuls the special duty of 90 francs per ton, which was formerly levied upon vessels belonging to the United States of America; and it goes further, for it decrees that all the special duty which has been collected since the 12th of December last, shall be repaid to the parties, with the deduction of the ordinary tonnage duties.

Accounts received at Paris from Vienna to the 25th of April, say "an edict has appeared, ordering the levying of 150,000 conscripts." Such a levy at this moment, after the declaration of the marquis of Londonderry, that the Russian troops had been ordered to halt, and had not crossed the frontiers, the Liverpool Mercury says, is an unaccountable measure.

The accounts from Madrid to the 24th ult. state, that, on account of the movements that have taken place in the northern provinces, extreme measures have been resorted to by the government. In the Castiles troops have been assembled. The *Empeinado* was sent to disperse the insurgents in Burgos, who, at Salvaterra amounted to 400 men. At Malaga the authorities arrested eight suspicious persons; and at Grenada eleven persons were put into confinement, all persons of respectability. At Seville, Oviedo, and other places, persons of rank, chiefly connected with the ecclesiastical establishments, have been seized and imprisoned. In Salvatierra, in the province of Alaba, not far from the boundary of Navarre, the insurgents, consisting chiefly of fanatics and marauders, headed by friars, have been dispersed; many of them having been killed, and many more wounded. The priests have in vain attempted to raise an insurrection in Biscay.

Prince Ypsilanti, who is at the head of the Greeks, is said to be a very gallant officer. He lost his left hand by the side of general Moreau when the latter was killed at the battle of Dresden; from which it would appear that he has had some experience in military matters.

The papers furnish us with but few items of intelligence from the continent. In regard to Greece, accounts through Trieste state, that a large armed Greek vessel had arrived there from Patras, in the Morea, for the purpose of purchasing arms and ammunition. She left Patras on the 4th April, with statements of open war having taken place between the Turks and Greeks. A general insurrection was expected in the Morea, on the 6th April. The Turks set fire to the Greek church in Patras, but

they were compelled by the Greeks to retreat to the citadel. The bishop of Ephesus, had taken the field at the head of a great body of Greeks. The Pacha of the Morea has stopped in his march against Ali Pacha. The inhabitants of the Ionian Islands sympathize in the Greek insurrection, particularly those of Zante.—The German journals mention, that several foreign officers have proceeded to Moldavia to offer their services to prince Ypsilanti.—There appears to be some degree of dissention between the two chieftains in Moldavia. Theodore Wladimiskor aims only at recovering from the Porte the rights formerly granted to his countrymen; while prince Ypsilanti has for his object the complete emancipation of the Greeks. If the Porte arrange with Theodore and set bounds to the exactions of the Hospodars, it is thought that Wallachia will be tranquilized, and that Ypsilanti will not be able to maintain himself in Moldavia.

The immediate result of the union of the forces of Theodore, and those of prince Ypsilanti, at Wallachia, was the creation of a council of government for civil administration and the supply of the army, which issued to be 60,000 strong, encamped on the banks of the Danube, near Bucharest. The decision of the council authorized the casting of the bells of the numerous monasteries in these districts into cannon, and in Moldavia the first cannon were actually cast of the bells of the churches.

Letters from Paris of a late date, vaguely report that the insurgent Greeks had sustained a signal defeat near Bucharest, were they were unexpectedly attacked by the Turks.

It is said to have been the universal opinion at Paris, that the allied powers would leave the Spaniards and Greeks to manage their own affairs in their own way.

CHRONICLE.

General Macomb, being about to leave Detroit, a town meeting was called at which it was resolved to present him with a silver tankard as a mark of the people's respect, with a suitable address.

Stephen Hopkins, of Kentucky, is published as a United States' public defaulter. He denies the charge, and concludes his denial by declaring that he "would as soon be a *highway man* as a public defaulter."

Dr. Madison, a surgeon in the army of the U. States and stationed at Green Bay, having leave of absence to visit his family in Kentucky, was, shortly after starting on his journey, murdered by an Indian, a Chippeway, who has been detected and delivered up by his tribe. The murderer confesses the fact, "but can assign no reason for it—on the contrary, he says that the whites have always been his friends."

Mrs. Anoop, the celebrated actress and daughter of the famous Mrs. Jordan, died at New-York, last week. She had been ill; and her decease is attributed to taking too much laudanum, by mistake.

Died, at Charleston, on the 29th of May, ultimo, major Nathaniel Donnell, an officer in the revolution.

—recently, at Grafton, N. H. Mr. Samuel Dole, aged about 60; a soldier of the revolution, who fought at Saratoga, Trenton, Stony Point, Monmouth and Yorktown. He was much respected and extensively loved for his numerous virtues.

Locusts in very great numbers, have appeared in the neighborhood of Gallipolis, O. From 12 to 20 holes appear within the space of a square foot of ground. They are supposed to be harmless.

The great canal, in New-York, is advancing rapidly. There is every reason to believe that this mighty work, the most splendid, as to its future effects that ever was accomplished in any country, will be completed within the expected period. This will force a communication with the waters of the Mississippi, and the time is close at hand when an inland voyage, from New-York to New-Orleans, about 3200 miles, may be performed in a steam-boat! See Vol. VI, page 417, Weekly Register, for some curious particulars and anticipations of such a voyage.

"Perry and Elliott." We have another pamphlet of "additional documents," published by captain Elliott, in relation to the charges, &c. recently exhibited against him by com. Perry, and published since his decease—a very *unfortunate* proceeding. Further than this, we do not wish to express our opinion on the controversy. The difference ought to have been brought to issue long ago, or have passed to oblivion.

Fishermen captured. Six American fishing vessels have lately been captured by the British and sent to Halifax, for alleged infractions of the treaty.

More silver mines! A company in Ohio are digging for silver, at a place on the banks of the Huron river, about 14 miles from its mouth, and are said already to have laid open several veins of the precious metal. The body of the ore is supposed to be only fifty feet below the surface; so we shall soon hear the result of the affair, if the proprietors are active.

Distance! The space between New-York and Providence, R. I. was recently travelled in a line of steam boats and stages, in twenty-five hours.

New-York. All coasting vessels from the south of Cape Henlopen, are subject to quarantine at New-York. The Baltimore board of health might just as well subject all vessels from the north of that cape to a similar regulation. There is *as much* cause for the one as the other; but *no* cause for either.

Georgia. The extra session of the legislature of Georgia terminated on the 22d of May. The bill to impose a tax of one hundred dollars on every lottery ticket sold in that state, without the authority of the state; and the bill repealing the law giving 25 per cent. damages against their banks for refusing specie payments, have passed both branches of the legislature.

Pensacola. A private mail has been established between Claiborne, Alab. and Pensacola, and letters for the latter place should be addressed to the former.

Montreal, May 2. On Friday last, Angelique Godin, convicted at the general quarter sessions held in January last, of being a public prostitute, was, pursuant to her sentence, placed in a cart, together with the common hangman, and driven by him through the most frequented streets of this city. The crowd of spectators who attended to witness this new method of punishing prostitution, was uncommonly great.

NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS.

Office of the commissioners,
Washington, 14th June, 1821.

The commissioners, appointed under the 11th article of the treaty of amity, settlement, and limits, between the United States of America and his catholic majesty, concluded at Washington, on the

22d day of February, 1819, to ascertain the full amount and validity of the claims mentioned, or referred to, in the said treaty, being organized as a board, according to the provisions of the treaty and the act of congress in that case made and provided, have passed the following orders; of which, all those interested will be pleased to take notice:

"Ordered, That all persons having claims under the treaty of amity, settlement, and limits, between the United States of America and his catholic majesty, concluded at Washington, on the 22d day of February, 1819, which are to be received by this commission, do file a memorial of the same with the secretary of the board; to the end, that they may be hereafter duly examined, and the validity and amount thereof decided upon, according to the suitable and authentic testimony concerning the same, which may be then required. The said memorial must be addressed to this board; must set forth, particularly and minutely, the various facts and circumstances whence the right to prefer such claim is derived; and must be verified by the *affidavit* of the claimant.

"And, in order that claimants may be informed of what is now considered by the commission as essential to be averred and established before any such memorial can be received by this board, it is further—

"Ordered, That each claimant shall declare, in his said memorial, for and in behalf of whom the said claim is preferred; and whether the amount thereof, and of every part thereof, if allowed, does now, and, at the time when the said claim arose, did belong solely and absolutely to the said claimant, or to any other, and if any other, what person. And in cases of claims preferred for the benefit of any other than the claimant, the memorial to be exhibited must further set forth, when, why, and by what means, such other has become entitled to the amount, or any part of the amount, of the said claim. The memorial, required to be exhibited by all claimants, must also set forth, and certainly declare, whether the claimant, as well as any other for whose benefit the claim is preferred, is now, and at the time, when the said claim arose was, a citizen of the United States of America—where he is now, and at the time the said claim arose was domiciliated—and, if any, what change of domiciliation has since taken place.—The said memorial must also set forth, whether the claimant, or any other who may have been at any time entitled to the amount claimed, or any part thereof, hath ever received any, and, if any, what, sum of money, or other equivalent or indemnification, for the loss or injury sustained, satisfaction for which is therein asked.

"And that time may be allowed to claimants, to prepare and file the memorials above mentioned; it is further

"Ordered, That when this board shall adjourn to day, it will adjourn to meet again on the 10th day of September next; at which time it will proceed to decide whether any memorials which may have been filed with the secretary, in pursuance of the above orders, shall be received for examination.

"Ordered, That a copy of these proceedings be published by the secretary of this board, in all the public gazettes in which the laws of the United States are usually printed."

By order. T. WATKINS,

Secretary to the commission

Under the 11th article of the Florida treaty

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

NEW SERIES. No. 18—VOL. VIII.] BALTIMORE, JUNE 30, 1821. [No. 18—VOL. XX. Whole No. 519

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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

QUESTION TO JURISTS. By the constitution and laws of the United States, slaves are recognized as property, and property cannot be taken from its owner without a just compensation therefor: by the laws of the states of Maryland, Virginia, &c. &c. if a slave commits an act by which his life becomes forfeited, the owner is indemnified from the state for the value of the slave:—admit, then, that a slave, the property of a person in Maryland or Virginia, commits an act punishable with death by the laws of the United States—is the owner of the slave entitled to compensation by the general government as for other property taken or destroyed by the United States, for the general welfare?

The question, if in the affirmative, involves many highly important moral and political considerations—but we shall be thankful for information only on the moot point presented, about which, from having consulted not less than a dozen gentlemen of the bar, it appears that no definite opinion exists. To all of those that we have seen, the proposition appeared to be entirely new, though acknowledged to be exceedingly interesting.

DUTY ON SUGAR. The editors of the "National Intelligencer," consider that the tax upon sugar amounts to *twenty per cent.* As the average cost of the article is about, or less than, six, and the specific tax is three cents *per lb.* our arithmetic would make us believe that the rate of taxation is at *fifty per cent. ad val.* Will they please to explain?

☞ We should have said something about the rejoinder of the editors of that paper alluded to in our last, but think that our correspondent has afforded them matter enough for a week. See "meaning of words."

☞ We are prepared also to notice a "card," addressed to us by a "Virginia Farmer," in a late number of the "Richmond Enquirer," who is said by the editors to be "one of the fathers of the revolution," in which we think it is shewn that the conclusion drawn from the facts advanced is not consistent with the nature of the facts themselves. Indeed, with all the *real* respect that we feel for a character so exalted as that in which the "Virginia Farmer" is presented, we have entertained the idea that his "card" may have been so addressed for the express purpose of giving us an opportunity to *explain words and apply principles* of the greatest importance to the nation, though such explanation or application may be detrimental to his *personal* interests. There are yet some patriots—who prefer the public good to their own private advantage. But we cannot give up this work to our own speculations and remarks on any one subject. As a book of reference, its character must be maintained.

"LESTINATH" CONCORD. A writer in the "National Intelligencer," under the signature of *Hippocrates*, lately said, "that the sanguine wishes and hopes of our politicians are at *once* blasted. The ephemeral freedom of Naples has at once disappeared"—with which he seems to be highly gratified. And a late London Courier, exulting at the failure of the "pseudo patriots" of Piedmont and Naples, hopes that the "traitors" may be severely punished—"for mercy is never so unwisely shown

as when it arrests the punishment that should await *defeated* rebellion." "Defeated rebellion!"—The beheading of Charles I, and the expulsion of James II, with the introduction of the present reigning house, were all well—because these *treasons against legitimacy* were not "defeated." But each of these things was as much of a "rebellion" as what is now called the American *revolution*, which succeeded, or the late rising of the people at Naples for freedom, which was "defeated." The matter of the movements in every case was of the same principle, but not in all so happily applied.

STOCKS, MONEY, &c. "The Aurora" estimates that the amount of American stocks held in England is equal to about 30,000,000 dollars: the interest on this, at 6 per cent. is equal to 1,800,000 dollars a year; and, in the present state of things when capital is so abundant in the United States, a dead loss to the country. It is the rate of exchange that has caused so large an amount of our stocks to be held in that country, and money must be exported to redeem their principal, by and bye.

The editor also accounts for the present great export of gold, and shews the profit made on a remittance of eagles, thus—

1000 eagles are equal in weight to 562 oz. 10 dwts. which, of eagles or Portugal gold, at 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* per ounce are equal to 2186*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*
2,186*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* at accustomed par, \$4 44, \$9,718 75
Gain of funds in London at 10 per cent. 971 87½

Whole amount	\$10,690 62½
Deduct —Eagles 1000	\$10,000
Charges, &c. say 2 per cent.	200—10,200 00

Difference or clear profit at 4 4-5 } 490 62½
per cent. }

Nothing at present is gained on a shipment of silver—1000 dollars will produce only \$930 80 in England, the gain by funds at London at 10 per cent. is 93 80—together 1023 88; which will not do any more than cover the original investment and charges.

This shews us why so many large sums in dollars have lately been received from Jamaica, &c. They were brought hither to be exchanged for gold, which has become very scarce.

FLORIDA. We have not yet received any account of the surrender of the Floridas—but a letter dated St. Augustine, on the 8th instant, which has been published in the papers, holds out the hope of an "immediate surrender." Another from Montpelier, Alabama, notices the unpleasant situation in which general Jackson is placed, as a delay was not anticipated. A large vessel has been descried from Pensacola, whose business was supposed to be—the *landing of a cargo of slaves.* ☞ A Savannah paper of the 21st inst. says that the troops, &c. left St. Mary's on the 16th to take instant possession, the governor having received orders to deliver the province.

MIXED LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS. It has been a subject of congratulation, that a person may travel from one extreme of the United States to the other,

without any difficulty on account of the prevalence of a different language or dialect, provided he avoids the German settlements in Pennsylvania, &c. and those parts of the southern country originally planted by the French--in both which there are many worthy and intelligent persons who do not understand the prevailing language of their own country. Hence they naturally associate only with others of the same descent, and keep up and perpetuate for their children the many privations and inconveniences to which they are subject; and hence also it is that, in general, they are more ignorant of the principles and practices of their government than others, for a large part of their reading is made up of foreign publications, which also serves to keep up the prevalence of foreign manners.

The Germans in Pennsylvania, though unfortunately settled in compact bodies--for we should like to see them spread over the country as examples of industry, temperance, frugality and care--are rapidly giving way. Commerce and the progress of the arts have made it more and more necessary for them to mix with their much more numerous fellow-citizens who speak the English language, and to read the books and papers printed in it. Most of the young persons, if now tolerably educated, can read and speak that language; but there are not a few of the elder who remain severely opposed to the procedure, and, from a false national pride, zealously maintain the language of their ancestors. There are in Pennsylvania wealthy and intelligent men of the 4th or 5th generation--descendants from some of the earliest settlers of that state, who could not understand one sentence pronounced in its Legislature, if present when it was in session. Certainly, these are as rightly *Americans* as the descendants of the English, Irish or Scotch, and nothing should belong to them as indicating a difference in the great family of the nation, which they have as liberally assisted to build up and sustain, by works of peace or of war, as any others of its members. It is out of the question to expect that the German can ever be the prevailing language in the United States--the descendants of the Germans should, therefore, learn the English, and mix themselves with the mass of the society in which they live--the common home of us all.

The same remarks apply to the descendants of the French, in Louisiana, except that they have been recently received into the nation, and time enough has not yet been allowed to ascertain how far their mixture with a greater population, speaking the English language, will lead them to abandon their mother tongue. But they are quite as much attached to it as the Germans are to their language--and, besides, it is regarded as a fashionable language in most of the civilized nations of the world, and the power of fashion is thus superadded to a national pride and prejudice, foreign to the feelings which should belong to a purely American character--and with the language, a greater difference of *manners* is kept up between the mass of the people and them than exists between that mass and the descendants of the Germans. Every thing of this sort impedes the progress to national character, and which is much to be regretted. Yet, it is to be observed, that the French descendants in Louisiana are not in compact bodies like those of the Germans in Pennsylvania, and there is, therefore, reason to hope that their posterity will not so long *appear* to be a separate people, having different interests and feelings. It will become absolutely necessary that they should obtain the lan-

guage and assimilate to the manners of those with whom they must have hourly intercourse.

We see that considerable excitement prevails at New-Orleans on account of a late order of the supreme court, that all pleadings before it and records kept under its authority, shall be made in the English language. This is considered as a stretch of authority, and the right to establish such rules is said to be in the legislature. This may be so--the courts are every where likely enough to hold extensive opinions of their own power, and a right thing may be done in a wrong way. Still, if it is rightfully done we must approve it, as hastening the period when one part of the people will not be called *French*, and the other Americans--when the latter appellation will belong to every citizen of the state.

The occasion is apt to notice a very reprehensible practice that often prevails in our popular elections. If a citizen of the United States, born in England, Ireland or Scotland, is a candidate for office, the custom too generally is for *all* of his "countrymen" to support him, thereby maintaining an interest separated from that of the people at large: and in some of our public offices also, when the head of it happens to have had the place of his birth in a foreign country, we find that nearly all his subordinates are of his own class. This sort of clannish spirit begets one of opposition, lessens the public liberality, and militates against the public harmony. I never yet acted against a person because he was not a native born American, and do not suppose that I ever shall, in any case whatsoever--but must frankly confess, that I have been sometimes almost tempted to wish that the rule of too many of them was enforced against themselves. Their conduct is highly indelicate, and a very improper return for the courtesy extended to them in permitting them to elect and be elected or appointed to office. As there is no man living who is a greater friend to emigrants than I am, or who has advocated their cause more warmly, it will be understood that I only deprecate the existence of a German interest, an English interest, Irish interest, French interest, or Scotch interest, in the U. States. I want only an *American* interest.

SHEEP. On the 4th instant, two persons left Mr. Rutherford's farm, in Bergen county, New-Jersey, with 81 sheep of the "home-flock" to be added to the "mountain-flock," and a waggon containing the various articles wanted for the business they were about to do. They arrived at Succasunay Plains, in Morris county, 34 miles, the same day, and on the succeeding reached the flock in Sussex, with the number of their sheep entire. In the two succeeding days, assisted by three other persons, being five all, they sheared 340 merino sheep of the mountain flock, the shepherd and his boy assisting to roll the wool, &c. The next day they packed the wool, and branded and marked the lambs, &c. and on the following returned and reached Mr. Rutherford's farm, 46 miles, with 928 lbs. of wool. The greatest number of sheep sheared by one person in a day was 43.

Let us see what was done in the six days--81 sheep were driven by two men 46 miles in two days--being then joined by four other men and a boy, they sheared 340 sheep and rolled the wool, &c. in two days more; in another they packed the wool and operated upon the lambs; and on the sixth made a journey of 46 miles with their rich cargo of wool--a singular instance of expedition, and all "performed without the use of ardent spirits."

"The *Suffolk Register*," published at Newtown, N. J. on noticing the preceding, remarks—

"The above-mentioned flock, amounting to between 5 and 600 merino sheep, passed through this town on the 15th inst: on their migration from their winter to their summer residence in this county.—The shepherd with his boy and dog and the wife and children in the rear, with a waggon and oven, containing their cooking utensils and provisions, presented a lively picture of the patriarchs of the primitive ages. The owner of the flock, formerly a senator of the United States during the administration of Washington, employs his old age in practising plans which have a tendency to promote the public good. By his sheep he provides a material that gives business to the industrious, and saves about \$3000 *per annum* to the nation, which would otherwise be sent out of the country, for that amount of foreign broadcloth. His experience in the school of Washington, has taught him that the interests of the farmer and land holder, are identified with those of the state; and that since their bread-stuffs and other provisions are denied a market in foreign countries, it is more imperiously their duty, instead of increasing the surplus, to attend to other products, which will prevent the necessity of importations, create a home market, find employment for the idle, and save the country from ruin."

BANKING IN TENNESSEE. There is a law of the state of Tennessee, that no execution shall issue without an endorsement that the plaintiff agrees to receive *current* bank bills in satisfaction of the debt. The case has been brought before the supreme court of Errors and Appeals—present, judges Haywood, Emmerson and White. The two former agreed in pronouncing the "endorsement law" to be unconstitutional—judge White suggested that he had not formed any opinion; he wished to hear the subject discussed—but seems to have intimated that there was a probability of his concurring with his brother judges. We shall endeavor to preserve this opinion in the REGISTER. It appears to be a very able one, and chief: rests upon that provision of the constitution of the United States which forbids the states to issue bills of credit or of rendering anything but gold or silver a legal tender, declares also that they shall not pass *ex post facto* law, or laws impairing the obligation of contracts.

It is stated that, at the last sitting of Rutherford county court, (Tenn.) judgments to the amount of 100,000 dollars were rendered. By the last census, the aggregate population of this county was 19,552—slaves probably about one-third, judging from the census of 1810.

Such are the fruits that must always follow every attempt to legislate a people out of debt. No other than the "good old way," by honest industry and rigid economy, will answer. All else is—leather."

THE MEANING OF WORDS.—It is a subject of sincere congratulation to the country, that public opinion has at last called out our opponents. It seems that the "meaning of words" has been translated into so many papers, that Messrs. Walsh and Gales and Seaton have broken the dead silence so long preserved by them. To the former I have little to say—he declines discussion for the present, thinking there is time enough between this and the next meeting of congress, that by delay, his friends will "work with more advantage and effect," and that, besides, this is a question the decision of which may depend mainly upon future vicissitudes in human

affairs abroad." To those who think it wise and safe to build systems of internal policy which must affect every man in the nation, which must direct and control the operations of government, on *vicissitudes* of any kind—I have only to say, my sense of public good tells me, that the great interests of the country require that they be established and secured by permanent unvarying legislation, raised on a stable foundation; they should not be dependent on the chapter of accidents: vicissitudes in revenue, the ebbs and flows of national prosperity, create more embarrassments in public and distress in private transactions than measures or systems growing out of erroneous principles of policy. It is to me a sufficient objection to any state of things or any course of policy, that it is fluctuating, unsteady—governed by no fixed settled rules. Had this country not have been so unfortunate as to have witnessed and sorely felt these vicissitudes, the patriot would not have been compelled to mourn over its decline. The statesman will feel it his solemn duty to guard against them in future. It is painful to me to think hardly or speak harshly of any man; but it is impossible to withhold the sentiment of strong reprobation which arises from the declaration, that any present discussion, as to the causes of our decline or the means of restoration to our languishing country, is unnecessary—because the decision may depend upon *foreign vicissitudes!* Language like this can come from no American; it betrays foreign bias, anti-national feelings, to avow that our internal systems are to be dependent on *foreign changes*. Of such men I close the notice for this best of reasons—if public opinion is so disposed as to defend them, my poor efforts cannot turn the tide—if not, they are unnecessary. As little can it be necessary to convince the American people that though "nearly all the ablest and most celebrated writers on political economy" unite in opinion as to what is our true policy, yet we may find it as prudent to trust our own statesmen as foreign writers. These being the only reasons advanced by Mr. Walsh, he cannot expect that any more time will be taken up in refuting them.

Messrs. Gales and Seaton have taken different ground, and attempted to disprove some of my positions in a way which may be truly considered as not only novel, but very unsatisfactory, even to themselves. In commencing their long article, they begin by remarking that the object of my writing is to prove that the "duty on imposts is a tax on the consumers" of foreign goods—a position which they say is known by every body and denied by none to be true; they speak with great contempt of the wonderful discovery which I pretend to have made, and ridicule the idea of there ever having been any doubt about it. Mark, reader, the attempt is ridiculed because every body knows it—now read the following paragraph from the same article, and form your own opinion of men who will thus attempt to deceive and wilfully pervert your minds—"The case fairly stated is, that the merchant, for the privilege of carrying on his lawful pursuits, is obliged to pay, according to Mr. Niles' statement, at the rate of fifteen dollars for every sixty dollars worth of merchandize which passes through his hands. This money supports the government." This is a direct assertion that impost is a *tax on the merchant*, and yet these same men ridicule me for wasting time to prove it a *tax on the consumer!* I hope the reader is at this moment thinking as I do on conduct like this, and making up his mind to the course proper to be

pursued towards printers, who, professing to be impartial and candid, will still have the unblushing effrontery to assert in the face of the nation, *that impost is a tax on the merchant, paid by him for the privilege of carrying on his lawful pursuits.* There seems to be no use in any attempt to enlighten the public mind on this subject through the press—here is a printer who ridicules the idea of attempting to prove that impost is a tax on the consumer, because every body knows it—and in the same column asserts that it is a tax on the merchant! With such men argument is unnecessary; the best way is to say to them in plain language, their assertion is not true—and they knew it not to be true;—which is proved by their own assertion in another part of their essay, and by the notorious fact that the merchant obtains from the government a longer credit for the goods than he gives his customers. No men know this better than Gales and Seaton—no merchant will thank them for making an assertion so entirely groundless, as that the merchants pay a tax of twenty-five per cent. on the merchandise which passes through their hands, for the privilege of carrying on their lawful pursuits. The nation cannot swallow such a pill as this—there are some bounds to public credulity, there will be some end to delusion, and the time will come when, if truth does not prevail, wilful misrepresentations will cease. The same remarks will apply to the next position taken by Gales and Seaton: “Mr. Niles has not mentioned the circumstance that every cent of the taxes on imposts, which he has suddenly discerned to be so oppressive because it is not felt, is a premium to that amount paid to the manufacturers by enabling them to sell their fabrics to the people for *exactly so much more* than they could otherwise get for them. This premium however, which, on some articles, is actually a hundred per cent. neither satisfies him nor them.” This is a round bold assertion, deliberately made; let us test it by a short calculation, which will ascertain whether it is true or false. Messrs. Gales and Seaton allude to the duty on coarse cottons, on which article I will make the calculation:

This article is valued at the customhouse	per yard	\$0 25
at not less than		
Additional twenty per cent. as established by law		5
Charges, say 10 per cent.		2½

32½

25 per cent. duty on this amount is eight cents a yard, which being about the usual price of East India cottons, the duty is said to amount to 100 per cent. ad valorem. But on English cottons, the lowest price of which is about 18 cents a yard in England, the duty is less—cost estimated 25, 10 per cent.—2½, charges 1½—29; duty on this, equal to 7½ cents, is, on the actual cost, about 40 per cent. Now, to make the assertion of Gales and Seaton true, American cottons must sell at not less than 17 cents a yard, to be able to receive this premium in the one case and .26 in the other, on their very coarsest goods. But it is well known that American cottons are sold as low as 11 cents a yard, the quality of which is 40 per cent. better than the East India; and Mr. Cambreleng in his book, page 47, 48, asserts that the average price of the coarse American shirtings in the United States in 1820, was 13 cents a yard—and in England, the same kind of article was 18½; a difference of near 40 per cent. equal to the whole duty charged on the importation: so that, so far from there being the sha-

dow of truth in the assertion of Messrs. Gales and Seaton, it is a fact that, allowing for the quality of East India cottons, American cottons are now sold cheaper than India or English cottons of the same quality could be imported duty free. Every merchant on the sea-board knows this—the fact cannot be put down by the assertions of printers—the conclusive evidence of it is in the book which a merchant has written and which merchants acknowledge for their text book, which the Virginia planters, through Mr. Garnett, have adopted as theirs, and which I would recommend to the perusal of Messrs. G. and S. If they would reflect a moment on the nature of their assertion, they would see its fallacy, its utter inconsistency with reason as well as fact—for, if the domestic article of the same quality sold as high as the imported and its price was raised in proportion to the increase of duties, it could not stop importations—for, with all due humility, Messrs. Gales and Seaton must allow me to repeat, that impost is added to the price of the article;—the merchant charges his profit on the duties as on so much capital advanced, yet he advances nothing and receives a credit sometimes for 18 months. Duties are no tax on the merchant for carrying on his lawful pursuits, and duties are not added by the domestic manufacturer to exactly the amount that congress impose them on imported goods. As it is my duty to use plain language, relying on facts, devoting my time in some measure to this subject, it must be permitted to me to speak with some confidence, especially after finding that as yet so one has detected me in one error of fact, assertion or quotation. In inviting discussion on this subject, it was far from my intention to draw our out set opponents for the purpose of treating them with rudeness—though it affords great strength to our cause to detect misstatements, it is painful to do it;—for it affords unpleasant evidence of the state of the press and the public mind, to find assertions published which cannot bear examination, to see them quoted and re-published with approbation by those who know their incorrectness. Less would have been said of this article from the National Intelligencer, had not the authors given to all their reasoning, if it may be called so, the most positive and pointed contradiction—have made themselves authority against themselves, and in one paragraph have said more in favor of legislative protection to manufactures, than I would have ventured to have done. It is with infinite pleasure that I make a quotation from the same article, which it has been my duty to notice with some severity—here it is:

“We believe, however, that on most articles of foreign growth or manufacture, the duties are now abundantly high for all the purposes of encouraging the gradual growth of American manufactures. We know, indeed, that, under this protection, manufactures are actually growing to such an extent, that we have no hesitation in predicting they will, within ten years, in the natural course of things, cast the balance of trade on the other beam, so that exchange on London will be as much in our favor as it is now against us, and Great Britain will have to seek for new markets, where too she will find in us a formidable competitor. Our manufactures are growing so rapidly, that it is hazarding nothing to suggest, that, in less than fifty years, our redundant manufactures will find their way to every nook of the world into which a white man can penetrate.”

Reader, think on the words of Messrs. Gales and Seaton, who, as Mr. Walsh says, have fairly grappled

with the advocates of Mr. Baldwin's tariff—these are the deliberate convictions of our antagonists; pause, and for a few minutes reflect, then read this quotation over and over again—you will understand my remarks then, you can decide who is right, what is the true policy of this country. The balance of trade between us and England is 16,000,000 against us—Messrs. Gales and Seaton say in ten years it will be 16,000,000 in our favor—bills on England are now 10 per cent. against us, in ten years they will be ten per cent. in our favor. England now supplies our own market, in ten years we shall be her competitor in new markets—now we cannot manufacture enough for ourselves, in fifty years our surplus will find their way to every nook of the habitable globe. Glorious consummation of national prosperity, and all to be brought about by the increase of our manufactures, “under the protection now afforded,” too—thanks, kind thanks, to you, gentlemen, for this declaration; it will silence an host of enemies whom we can now meet with the aid of your authority;—your article will be re-published in all the commercial papers, we will aid them in circulating it through the union—when any one shall say, that encouragement to manufactures will injure commerce or agriculture, will be a tax on the country, a burthen on the consumer, we will point to the National Intelligencer of 9th June, and tell them, if this is true, how can it turn the balance of trade with England so as to make a difference of 20 per cent. in exchange, and 32,000,000 dollars a year in the balance of trade? If high duties increase the price of the article, how shall we be able to supply not only our own country but every nook of the habitable globe, where a white man can penetrate? How will it destroy the foreign market for our surplus produce, if the balance of trade is in our favor? It is needless to enumerate the objections which this fact will answer—it silences them all, if Messrs. G. and S. are believed. They admit that the protection now afforded will produce these consequences in a few years—they must admit that our most flourishing manufactures are those which have the highest protecting duties, (coarse cottons at 100 per cent.) Before we can command our own market and supply foreign nations, we must manufacture cheaper than others or they will not purchase our redundancy; and if this immense national object will, in the natural course of things, be accomplished in fifty years, is it not fair to believe that government can bring it about in less time? If the present protection gives our manufactures such an impulse, does it not afford the most powerful reason for increasing it—for affording to other articles the same encouragement as is now given to cottons? This great change in the balance of trade is not to be effected by commerce, but manufactures—it is of infinite importance to the country that it should be effected soon; we are not in that happy and flourishing situation that we can quietly remain passive and say ten years will bring things as they ought to be. Let it be done at once. The balance of trade and the rate of exchange is a serious and extensive evil; every year of its continuance drains the country of millions; if we can only keep the account even, remember every year makes a difference of 16,000,000—and delay is ruin. Manufactures will do it in ten years,—so the salvation of the country depends on manufactures—then let there be no delay in at least saving to the domestic the supply for our own consumption; if we cannot turn the balance of trade in our favor, let it not be against us; if we cannot receive ten per cent. pre-

mium on bills on us, let us, at all events, not pay it for bills on England. The reader must remember that it is much less fatiguing for him to read than me to write—he must, by his own reflections, make my comments unnecessary. I write not for profit or honor, but for public usefulness,—my duty is fulfilled by industry in collecting and arranging facts, fidelity in references to laws and public documents, examining what our opponents say, detecting their errors and extracting from their publications information useful to us. The memorial of the New-York chamber of commerce, the book of Mr. Cambreleng and the essay of Gales and Seaton, will, with the aid of explanations and the reader's reflection, afford the most irresistible arguments in favor of the encouragement of all branches of national industry, wherever the “meaning of words” is understood and the “application of principles” are impartially extended. But too much must not be expected from me—the cause I advocate is that of every man in the union; I will never abandon it at whatever cost or sacrifice, but the labor is too great for an individual: do then, reader, take up the subject for yourself and relieve me. I will set you a task, and after you have learned one you will find you can make use of your mind without the trouble of reading much.

The task is the paragraph quoted from the Intelligencer. Now, think of every possible objection to manufactures that has been or can be urged, and reconcile them if you can with the declaration, that, in ten years, they will turn the balance of trade in our favor with England: then give, if you can, a reason why they should not now be encouraged. Take from Mr. C's book the price of cotton shirtings in 1820: in England, 18½ cents; American, 13—think of this fact in all its bearings, and connect it with commerce and agriculture—decide with candor, and in six months the nation will be unanimous.

(Communicated.)

Constitution of Massachusetts.

The constitutions of the several states having been published in the REGISTER, and necessarily forming an important part of the stock-matter of his work, we are careful to note all alterations or amendments.

The following is the proclamation of gov. Brooks, of Massachusetts, announcing to the public the amendments lately made by the convention to the constitution of that state, and which, being ratified by the people, now form a part of the constitution of the said state.

Whereas sundry resolutions passed the legislature on the fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, in the words following, viz:

“Whereas the convention of the delegates of the people, assembled at Boston on the third Wednesday of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, for the purpose of revising and amending the constitution of the commonwealth, pursuant to an act of the general court, passed on the sixteenth day of June, in the year aforesaid, submitted certain articles of amendment of the constitution to the people, for their ratification and adoption; and whereas it appears by a certificate of the committee of the said convention, that the following articles of amendment, so submitted, as aforesaid, have been ratified and adopted by the people, in the manner directed by the said convention, and have thereby become

a part of the constitution of this commonwealth, to wit:

ARTICLE 1. If any bill or resolve shall be objected to, and not approved by the governor; and if the general court shall adjourn within five days after the same shall have been laid before the governor for his approbation, and thereby prevent his returning it, with his objections, as provided by the constitution; such bill or resolve shall not become a law, nor have force as such.

ART 2. The general court shall have full power and authority to erect and constitute municipal or city governments in any corporate town or towns in this commonwealth, and to grant to the inhabitants thereof such powers, privileges and immunities, not repugnant to the constitution, as the general court shall deem necessary or expedient, for the regulation and government thereof, and to prescribe the manner of calling and holding public meetings of the inhabitants in wards, or otherwise, for the election of officers, under the constitution, and the manner of returning the votes given at such meetings: provided, that no such government shall be erected or constituted in any town not containing twelve thousand inhabitants; nor unless it be with the consent, and on the application of a majority of the inhabitants of such town, present and voting thereon, pursuant to a vote at a meeting duly warned and holden for that purpose: And provided also, that all by-laws, made by such municipal or city government, shall be subject, at all times, to be annulled by the general court.

ART. 3. Every male citizen of 21 years of age and upwards, (excepting paupers and persons under guardianship,) who shall have resided within the commonwealth one year, and within the town or district, in which he may claim a right to vote, six calendar months, next preceding any election of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators or representatives, and who shall have paid, by himself or his parent, master or guardian, any state or county tax, which shall, within two years next preceding such election, have been assessed upon him, in any town or district of this commonwealth; and also every citizen, who shall be by law exempted from taxation, and who shall be in all other respects qualified as above-mentioned, shall have a right to vote in such election of governor, lieutenant governor, senators and representatives; and no other person shall be entitled to vote in such elections.

ART. 4. Notaries public shall be appointed by the governor, in the same manner as judicial officers are appointed, and shall hold their offices during seven years, unless sooner removed by the governor, with the consent of the council, upon the address of both houses of the legislature.

In case the office of secretary or treasurer of the commonwealth, shall become vacant from any cause, during the recess of the general court, the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, shall nominate and appoint, under such regulations as may be prescribed, by law, a competent and suitable person to such vacant office, who shall hold the same until a successor shall be appointed by the general court.

Whenever the exigencies of the commonwealth shall require the appointment of a commissary general, he shall be nominated, appointed and commissioned, in such manner as the legislature may, by law, prescribe.

All officers commissioned to command in the militia, may be removed from office in such manner as the legislature may, by law, prescribe.

ART. 5. In the elections of captains and subal-

terns of the militia, all the members of their respective companies, as well those under, as those above the age of twenty-one years, shall have a right to vote.

ART. 6. Instead of the oath of allegiance, prescribed by the constitution, the following oath shall be taken and subscribed by every person chosen or appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of this commonwealth, before he shall enter on the duties of his office, to wit:

"I, A. B. do solemnly swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and will support the constitution thereof. So help me God."

Provided, that when any person shall be of the denomination called Quakers, and shall decline taking said oath, he shall make his affirmation in the foregoing form, omitting the word "swear," and inserting, instead thereof, the word "affirm," and omitting the words "so help me God," and substituting, instead thereof, the words, "this I do under the pains and penalties of perjury."

ART. 7. No oath, declaration or subscription, excepting the oath prescribed in the preceding article, and the oath of office, shall be required of the governor, lieutenant governor, counsellors, senators or representatives, to qualify them to perform the duties of their respective offices.

ART. 8. No judge of any court of this commonwealth, (except the court of sessions,) and no person holding any office under the authority of the United States, (post masters excepted,) shall, at the same time, hold the office of governor, lieutenant governor or counsellor, or have a seat in the senate or house of representatives of this commonwealth; and no judge of any court, in this commonwealth, (except the court of sessions) nor the attorney general, solicitor general, county attorney, clerk of any court, sheriff, treasurer and receiver general, register of probate, nor register of deeds, shall continue to hold his said office after being elected a member of the congress of the United States, and accepting that trust; but the acceptance of such trust, by any of the officers aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to be a resignation of his said office: and judges of the courts of common pleas shall hold no other office, under the government of this commonwealth, the office of justice of the peace and militia officers excepted.

ART. 9. If, at any time hereafter, any specific and particular amendment or amendments to the constitution be proposed, in the general court, and agreed to by a majority of the senators, and two thirds of the members of the house of representatives present and voting thereon, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on the journals of the two houses, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the general court then next to be chosen, and shall be published; and if in the general court next chosen, as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of the senators and two thirds of the members of the house of representatives present and voting thereon; then it shall be the duty of the general court to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people; and if they shall be approved and ratified by a majority of the qualified voters, voting thereon, at meetings legally warned and holden for that purpose, they shall become part of the constitution of this commonwealth.

Resolved, That the above recited articles of amendment, shall be enrolled on parchment, and deposited in the secretary's office, as a part of the

constitution and fundamental laws of this commonwealth, and published in immediate connexion therewith, in all future editions of the laws of this commonwealth, printed by public authority. And in order that the said amendments may be promulgated and made known to the people of this commonwealth without delay, it is further

Resolved, That his excellency, the governor, be, and he hereby is authorized and requested to issue his proclamation, reciting the articles aforesaid; announcing that the same have been duly adopted and ratified by the people of this commonwealth, and become a part of the constitution thereof; and requiring all magistrates, officers civil and military, and all the citizens of this commonwealth, to take notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly."

Now, therefore, I, John Brooks, governor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, by virtue of the authority to me given by the resolution last above written, do issue this my proclamation, and I do hereby announce, that the several articles aforesaid have been duly ratified and adopted by the people of this commonwealth, and have become a part of the constitution thereof, And all magistrates, officers civil and military, and all the citizens of the commonwealth, are required to take notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly. Given at the council chamber in Boston, the day and year first above written, and in the forty-fifth year of the independence of the United States.

JOHN BROOKS.

By his excellency the governor,

ALDEN BRADFORD, secretary.

God save the commonwealth of Massachusetts!

Public Lands.

Notice to debtors to the United States for public lands.

By the act of congress, passed the 2d day of March last, entitled "An act for the relief of the purchasers of the public lands prior to the first day of July 1820," relief is to be extended to every person who purchased land, or is the legal holder of a certificate or certificates of land, purchased prior to the 1st day of July, 1820, where the tract or tracts so purchased and held by him, have not been fully paid for, and were not forfeited on or before the 2d day of March last, upon the condition only, that he shall, on or before the 30th day of September next, have signed and filed, with the register of the land office where the land was purchased, a declaration in writing, expressing his consent to the provisions of the act, (as hereinafter prescribed,) and shall have paid to the register fifty cents for receiving, recording, and filing the same. Persons holding lands, liable, by the laws under which they were purchased, to forfeiture, between the 2d day of March last, and the 1st day of October next, are included within the provisions of the act, and, on complying with the foregoing condition, will be entitled to the relief authorized by it.

Of the relief authorized by the act.

§2. The interest which shall have accrued before the 30th day of September next, upon any debt to the United States, for public lands, is to be remitted. The debt of each person entitled to relief, is then to be considered, as consisting of the purchase money due, or to become due, on the tract or tracts purchased or held by him, and may be paid or discharged in any one of the three following ways, or part of the debt may be paid in one of the ways, and a part in either or both of the other ways:

§3. *First*. By relinquishing a part of the land purchased, or held by him, on which a balance still remains due to the United States, and having their sums paid on the land relinquished, so applied as to complete the payment of the amount due, or to become due, on the whole or a part of the land not relinquished.

§4. *Second*. By paying the amount due, or to become due, on each tract of land purchased, or held by him, in eight, six or four equal annual instalments, according as one fourth, one-half or three-fourths of the original price shall have been paid thereon.

§5. *Third*. By paying, on or before the 30th day of September, 1822, the whole amount due, or to become due, on any tract of land purchased or held by him, at a deduction of thirty-seven and a half per centum on said amount.

Of relief by relinquishment.

§6. If he wishes to pay the whole, or any part of the amount due, or to become due, for land purchased or held by him, by relinquishing a part of his land, he must, on or before the 30th day of September next, file, with the register of the land-office, where the land was purchased, a relinquishment, in writing, of any section, half-section, quarter-section, half quarter section, fractional section, or legal subdivision of a fractional section, for which he is entitled to relief, and must at the same time surrender the register's certificate for the same.

§7. If he has purchased two or more quarter sections at the same time, that is, at the same sale of public lands, he cannot relinquish less than a quarter section. If he relinquish land to the amount of one or more quarters, he must relinquish entire quarter sections and not parts of different quarter sections. Where he relinquishes a half-quarter section, he must designate it as the east or west half of the quarter of which it is a moiety, [thus: east half of N. W. quarter or west half of N. W. quarter, for quarter sections are divided by lines running north and south. The register's certificate, which he holds, shows the quantity of acres contained in the tract held by him. Any legal division or subdivision, relinquished of that tract, must contain a quantity of acres proportional to the quantity contained in the tract, as stated in the certificate, and he is to make his calculations accordingly.

§8. If a fractional section contains less than one hundred and sixty acres, a part of it cannot be relinquished. If a fractional section contains one hundred and sixty acres, or more, a part of it may be relinquished; a part less than eighty acres cannot be relinquished; a part which will leave a quantity less than eighty acres cannot be relinquished; so that where a purchaser wishes to relinquishes a part of a fractional section, of one hundred and sixty acres and upwards, he can neither relinquish nor retain less than eighty acres.

§9. The course which the divisional line is to run, is to be determined, as nearly as possible, by the register, who is to trace it on the map, according to instructions from the treasury, at the time the relinquishment is presented, before it can be filed. For the part relinquished and the part not relinquished, must be described in their respective parts of the relinquishment, and this cannot be done until it be determined by the register, as nearly as may be, how the divisional line is to run.

§10. The purchaser can only state, in his relinquishment of part of a fractional section, containing more than one hundred and sixty acres, the quan-

city of acres he intends to relinquish and the quantity he wishes to retain; and, if he does not appear at the land office, in person, or by attorney, to select or point out which side of the divisional line he will take, the register must determine for him, and state in the relinquishment, before he files it, which side of the line is relinquished, and which is not.

§11. The relinquishment must contain all the tracts held by the party, as purchaser, assignee, or otherwise, and purchased at the same land office, for which he wishes relief under the act, and is to be drawn according to the following form, viz.

Form of relinquishment.

RELINQUISHMENT, No. _____ 1821.

[I, A. B. (or assignee of C. D. as the case may be,)] do hereby declare [my] consent to the provisions of the act of congress, passed on the 2d day of March, 1821, entitled "An act for the relief of the purchasers of the public lands, prior to the 1st day of July, 1820;" and wishing to avail [myself] of the relief granted by the 1st section of the said act [I] do hereby relinquish to the United States, all [my] right and title to, and interest in, the following described tracts and legal subdivision of [the] tracts of land, (the payment of which has not been completed), held by [me] and purchased in the district of lands offered for sale at [Cincinnati], viz:

Date of purchase	Original certificate herewith surrender'd		Tract or legal subdivision relinquish'd—whether section, half section, quarter section, half quarter section, &c.	No. of section.....	No. of township.....	No. of range.....
	Number.	Date.				

[Abstract of the first part of the relinquishment.]

And request that the sums paid on account of the purchase money of said lands relinquished, be transferred and applied towards completing the payment of the following described tracts and legal subdivisions of tracts of land not relinquished, (the payment of which has not been completed), held by me and purchased as aforesaid, viz:

Date of purchase	Original certificate herewith surrender'd		Tract or legal subdivision relinquish'd—whether section, half section, quarter section, half quarter section, &c.	No. of section.....	No. of township.....	No. of range.....
	Number.	Date.				

[Abstract of the second part of the relinquishment.]

And [I] do hereby further request, that if, after the transferring and applying of the said sums as requested, there shall be any balance, (exclusive of interest accrued), due, or to become due, from [me] as [purchaser or assignee] on account of the purchase money, of any part of said land not relinquished, [I] may have further credit on the same, according to the provisions of the 3d section of the act of congress aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, [I] have hereunto set [my] hand and seal this _____ day of _____, 1821.

(A. B.) [Seal.]

In presence of E. F. }
G. H. }

§12. The relinquishment consists of two parts: The first part contains an abstract, in which are to be entered, in their respective columns, the date of purchase—the number and date of the register's certificate, and a description of each and every tract, or of the part of each and every tract, intended to be relinquished. The second part contains an abstract, in which are to be entered, in their respective columns, first, the date of purchase—the number and date of the register's certificate, and a description of the part not relinquished of each and every tract, the part relinquished of which is entered in the abstract of the first part; and, then, the date of purchase, the number and date of the register's certificate, and a description of each and every tract, of which no part is intended to be relinquish'd. The columns in each abstract are to be extended in proportion to the number of tracts to be entered in it.

§13. When a purchaser, or legal holder of land, wishes to relinquish any part thereof, no matter how small that part may be, and no matter how great the quantity held by him, he must file a relinquishment, which, as before stated, must include all the tracts for which he wishes relief. The whole amount of land owned by him is thus divided into land relinquished and land not relinquished.

§14. All sums paid on account of purchase money, of the land relinquished, are to be transferred and applied to the payment of the land not relinquished, in such manner as to complete the payment of the greatest number of half quarter sections, or smallest legal subdivisions of fractional sections. The manner in which the distribution of the sums, heretofore paid on land relinquished, is to be made, to complete the payment of land not relinquished, is to be determined by the register of the land office where the land was purchased.

§15. All tracts or parts of tracts, unpaid for by the transfer of payments, will be further credited, according to the second mode of relief before stated, (§4, and explained hereafter, §29). The purchaser may, however, pay the balance due on any tract, or part of a tract, (a part being relinquished), which would otherwise be further credited, in cash, at the time of relinquishment; for doing which he will be allowed a discount of thirty-seven and a half per cent. on the amount of that balance.

§16. If the purchaser wishes to pay the whole amount due, or to become due from him to the U. States, by relinquishing just so much land as will enable him to complete the payment of his land not relinquished, it may happen that the sum paid on the land relinquished will either fall short of, or exceed, the amount due, or to become due, on the land not relinquished, as he can relinquish parts of tracts only in the manner already laid down, (§7 and 8).

§17. If it fall short of the amount required, he may pay this deficiency, or balance due, by cash, at the deduction of thirty-seven and half per cent., or have the part of the tract on which such deficiency falls, further credit, (§15), which is to be understood as his intention, if he does not pay it in cash at the time of relinquishment.

§18. If it exceed the amount required, he must either forfeit this excess, (for he cannot claim any re-payment from the United States), or he may relinquish a half quarter section less, (or a quarter section, if he cannot relinquish less than a quarter

section, (§7)] so as to make a deficiency, or balance, due from him to the United States, which may be paid by cash; or the part of a tract on which it falls may be further credited, as before— (§17).

§19. The party must make his calculations before he signs and files his relinquishment. He will always be safe in making his calculations, to relinquish in such manner as to have a balance due from him to the United States, if the sums paid on land relinquished will not exactly meet the payments to be made on the land not relinquished, when it is his intention to pay, if possible, the whole debt to the United States for public land.

§20. But when the purchaser intends to discharge a part only of the debt to the United States, by relinquishment, the sums paid on land relinquished, will be so transferred and applied by the Register as to complete the payment of the greatest number of half quarter sections of the land not relinquished, and the balance remaining due on any tract, or part of a tract, (a part being relinquished), will be further credited, if not paid, at the time the relinquishment is filed, by cash and discount.

§21. Discount allowed on payments heretofore made on land relinquished, is to be considered a part of the sums to be transferred to complete the payment of land not relinquished.

§22. Interest paid on payments heretofore made on land relinquished, is not to be considered a part of the sums to be transferred to complete the payment of land not relinquished.

§23. Payments made upon land relinquished in one district, cannot be carried to the credit of payments due in another; as the transactions of different land offices cannot be blended together.

§24. The Register's certificate for each and every tract of land, held by the party relinquishing, must be surrendered at the time the relinquishment is filed.

§25. If a certificate be lost, the purchaser, or person legally entitled to the land, must file with the register, in lieu thereof, the following documents, as proof of its loss, viz: After advertising the lost certificate nine times in a public newspaper, and producing a certificate or affidavit of the printer as to the number of insertions, the owner must produce satisfactory evidence of the loss, under oath, and of its being unconveyed to any other person; and, where the lost certificate contains a transfer from a previous owner, a deposition to that effect, by the witnesses, or a duplicate conveyance of the land, will be necessary, unless the assignee should have taken the precaution to have the evidence of transfer legally recorded; in which case, an authenticated copy of the record will suffice.

Form of advertisement of a lost certificate.

"Lost certificate of land purchased from the United States.

Public notice is hereby given, that, three weeks after date, application will be made to the register of the land office at _____ for the renewal of a certificate in my name, for _____ quarter of section No. _____, in township No. _____, of range No. _____, in the district of _____; the original having been lost or destroyed.

Given under my hand, at _____, this _____ day of _____, 1821.

(3 weeks) (Signed) A. B.

Form of the deposition.

"State of _____, }
 _____ Co. } Sot.

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned, a justice of the peace in and for said county, [A. B.] who, being duly sworn, deposes that a cer-

tain land certificate which he held for the _____ section number _____, in township number _____, of range number _____, in the district of _____, has been accidentally lost or destroyed, [as the case may be,] and that he has never transferred his right to any person whomsoever. [Signed] A. B.

Sworn before me, this _____ day of _____, 1821.

[Signed] C. D. Justice of the peace."

[After this, follows the certificate of magistracy by the clerk of the county court, under seal of office.]

§26. For every tract, legal division, or subdivision of a tract of land not relinquished, on which the payment of the amount due, or to become due, shall have been completed by a transfer of payments for that purpose, or by cash, at the deduction of thirty-seven and a half per centum, at the time of relinquishment, the register is to issue a final certificate, according to the form prescribed, to the person who purchased or held the same, to be presented at the general land office for a patent.

And for each part of a tract (a part being relinquished) that may be further credited, the register will issue a certificate of further credit to the purchaser.

§27. The register is entitled to receive fifty cents from the purchaser for receiving, recording, and filing his relinquishment. It contains the declaration of his consent to the provisions of the act as required (§1.)

§28. The register and receiver, respectively, are entitled to receive fifty cents, from the purchaser, for each and every tract whereof the whole or a part is relinquished.

Of relief by further credit.

§29. When the purchaser does not intend to relinquish any part of the land held by him and purchased at any one land office, but wishes merely to have the further credit authorized by the act, on the balance due or to become due on account of the purchase money of his land, he must, on or before the 30th day of September next, sign and file, with the register of the land office, where the land was purchased, a declaration, in writing, expressing his consent to the provisions of the act, in the following form:

DECLARATION, No. _____ 1821.

[I, A. B. or assignee of C. D. as the case may be,] do hereby declare [my] consent to the provisions of the act of congress, passed on the 2d day of March, 1821, entitled "An act for the relief of the purchasers of the public lands prior to the 1st day of July, 1820," and request that [I] may have a further credit, agreeably to the 3d section of the said act, on the balance (exclusive of interest accrued) due or to become due from [me] as [purchaser or assignee, as the case] on account of the purchase money of the following described tracts of land, (the payment of which has not been completed,) held by [me,] and purchased of the United States in the district of lands offered for sale at [Cincinnati,] viz:

Date of purchase	Original certificate herewith surrendered.		Tract on which further credit is requested.	No. of section.....	No. of township.....	No. of range.....
	Number.	Date.				

In testimony whereof, [I] have hereunto set [my] hand and seal this — day of —, 1821.

[Signed] A. B.

In the presence of E. F. }
G. H. }

§ 30. The declaration contains an abstract, in which are to be entered, in their respective columns, the date of purchase, the number and date of the register's certificate, and a description of each and every tract held by the purchaser.

§ 31. The tract or tracts, on such declaration being filed, are to be classed by the register, according to the amount of the original price paid on them, respectively, in the manner following, viz:

The first class is to include all tracts on which one fourth, or more than one-fourth, and less than one half, of the original price has been paid.

The second class is to include all tracts on which one-half, or more than one-half, and less than three-fourths, of the original price has been paid.

The third class is to include all tracts on which three-fourths, or more than three-fourths, and less than the whole, of the original price has been paid.

§ 32. After determining to what class each tract is to belong, the whole amount due, or to become due on it, is to be divided into eight, six, or four, equal annual instalments, according as it belongs to the first, second, or third class. If the tract belong to the third class, the first instalment will be payable on the 30th day of September, 1821. If the tract belong to the second class, the first instalment will be payable on the 31st day of December, 1821. If the tract belong to the first class, the first instalment will be payable on the 31st day of March, 1822. Each instalment is to bear an annual interest at the rate of six per centum, from the 30th day of September, 1821, which interest is to be remitted if the instalment be punctually paid when it shall become payable.

§ 33. The register of the land office shall issue a "certificate of further credit," in lieu of the original certificate surrendered, for each tract on which a further credit shall have been thus allowed.

§ 34. The register's certificate for each and every tract of land, held by the party filing the declaration, must be surrendered at the time such declaration is presented; the declaration is filed. If a certificate be lost, proof of its loss, as before, must be filed in its stead.

§ 35. The register is entitled to receive fifty cents from the purchaser, for receiving, recording, and filing his declaration.

Of relief by cash, at a reduction of thirty-seven and a half per centum.

§ 36. Any person entitled to relief by the act, who shall, on or before the 30th day of September next, pay the whole amount due, or to become due, for any tract of land purchased or held by him, shall be allowed a deduction of thirty-seven and a half per centum on said amount, without being required to file a declaration expressive of his consent to the provisions of the act, as required, (§ 1.)

§ 37. Those persons who may intend to pay the amount due, or to become due, on any tract of land purchased or held by them, at the deduction of thirty-seven and a half per centum, between the 30th day of September next and the 1st day of October, 1822, must file, on or before the 30th day of September next, a declaration, requesting to have further credit on such debt, similar in all respects to that required where further credit is to be given, and must at the same time surrender the register's certificate— (§ 29.)

§ 38. All persons who shall, on or before the 30th day of September next, have availed themselves of the relief by further credit, will be entitled to the benefit of the deduction of thirty-seven and a half per centum upon their paying, between the 30th day September, 1821, and the 1st day of October, 1822, the whole amount which may be due, or to become due, on any tract of land on which a further credit shall have been given.

§ 39. Any person, who purchased any town lot, or is the legal holder of a certificate of any town lot purchased from the United States, prior to the 1st day of July, 1820, is entitled to the benefits of all the provisions of the act, except that of relinquishment, and may pay the amount due, or to become due, on such lot, either by a further credit, or by cash at the deduction of thirty seven and a half per centum, on his complying with the requisitions hereinbefore laid down under the relief by further credit, and by cash, at a deduction of thirty-seven and a half per centum. As he is not entitled to relief under the first section of the act, he can neither relinquish any town lot, so purchased or held by him, nor have the payments made on land relinquished transferred and applied towards the payment of such lot.

§ 40. Any person, or company, that has laid off on any lands purchased of the United States any town, lots whereof have been sold, shall, in order to be entitled to relief under the act, besides declaring his or their consent to the provisions of the act, as required, (§ 1,) further declare that he or such company accept of the terms and conditions of the fifth section of the said act, and will, in all respects, comply with the provisions thereof.

The form of this declaration is as follows:

I, (or we,) — of — do hereby declare, that I (or we,) accept the terms and conditions of the fifth section of the act of congress, passed the 2d day of March, 1821, entitled, "An act for the relief of the purchasers of the public lands, prior to the 1st day of July, 1820," in consequence of my having applied for the benefit of the provisions of said act, in relation to the following described half quarter, quarter section, or section, (as the case may be,) on which I have laid out the town called —, viz: — and that, having sold lots, [or parts of lots of said town, or land in and adjoining the same,] to the following named persons, I will allow to each of them, all the benefits of the provisions of the fifth section of said act, on the amount now remaining due, on account of the purchase money of such lot, (or part of a lot or land,) so purchased, to which benefits they are entitled in consequence of my having applied for relief as aforesaid. (Here the names of the debtors are to be inserted.)

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed my seal, this — day of —.

The relinquishment and declaration may be made by the original parties, their assignees, heirs, or guardians of such heirs, or executors, or administrators, or by attorney authorized by such persons.

Form of a general power of attorney.

Know all men by these presents that — of — have made, ordained, constituted, and appointed, — of — true and lawful attorney for — and in — name, to sign and file with the register of the land office at —, [a relinquishment or declaration, as the case may be,] in due form, of any section, half-section, quarter-section, half-quarter section, fractional section, or legal subdivision of any fractional section of land, (the payment of which has not been completed,) held by — and purchased at the said land of —.

lice, and to make and execute all acts of relinquishment, or declaration thereof, which may be required of _____ to make and execute, to entitle _____ to the benefit of the provisions of the act of congress passed the 2d day of March, 1821, entitled "an act for the relief of the purchases of the public lands prior to the first day of July, 1820," with power to the said attorney to substitute an attorney, or attorneys under _____ for the purposes aforesaid, and to do all the lawful acts for effecting the premises: hereby ratifying and confirming whatever _____ the said attorney, substitute or substitutes shall, or may lawfully do or cause to be done therein, by virtue of these presents.

In witness whereof _____ the said _____ above named, have hereunto set _____ hand and affixed _____ seal this _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

[SEAL.]

*Signed, sealed and delivered,
in the presence of*

§41. The benefit of the provisions of the act, is not to extend to any person, claiming title to land under the provisions of the act passed the 3d day of March, 1817, entitled "an act to set apart and dispose of certain public lands, for the encouragement of the cultivation of the vine and olive."

§42. If any tract, legal division, or subdivision of a tract, for the payment of which further credit shall have been allowed, in the manner laid down, [§29] be not paid for, both as to principal and the interest, which may accrue after the 30th day of September, 1821, within the term of three months, after the day appointed for the payment of the last equal annual instalment, it is to be returned as forfeited to the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
General land office, 15th June, 1821.

JOSIAH MEIGS, commissioner.

N. B.—Blank declarations and relinquishments will be furnished to purchasers, on their application, by the registers of the different land offices, for the districts wherein the act takes effect! They will be also furnished on application at the general land office.

Weights and Measures.

BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY PAPER.

Third report of the commissioners appointed to consider the subject, of weights and measures.

We, the commissioners appointed, &c. have now completed the examination of the standards which we have thought it necessary to compare. The measurements which we have lately performed, upon the apparatus employed by the late Sir George Shuckburgh Evelyn, have enabled us to determine, with sufficient precision, the weight of a given bulk of water, with a view to the fixing the magnitude of the standard of weight; that of length being already determined by the experiments related in our former reports; and we have found, by computations, that the weight of a cubic inch of distilled water, at 62 deg. of Fahrenheit, is 252.72 grains of the parliamentary standard pound of 1758, supposing it to be weighed in a vacuum.

We beg leave, therefore, finally to recommend, with all humanity, to your majesty, the adoption of the regulations and modifications suggested in our former reports, which are principally these:—

1. That the parliamentary standard yard, made by Bird in 1760, be hence-forward considered as the authentic legal standard of the British empire; and that it be identified, by declaring that 39.1393 inches of this standard, at the temperature of 60° of Fahrenheit, have been found equal to the length of a pendulum supposed to vibrate seconds in London, on the level of the sea, and in a vacuum.

2. That the parliamentary standard troy pound, according to the two pound weight made in 1758, remain unaltered; and that 7,000 troy grains be declared to constitute an avoirdupois pound; the cubic inch of distilled water being found to weigh, at 62° in a vacuum, 252.72 parliamentary grains.

3. That the ale and corn gallon be restored to their original equality, by taking, for the statutable common gallon of the British empire, a mean value, such that a gallon of common water may weigh 10 pounds avoirdupois in ordinary circumstances, its contents being nearly 277.5 cubic inches; and that correct standards of this imperial gallon, and of the bushel, peck, quart, and pint, derived from it, and of their parts, be procured, without delay for the exchequer, and for such other offices in your majesty's dominions, as may be judged most convenient for the ready use of your majesty's subjects.

4. Whether any further legislative enactments are required, for enforcing a uniformity of practice throughout the British empire, we do not feel ourselves competent to determine; but it appears to us that nothing would be more conducive to the attainment of this end, than to increase, as far as possible, the facility of a ready recurrence to the legal standards, which we apprehend to be in a great measure attainable by the means that we have recommended. It would also, in all probability, be of advantage to give a greater degree of publicity to the appendix of the last report, containing a comparison of the customary measures employed throughout the country.

5. We are not aware that any further services remain for us to perform, in the execution of the commands laid upon us by your majesty's commission; but if any superintendence of the regulations to be adopted, were thought necessary, we should still be ready to undertake such inspections and examinations as might be required for the complete attainment of the objects in question.

London, March 31, 1821.

Foreign Articles.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

London papers of the 20th May.

The king's birth day was celebrated by a magnificent drawing room—upwards of 2000 ladies and gentlemen were present. After which there was a ball, which did not break up until after day-light—and so forth.

The Englishman, a Sunday paper, states, that loans were contracting in England, by the government of Russia, Prussia, Austria, Spain and Naples; and it was supposed, that both Sardinia and Portugal would require pecuniary assistance in the same manner.

The whole annual expense of detaining Napoleon, amounts to 1,777,000 dollars, per annum. The most costly prisoner ever kept since the beginning of the world.

It is calculated by good judges, in England, that the gold which was withdrawn from circulation; by being hoarded in that country, during the suspension of cash payments, and which may be now ex-

pected to see the light, cannot amount to less than six or seven millions.

The issue of sovereigns commenced at the Bank of England on the 8th of May. Ninety-seven thousand pound, in one pound notes, had been brought to the bank in one day to be exchanged for gold. Between six and seven millions sterling in gold had been withdrawn from the bank within a few days, in exchange for paper.

FRANCE.

It is announced that the king is to be crowned before long, and stated as a matter of the highest moment that the little duke of Bordeaux has got a couple of teeth, without any inconvenience to his health!

On the 7th of May, the chamber of peers assembled at Paris, when twenty-eight persons were arraigned, chiefly military officers, for a conspiracy against the lives of the king and members of the royal family.

It appears that the protestant sects are in the full enjoyment and exercise of their religious rights in France. They have established a bible society at Paris, and freely proclaim all their views on religious subjects; and, on a late occasion, when, in honor of the baptism, or something else, of the baby duke of Bordeaux, a certain number of young women were to be portioned for marriage, protestants were selected at Paris according to the supposed relation of their number to that of the Catholics.

SPAIN.

The canon Vinuesa was sentenced to the galleys for ten years for plotting to overturn the constitution. The populace of Madrid, believing that he merited death, forced the prison, and killed him on the 4th of May, after considerable resistance from the troops stationed there as a guard.

Great exertions are making in the preparation of arms, and a purchase of 60,000 stands is spoken of. There are many rumors of troubles in the interior of Spain, in which it appears that some of the nobility, as well as the priests generally, have much to do. The idea, however, is thrown out that many of the reports, which are prejudicial to the peace of Spain, are manufactured by some ultra-royal Spaniards at Paris.

PORTUGAL.

There has been a counter-revolution at Terceira, the principal of the Azores. The new governor was killed and his co-adjutor put in irons. The old governor has resumed the command and defied the cortes. Possessed of the castle, he had resolved to destroy the town if the people should shew any further unwillingness to "repose in the arms of their legitimate sovereign," as Gouverneur Morris had it.

The king, in the *Vasca de Gama* 74, with 15 vessels in company, containing his court, &c. left Rio Janeiro for Lisbon on the 25th April.

The house of the Austrian charge d'affaires at Lisbon, was attacked with stones and every pane of glass in it broken, because he refused to illuminate it in celebration of the new order of things established at Rio Janeiro. Arms and men were about to depart from Brazil to assist the revolutionists.

ITALY—GENERALLY.

Twelve persons who were members of the provisional government at Turin, have been condemned to death by a military commission—most of them, however, had escaped. The universities of Turin and Genoa, being politically infected, are to be abolished—the emperor of Austria does not want

"learned men." The Neapolitan patriots, who repaired to France for an asylum, or had been forced on their way to Spain to enter a French port, have been either seized or ordered immediately away. Naples is to pay Austria 24 millions of ducats for her own subjugation! All the companies, called national guards, are dissolved—persons found in the possession of arms, or ascertained even to know of a secret society, without revealing it, are subjected to the most severe punishments. The Austrians appear as if they were preparing for a long residence in Naples. A new loan has just been concluded, under the guarantee of Austria, for six millions of ducats, a little more than a million sterling. On the 2nd of April, the king of the Two Sicilies being at Florence, the sacrament was administered and a grand Te Deum sung "for the late happy events in Naples." A great concourse of titled folks and courtiers, &c. were present. Many of the chiefs of the Carbonari have been flogged through the streets of Naples, with all their decorations upon them. Measures of great severity are pursued in Piedmont—arrests are numerous and punishment prompt. Prince Metternich, in a letter respecting the affairs of Piedmont, has been pleased to say, "we now see how very easy it is to put down revolutions; it is only necessary for one king to have the courage to refuse to say *yes*, and another to say *no*."

SWEDEN.

In order to prohibit the use of coffee, the king of Sweden has ordered the extensive cultivation of a species of *Fetich*, (*Astragalus Boeticus*), on his estate at Rosersberg; and a large quantity of the seed has been distributed among the farmers in order to promote the cultivation of this plant as a substitute for coffee.

RUSSIA.

George Tate, admiral of the Russian fleet, died at Petersburg in Feb. last. He was born in London, but at twelve years of age came with his father and settled in Maine, where he has many connections, to whom he has made liberal donations. He entered in the navy as a lieut. in 1770, and rose to the first rank in his profession.

To reduce the consumption of imported cotton and silk goods, the emperor has lately increased the duty on such manufactures. He wishes that his subjects should administer to the wants and comforts of one another.

TURKEY.

There are a variety of rumors and reports about the operations of the revolted Greeks and the proceedings of the Turks in consequence. But they are of a very uncertain character, and not materially important, even if they were otherwise—so we shall not attempt a notice of them. The following paragraphs, however, state a most interesting fact.

"The Russian consul at Jassy has, by order of his emperor, issued two proclamations, ordering Prince Ypsilanti and all his partizans, subjects of Russia, or under its protection, to return to Russia. They must have a serious effect upon the insurrection, in which so many Russian officers, or others under the protection of Russia, are engaged."

"A proclamation of the Russian emperor calls upon the Moldavians of Russia who, betraying their duty, have declared for the cause of the rebels, to return to obedience to their legitimate rulers, as the only medium by which they may escape the punishment which the imperial court will inflict upon those who persevere in aiding the revolt. This proclamation concludes with the following sentence; 'may

all the Moldavians be convinced that the salvation and welfare of their country depend alone on their submission.'

The revolt does not seem to have been so extensive as hitherto represented. It is hard, indeed, to know what is truth; but Ypsilanti's force does not appear to exceed 5000 men, and the expectation is held that the conduct of Alexander, of Russia, will restore the legitimate rule of the Turks over Moldavia, Wallachia, &c.

CHILI.

We learn by the Macedonian frigate, that several British and some American vessels had been sent into Valparaiso by lord Cochrane, for adjudication. They had been generally released or cleared. It is stated that, on the 29th December, the Macedonian went into Huacho to water, and found there the ship Louisa, Hicks, of Providence, which had been detained by lord Cochrane. Captain Hicks was on board, cut her cables, and being furnished with a crew from the Macedonian, she came out in company, and proceeded on her voyage.*

The war against Peru continued without any material change in the aspect of things, as before stated. Lima was still blockaded by lord Cochrane, and the communication with the interior cut off by gen. San Martin, so that provisions of every description were exceedingly high in that city. The forces of the vice roy and the general were pretty nearly equal in numerical strength. The royalists being expelled, peace reigns in all Chili, and the affairs of the state appear to be prosperous, and commerce is encouraged.

A French ship of the line and a frigate, and two or three British frigates, are cruising off the coasts of the Pacific.

*As this affair may probably become a matter of no little importance, the following more detailed account of it, from the New-York Daily Advertiser, is interesting:

"A friend has furnished us with the following information:—On the 25th December, 1821, the Macedonian arrived at Huacho. At that place were lying the Lautara frigate, captain Delano, the brig Galverion, and some other men of war, transports and prizes; among the latter was the American ship Louisa, capt. Hicks, of Providence, from Rio de Janeiro, with a cargo for Lima, made prize of by Cochrane on suspicion of having arms for the Spaniards. She had on board at the time of our arrival there, a prize crew of two officers and six men; and on the 28th, after we had completed watering and other objects for which we went into that port, captain Hicks, who had long been vainly negotiating with San Martin for the release of his ship, determined to obtain by stratagem and resolution what the authorities would not give him. He loosed all his sails as it were to dry and air, and for some trivial reason induced the prize officers to go on shore: then cut his cables and ran out to sea. The Louisa lay in inside the Lautara frigate, and as soon as her motions were observed, boats were sent from the Lautara and Montezuma (Chilian schooner) to retake her, but her resolute captain refused to give up the ship. The frigate, as soon as the Louisa got outside of our ship, got under way to retake her. An officer was then sent from our ship to order the Chilian officers and boat's crew out of her, as we would protect her. We instantly hove up our anchor and stood out after her. No farther efforts were made to regain the valuable prize"

MEXICO.

Extract of a letter from an officer lately arrived at Philadelphia from Mexico, to his friend in Baltimore.

"All the inhabitants of Mexico are now undeceived. The insurrection is general since the 24th of February last, when Col. Iturbide proclaimed the independence of the country, at the head of the troops of the vice roy. All the towns which have been taken, have surrendered without spilling a drop of blood. Mexico and Vera Cruz are on the eve of being entirely free. Never was the cause of liberty so prosperous as at present.

The insurgents of Mexico are in possession of the port of Alvarado near Vera Cruz. I hope that ere three or four months, we will be able to return to Mexico, and receive the reward due to our services and privations."

Report on Fortifications.

Documents accompanying the report on fortifications. (See page 263.)

Division of the proposed fortifications for the defence of the maritime frontiers of the union in three classes, according to the urgency of their construction; exhibiting the strength of their required garrisons, in time of peace and in time of war, and the expense of erecting them.

First class—to be erected during the first period.

DESIGNATION OF FORTS.	GARRISONS.		Expense of construction.
	For a siege.	For p. estab ^t	
<i>In Louisiana.</i>			
Fort St. Philip	400	80	77,810
Fort at Plaquemines	750	100	392,927
Fort at Chef Menteur	400	80	260,517
Fort at Rigolets	400	80	264,517
Fort at Bayou Bienvenue	224	25	94,582
	2,174	365	1,094,353
<i>In Virginia.</i>			
Fort at Old Point Comfort	2,625	600	816,814
Fort at the Rip Raps	1,130	200	904,355
	3,755	800	1,721,169
<i>In Pennsylvania.</i>			
Fort at the Pea-Patch Island	1,560	150	258,000
<i>In New-York.</i>			
Fort at New Utrecht Point	1,140	100	424,995
Fort at Tompkins' Point	970	100	485,988
Fort at Wilkins' Point	1,336	100	456,845
Fort at Throg's Point	1,540	100	471,181
	4,986	400	1,839,009
<i>In Rhode Island.</i>			
Fort at Bronton's Point	2,400	200	730,166
Fort at Dumpling's Point	1,850	200	579,946
Fort at Rose Island	580	25	82,411
Dyke on the N. W. passage			205,000
	4,830	425	1,597,523
<i>In Massachusetts.</i>			
Fort on the channel of Boston harbor	2,000	300	1,000,000
<i>In New-Hampshire.</i>			
Fort at Portsmouth	1,000	100	500,000
Total.	20,805	2,540	8,010,054

Second class—to be erected during the second period.

Designation of Forts	Garrisons.		Expense of construction.
	For a siege.	For peace.	
<i>In Alabama.</i>			<i>Dolls.</i>
Fort at Mobile Point	980	100	693,398
Fort at Dauphin Island	900	100	693,398
	1,880	200	1,386,796
<i>In Georgia.</i>			
Fort at Savannah	1,000	100	700,000
<i>In South Carolina.</i>			
Fort at Charleston	1,000	100	700,000
<i>In North Carolina.</i>			
Fort at Smithville	400	80	180,000
Fort at Beaufort	400	80	180,000
	800	160	360,000
<i>In Maryland.</i>			
Fort at Saellier's Point	833	60	873,983
Fort at Hawkins' Point	846	120	344,377
	1,680	180	1,218,360
<i>In Pennsylvania.</i>			
Batteries opposite Fort Mifflin	760	100	347,247
<i>In Connecticut.</i>			
Fort Hale	290	35	31,815
Fort Wooster	153	25	27,793
	443	60	59,608
<i>In Massachusetts.</i>			
Fort at Marblehead	400	50	180,000
Fort at Salem	400	50	180,000
	800	100	360,000
<i>In Maine.</i>			
Fort at Portland	400	100	200,000
Total,	8,616	1,030	4,711,031

Third class—to be erected during the third period.

<i>In Louisiana.</i>			
Fort at Grande Terre	400	80	264,817
Tower at Bayou aux Herons	36	10	16,677
Tower at Passau Dupre	36	10	16,677
	472	100	298,171
<i>In Georgia.</i>			
Fort at St. Mary's River	400	50	180,000
<i>In South Carolina.</i>			
Fort at Beaufort	400	50	180,000
Fort at Georgetown	400	50	180,000
	800	100	360,000
<i>In Maryland.</i>			
Fort at St. Mary's	380	60	263,602
Fort at Annapolis	380	60	263,602
	760	120	527,204
<i>In New-York.</i>			
Fort on the Middle Ground	1,760	150	1,681,411
Fort on the East Bank	1,760	150	1,681,411
	3,520	300	3,362,822
<i>In Connecticut.</i>			
Fort Trumbull	460	75	77,448
Fort Griswold	830	75	132,230
	1,290	150	209,678
<i>In Massachusetts.</i>			
Battery at Plymouth	300	80	100,000
Battery at Provincetown	300	80	100,000
	600	160	200,000
<i>In Maine.</i>			
Fort on the Kennebec	300	50	100,000
Fort on Wicasset	300	50	100,000
Fort on Penobscot	400	50	100,000
Fort at M. Desert Bay	400	50	100,000
	1,400	200	400,000
Total,	9,042	1,198	4,073,970

NOTE.—Where the places are in *italic*, in the above table, either the projects are as yet unfinished, or they have not as yet been commenced. The war and peace garrisons, and the expense, exhibited by the table in those cases are, therefore, very uncertain approximations.

RECAPITULATION.

	Garrisons.		Expense of construction.
	For a siege.	In time of peace.	
1st period	20,305	2,540	8,010,054 00
2d period	8,615	1,030	4,711,031 00
3d period	9,042	1,120	5,073,970 00
Total,	37,962	4,690	17,795,055 00

Places.	Aggregate cost of the proposed works.	Number of troops necessary with the existing works.	Number of troops required with the projected works.	Expense of the troops kept under pay, with the existing works.		Expense of the troops kept under pay, with the proposed works.	
				Under pay.	Regu- lars.	Under pay.	Regu- lars.
New-Orleans,	1,094,355 55	17,600	3,000	4,950,000	54,750	1,250,000	
Norfolk,	1,731,170 35	10,000	10,000	2,500,000	120,000	1,000,000	
Baltimore,	917,542 58	10,000	10,000	2,500,000	27,000	750,000	
Philadelphia,	605,237 71	10,000	10,000	2,500,000	37,500	750,000	
New-York,	5,201,844 27	10,000	10,000	2,500,000	105,000	750,000	
Narraganset Roads,	1,597,524 83	10,000	10,000	2,500,000	58,750	750,000	
Total,	\$11,147,655 29	67,000	53,000	\$16,750,000	\$403,000	\$5,250,000	
		Total,	120,000	2,720	21,000	23,720	36,280
							\$5,653,000

Table exhibiting the cost of the projected fortifications for sea-coast defense, the forces necessary to protect them with the existing works, the forces necessary for perfect security, with the aid of the proposed defenses, and the expense of the troops in both cases.

RECAPITULATION.

Expense for defending the above mentioned points, during a campaign of six months, with the existing works,	\$16,750,000
With the projected works	5,653,000
Difference,	\$11,097,000

N. B. In one campaign, of six months, the difference of expense, between the two systems, will amount within a few thousand dollars, to the whole cost of the projected works. The expense of the troops above stated, results from a calculation, which gives the expense of a regular soldier 300 dollars per annum, and the expense of a militia soldier 500 dollars per annum; the expense of officers being, in both cases, included. No attempts to estimate the enormous contingent expenses in assembling, organizing, and providing, militia forces, of hospitals, waste of property, loss of time, &c. &c. will avail: the above estimate is, undoubtedly, below the real cost. The forces under pay, necessary for defence, with the proposed works, consist of the peace establishment, garrisons of forts, (for which see the reports of 1818, 1819, 1820,) doubled by additions of militia, and moveable corps of militia, stationed upon the approaches of an enemy.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
February 10th, 1821.

Sir: So much of the information, required by the resolution of the house of representatives of yesterday's date, as is contained in the following sentence, "the progress made in erecting the fortifications," will be found in the following extract from a report on the same subject, made on the 9th ult. for the use of the committee of ways and means.

EXTRACT.

Fort Delaware is about five-sixths finished, and will be completed in the course of this year.

Fort Washington is still further advanced, and will be finished in the course of the ensuing summer.

Fort Monroe has progressed two fifths towards completion. Its appearance would not indicate that state of advancement, and yet the operations so far have been advantageously conducted. The reason is, that in this work, as in all works of magnitude, the operations have been mostly confined to the collection of materials, depositing them in the places where they will be used, and maturing arrangements preparatory to the commencement of constructions, and therefore make no show.—The constructions of masonry were commenced last summer, in the course of which was completed a casemated work capable of presenting to the channel of entrance, a battery of forty 32 pounders. The masonry in future, by reason of the preparations above stated, in which are included immense excavations, part of them applied to the opening of a canal, following the course of a ditch around the work, having locks, &c. from the use of which, great facilities and economy in transportation of materials, &c. may be expected, will be carried on with rapidity. The fort will be completed in five years.

Fort Calhoun has received one half of the stone intended for the formation of the break water, or that part of its foundation to be below the surface of the water; the remainder will be deposited in the course of next year, after which it should be permitted to settle during one or two years before the superstructure be commenced, the completion of which will occupy three years more.

The fort on *Mobile Point* exhibits but little advancement. The impracticability of procuring the requisite materials by purchase, obliged the contractor to fabricate them, and the means by which even that could be effected were difficult of attainment, in some instances it having become necessary to create them. Undersuch embarrassments much delay was unavoidable: nevertheless, extensive arrangements for the preparation and transpor-

tation of materials have been matured. According to the terms of the contract, this fort should be completed on or before the 1st of next July, but the difficulties above stated will no doubt protract the completion, to at least two years beyond that period.

The fort on *Dauphin Island*, although in all respects situated similarly to that on *Mobile Point*, is in better condition. The period limited in the contract, for its completion, will expire on the first December next, but the fort will not be finished until some time in the following year.

The fort on the *Rigolets Pass*, under circumstances not materially differing from those stated, in reference to the two works last noticed, has been more successfully managed than either of them. The contract will expire on the 1st December next, and the work will probably be completed within that time, or shortly after.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. K. ARMISTEAD,
Colonel Engineers.

The Hon. J. C. CALHOUN,
Secretary of War.

CHRONICLE.

Maj. gen. Maccomb, now chief of the engineers, has arrived at Washington.

The *Macedonian* frigate, captain Downes, has arrived at Boston, in 93 days from Valparaiso and 37 from Rio Janeiro. She had been absent from home two years and seven months, during which she visited many ports in the Pacific and rendered important services to our commerce and shipping in that ocean. The amount of miles sailed during her voyage is 58,000. While absent, she lost 29 men—23 of disease, 2 murdered by the Spaniards and 3 drowned. Among the former were lieutenant J. P. Cambreleng, 2 midshipmen and the chaplain.—When arrived at Boston, her crew amounted to 347 men and 17 supernumeraries—22 on the sick list. She brought \$343,332 in specie and 30,441 ounces of silver, for different merchants, a large part of which is for Baltimore. At the moment of his departure from Valparaiso, captain Downes was presented with a highly complimentary letter from the Americans resident there, in testimony of their approbation of his conduct. The news brought by the *Macedonian* will be found under the head of 'Chili,' &c. The *Constellation* frigate sailed from Valparaiso for Coquimbo on the 10th March.

The U. S. schooner *Dolphin*, of 14 guns, was launched at Philadelphia on the 23d inst. It is said that she is to accompany the *Franklin 74*, now reported to be fitting out for a cruise in the Pacific. The masts of the *Dolphin* were put in, and she was completely rigged in the evening of the day on which she was launched.

Florida. From what we hear of Tampa bay, though its shores are now uninhabited, it will probably contest with Pensacola the honor of being ultimately fixed upon as the southern naval depot of the United States. The bay is said to be easier of access and to have more water than that of Pensacola; the neighboring country is fertile and abounds with live oak—and a short canal will unite the bay with the great river St. Johns.

The "*Maryland Gazette*," printed at Annapolis, was established in 1745, and is believed to be the oldest newspaper in the United States. The proprietorship has always been in the same family, of the name of *Breche*.

BREAD STUFFS. Wheat has been sold at Greenfield, in Ohio, for twelve and an half cents per bushel, and indian corn at Wilmington, N. C. for one dollar and twenty-five cents!

Washington's statue. By the Peacock, just arrived at Norfolk, we learn that she brought the statue of Washington, executed by Canova for the state of North Carolina, from Civiti Vecchia to Algiers, where it was put on board the Columbus 74,—being so large that it could not be got down the hatches of the Peacock, and it was deemed imprudent to attempt to convey it across the Atlantic on her deck. It is put up in two packages, each weighing about four tons. It is pronounced the *chief work* of the famous artist.

Farmers' Bank of Virginia. There appears to have been some considerable errors, or frauds, in this institution, but the character of the transactions are not yet clearly ascertained. It was within a few days past discovered that the first accountant had forced his books to balance, in an amount not stated; nor does it appear to be known whether the bank has lost any thing by the procedure or not: and in the department of the first teller there is a deficiency of \$17,000, which he cannot account for. The accountant admits the forcing of a settlement and his concealment of it, from an apprehension of the resentment of the cashier, but denies that he touched one cent of the funds of the bank or knowingly suffered others improperly to do so. The parties have given deeds of trust on their property, which, in addition to their securities, are believed amply sufficient to meet any real deficiencies chargeable to them. Each of them hitherto maintained irreproachable characters, but the situations of both in the bank have been supplied by other persons.

New York. An election has just been held in this state for members of a convention to revise and amend the constitution of the state. The local parties appear to have entered into the choice of persons for this purpose with their usual warmth; and the result seems to be, that the convention will have an enormous majority of members "opposed to the administration of governor Clinton." Among the members elect, is Mr. Tompkins, vice president of the U. States.

Maryland penitentiary. On the 15th instant the prisoners amounted to 282—of whom 234 were males and 48 females; all busily employed except the sick—none in solitary confinement reported.

The Osage Indians, to the number of 400, lately approached Fort Smith, in the Arkansas territory, in a hostile manner, insolently demanding ammunition, &c. which was refused. They manifested a disposition to attack the fort, but declined upon an exhibition of the artillery, &c. When they retired, they robbed several families and carried off every horse that they could catch. The determination of the officers of the United States [whose great efforts to preserve peace between the Osages and Cherokees have availed nothing] to remain neutral, it is supposed has offended them.

Masonic. The vice president of the United States, Daniel D. Tompkins, has been been elected grand master of masons in New York. The fraternity at Savannah have commenced the erection of a "church of all denominations"—for the indiscriminate use of all teachers of righteousness. The corner stone was laid with ample ceremonies by Judge Charlton, G. M. of Georgia.

Cheap travelling. The fare for a passage in the U. S. mail coach between New York and Philadel-

phia is four dollars. The route is performed in fifteen hours, and the whole expense to a passenger, from city to city, including road expenses, is \$4.62½.

Hail. During a storm at Montreal on the 12th. inst. masses of ice, weighing from 8 to 9 ounces, fell in great quantities, and caused much damage.

Tyranny of our forefathers!—In 1633, says the Salem Gazette, a law was passed by the general court of Plymouth colony, declaring, that whoever should refuse the office of governor, should pay a fine of 20l. unless the same person should be chosen for two years in succession; and a fine of 10l. for the refusal of the office of deputy governor. We believe no such penalty exists in our enlightened time.

Languages.—M. Frederick Aldeling, counsellor of state to the emperor of Russia, has lately published in one hundred and fifty-three pages, "A view of all the known languages and their dialects."

In this view, we find in all 937 Asiatic, 587 European, 276 African, and 1264 American languages and dialects enumerated and classed, a total of 3064.

The Chess player. The "tour of Europe" has been made by a wonderful automaton, that would beat any one at the game of chess, and, in despite of the greatest scrutiny, the manner of it escaped detection until very recently. A person was concealed in its body and guided the fingers of the automaton by springs. Still the thing was very ingenious.

Washington, Penn. June 18. On Thursday last, 58 free negroes passed through this place from Virginia, under the care of Mr. Crew, on their way to join a settlement of the same description of persons, formed sometime since in Brown county, O. They formerly belonged to the estate of Mr. Samuel Gist, who, at his decease, (several years ago in England) manumitted his slaves, in number about 900, leaving them, by will, property to an immense amount. They had with them three waggons to carry their baggage, &c.; while here their behavior was quite orderly, and they seemed to appreciate fully the philanthropic views of their late master in setting them free.

The board of directors of the chamber of commerce and manufactures of Manchester, Eng. have presented a petition to parliament, praying against the additional duty proposed to be laid on sugar from India. The petitioners state, "that deeply impressed with the sense of the vast importance of the increasing trade with India to the kingdom in general, but especially to this manufacturing district, which requires the fostering care of the legislature, under the diminished demands for its goods from the United States, and other quarters, your petitioners humbly appeal to the wisdom of your honorable house to protect their interests, so deeply interested with the welfare of the empire at large, and pray your honorable body not to suffer any addition or alteration to be made; tending to increase the existing duty on sugar imported from the East Indies for home consumption.

[This petition against further duties on East India sugars is caused by the fact that the manufacturers want the market for their goods, and their wish that sugar may continue to be an article of remittance. The self same principle applies to the condition of the trade between the United States and Great Britain, but under an operation directly the reverse.]

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

NEW SERIES. No. 19—VOL. VIII.] BALTIMORE, JULY 7, 1821. [No. 19—VOL. XX. WHOLE No. 513.

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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

The great anniversary appears to have been observed on the 4th instant, with the usual ceremonies and festivities throughout the United States. The people have not lost any of the fervor with which they were accustomed to notice the birthday of their independence.

THE CENSUS OF 1820. We are yet without returns from the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi and Alabama—and some unpleasant remarks are made on the subject. At the late session of congress, an act was passed allowing additional time for completing this census; and it seems as if an advantage was to be derived from the default, by adding to the amount of their numbers one more year's increase than was taken into the population of the other states. If so, this is not as it should be.

MONEY, STOCKS, &c. In Niles' Register a sentiment appears to be given as ours, which certainly if we did express, we greatly erred; the expression is this—"It is the rate of exchange that has caused so large an amount of our stocks (\$30,000,000) to be held in England, and the money must be exported to redeem the principal by and bye."

The first part of this sentence is not correct, but the contrary; the cause of so much debt to England, as \$30,000,000, is not to be found in the rate of exchange, that is rather an effect; for the debt was incurred, when the exchange was at par or below it: gold is now exported, not to pay the debt, but to speculate upon: as the transport of gold, which may be done at one or two per cent. saves the difference between the price of bills and the bullion, as we specified.—[Aurora.

CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES. The decision of the supreme court of the United States, in the case of Cohens vs. the state of Virginia, still claims the attention of some of our ablest writers, and the correctness of it is contested with a fine display of talents and profound reasoning, by "Algernon Sidney" in the *Richmond Enquirer*, and "Hampton" in the *Washington City Gazette*—to which we refer those who are not already satisfied on the subject. For ourselves, though not yet exactly prepared to submit, it seems as if it were required that all who do not subscribe to their belief in the infallibility of that court, are in danger of political excommunication.

MORE LAND. Some persons in the western regions of the United States, already feeling themselves cramped for "elbow room," are dolefully lamenting the loss of the province of Texas by the recent treaty with Spain!—and the editor of the "St. Louis Enquirer," whose moderate views we have often-times wondered at, seems to offer it as a serious consideration to the people of the "western and Mississippi states" to endeavor to elect a president who would be known to urge the "re-purchase of that ancient boundary of Louisiana"—the Rio del Norte: and asks, "would not the purchase of Texas give immortality to some future Jefferson?" Texas, no doubt, is a fine country—so is Mexico, New Granada, Venezuela—Peru—Guiana, Brazil, the provinces of Rio de la Plata and Chili: nay, New South

Vol. XX.—19.

Iceland is a fine place for catching seals and getting cargoes of congealed water—we might supply the Chinese with that cooling article of commerce, wher the "trade of Asia," for the supply of the people of the United States, shall pass up the Columbia, across the Rocky mountains, and down the Missouri, as has been anticipated in the "St. Louis Enquirer."

RETRENCHMENT. Connecticut is going on nobly in the work of retrenchment,—and is fitting the expenses of the government to the state of the times, or appreciation of money. The amount of the ordinary disbursements at the treasury for the year ending on the 10th April, 1818, was 100,923 97

Ditto, 1819,	94,986 82
Ditto, 1820,	78,025 57
Ditto, 1821,	63,579 51

And those of the year ending 16th April, 1821, provided the school fund shall divide the amount expected, will be only 53,500 00

The financial matters of this state are managed most admirably. A very small amount, indeed, if any thing at all, is suffered to be placed to the account of "candles and cheese parings"—yet useful works and the general improvement of the condition of society, are as little neglected in Connecticut as in any other state. The capital of its school fund is about 1,700,000 dollars, notwithstanding that in its progress it has met with some severe losses.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES. The directors have just published an exposition of the affairs of this institution, see page 298, and declared a dividend of one and an half per cent. as for profits made in the last six months. The amount of dividend that will be paid to the United States is 105,000 dollars, and the amount which the United States have paid to the bank for interest on our 5 per cent. stock, which forms a part of its capital, is 175,000—So we are quite in luck, and have only lost seventy thousand dollars by the bank in these six months.

The exposition is a much labored production and must be read attentively to be understood: and still, many will think that there is a want of clearness in some parts of the statement.

As it appears to us that a considerable degree of unfair speculation has lately belonged to persons interested in buying and selling the stock of this institution—a brief reference to some of the proceedings had in the last and present years, may not be useless.

A general meeting of the stockholders was held at Philadelphia on the 5th Nov. 1819, and they put it forth as "a fair and moderate calculation" that all the losses would be made up by the 1st of July, 1820, but that they could not hold out the prospect of a dividend until the 1st of January 1821—yet on the 23d of that month it was discovered that the bank had only just regained its capital, and that a dividend could not be made until July instant; and now, for the reasons set forth, a dividend of one and an half per cent. has been declared.

The committee of ways and means, in their report to the house of representatives of the United

*See Weekly Register, vol. XVII, page 165.

†See the same, vol. XIX—375.

States in April, 1820,† as among the "means available for the year 1820," put down a dividend by the bank "probably at 6 but *certainly* at 4 per cent.—280,000 dollars." The secretary of the treasury, in his annual report of December 1, 1820,‡ in his estimate of the receipts of 1821, rated the bank dividend at 5 per cent. or just as much as would keep the public from loss by the payment of that same rate of interest to the bank for the stock held in the name of the United States, and this estimate was accepted and confirmed by the committee of ways and means, in their report of February 6, 1821§. Half of the year has passed, and we have a dividend at the rate of *three* per cent. per annum.

Now, when these dates and proceedings are looked at in succession, it is evident that some great mistakes were made or delusions practised.

In December last,¶ we made some remarks on the statement then published of the condition of the bank, with a view to what dividends or profits it might make in 1821—and, though a dividend of one and an half per cent. has been declared, we still apprehend that it would have been as well not to have declared it, except as an evidence of the deliberate opinion of the directors that the bank has really regained its capital. In this case, the people of the United States may cease to lose 350,000 dollars a year by that institution—a very important item in the present state of their treasury.

Our account with the bank of the United States, for interest paid and dividends received, from the date of the institution up to the 1st July present, four and a half years, stands as follows:

<i>Bank, Dr.</i>		
For cash paid, interest on the 7 millions		
5 per cent. stock, held as part of the capital of the bank	\$1,575,000	
But the interest on this stock is payable quarterly, and the extra interest on that interest more than if it was paid yearly, amounts to	31,500	
	<hr/>	1,606,500
<i>Bank, Cr.</i>		
By dividend, July, 1817	280,000	
Jan. 1818	280,000	
July, 1818	245,000	
July, 1821	105,000	
	<hr/>	810,000
Loss,		\$796,500

This sum of seven hundred and ninety-six thousand five hundred dollars may be considered as a positive loss to the United States—for it can hardly be expected that the bank will ever divide more than 5 per cent. on an average, and because now five per cent. stocks bear a *premium* of from 4 to 6 per cent. It is thus that the people's money has been wasted by a shameless gang of speculators, having the control of a soul-less incorporation. The bank, indeed, if the present state of things continues and business remains as dull as it is, cannot divide five per cent. and keep the interest account square, unless the wise people who assemble every year in the capitol at Washington shall determine, year after year, that it is better to *borrow* money than *collect* it, to meet the current expenditures of the government, and nobly say—

"Basis is the slave that pays!"

† Weekly Register, vol. XVIII—141,
‡ Idem, vol. XIX—330.
§ Idem, vol. XIX—393.
¶ Idem, vol. XIX—269.

IMPORTS INTO FLORIDA. On the 8th of June last, the editors of the "National Intelligencer" gave us a long article about the delay that had occurred as to a transfer of the Floridas, in which they very gravely proposed the adoption of measures to prevent "any merchandise found there at the time that possession is taken" from being "introduced into the United States." They reasoned at large on the right, as well as on the propriety of adopting a procedure of this sort; but carefully gave us to understand that they were "not aware of the particular views of government in relation to this subject," &c.

In consequence of this publication, a correspondent of the REGISTER, over the signature of "A Friend to Commerce," sent a long article to me, severely laughing at the grave proposition of the editors to get up an *ex post facto* operation, at variance with every principle of common justice as well as the statute law of the United States. It is in opposition to the plainest dictates of common sense, we should suppose, that the laws of the U. States can have effect over the affairs of a country not subject to the United States—and the transfer of the Floridas may be postponed by Spain until the 22d of August next, if her government thinks it expedient to do so.* Certainly, such a delay would much lessen the esteem that we have been disposed to entertain for the government of that country since her revolution, and the act would appear unfriendly—still, the contract, on her part, would be literally complied with, and we should be without a *right* to complain of the procedure. No doubt, the inconvenience that might result from such a delay was duly appreciated by our government—but it was thought better, perhaps, to encounter it than run the risk of a long negotiation to avoid it.

Leaving out the satirical remarks of our correspondent, we briefly noticed the scope of his arguments and referred to the cases which he cited in support of them. These references were conclusive as to the facts that belonged to the matter: the laws of the United States in similar cases, and the decision of the supreme court in respect to goods introduced into Castine, before it was delivered up by the British, for the express purpose of being sent, duty free, into other parts of the United States—as they were.

The editors of the "National Intelligencer," feeling themselves at fault, thus notice the article in the "Register" in their paper of the 29th of June:

"The writer calls himself 'A Friend to Commerce.' He is not more so than we are to *fair* commerce; but, to protect its interests, you must watch the smuggler, and him who avails himself of the color of law to commit fraud, and catch them when you can. We do not know how the government would determine the question, but we are persuaded that the introduction of slaves and foreign goods into Florida from abroad, between the ratification of the treaty and the actual transfer of the territory, would be as contrary to the spirit of the law as it would be to mercantile morals. It is so."

* We have not yet received an account of the surrender of the Floridas, and hardly know when to expect it. The troops on board the ship Hector and the U. S. schooner Porpoise, had returned to Amelia Island on the 21st ultimo, from the Augustine, the governor not having been ready to transfer the command to our officers. Had these vessels were to sail again on the 30th, it would be understood that the possession of that post would be delivered up on the 1st of July—and that it has been.

fortunate, however, that the speculators have not succeeded in preventing the delivery of the posts," &c. &c.

Quite grave still, and the subject most happily turned from their former proposition to the morality of a transaction which the law allows—about which honorable men cannot have a difference of opinion; and it is ingeniously hinted too, that the writer who calls himself "A Friend to Commerce" may be a friend to smuggling! Now, even in that, he might justify himself by the proceedings of some of our greatest merchants in their famous transactions at *Amelia* Island some years ago, and be excused by the conduct of congress, in delivering up the forfeited bonds of the merchants, to the amount of about twenty millions of dollars, for goods imported contrary to law—though they had collected the amount of those bonds from the people just as they now collect the amount of such as they give for ordinary duties at the custom-house.

It is worthy of remark, that, in the long article of the 8th of June, the *whole* object of the editors of the *Intelligencer* was the collection of duties on goods imported into Florida—if these were paid, all was well; but now they have just found out that slaves may be introduced—and that is placed in the advance to ease off the force of our correspondent's references to what they gave out as the law. However immoral it may be to introduce goods into Florida to avoid the payment of duties, the introduction of slaves would be far worse. The loss to the treasury of the United States on the goods might hardly be felt and its effect would soon disappear, but the import of slaves, in addition to the abomination of the thing itself, would operate for ages in extending and perpetuating the supreme curse of our country.

CAMPAIGNS OF THE BRITISH. Another extract gives us an account of the conclusion of the affair at Baltimore. The works were thought to be very strong, but it seems that an attempt would have been made to force them, provided the fleet should have succeeded in the attack on the fort. This failed, it seems, because none "except the slightest craft" could get within six miles of the city, from the shallowness of the water, and even these, (the *lightest craft*) were stopped by vessels sunk in the channel and other artificial bars, barely within a shell's longest range of the fort. [There were frigates in the river—any vessel that can enter the river can come up to the city—they were not stopped by any artificial bars from coming up within quarter-cannon-shot of the fort, except the *bars* of the cannon therein, which they took especial care keep at a most respectable distance from them. Many of their bombs fell at least half a mile beyond the fort—one or two of their rockets actually reached the city. One bomb vessel approached *near* the fort as come within range of the shot—she was struck, and then hurried away with all possible expedition. The night attack is not mentioned at all.] Speaking of the retreat of the British army, the writer says, "marching over the field where the battle of the 12th had been fought, we beheld the dead scattered about, and still unburied; but so far different from those which we had seen at Bladensburg, that they were not stripped, every man lying as he had fallen.—One object struck me as curious; I saw several men hanging lifeless among the branches of trees, and learnt that they had been riflemen, who choose, during the battle, to fix themselves in these elevated situations for the combined purposes of securing good aim and avoid-

ing danger. Whatever might be their success in the first of these designs, in the last they failed; for our men soon discovered them, and considering the thing as *unfair*, refused to give them quarters, and shot them on their perches." [This is altogether an article of news *here*, because—nothing like ever happened.]

The following is the conclusion of his remarks on the capture of Washington—"With respect to the Americans, criticism necessarily degenerates into unqualified censure.—From the beginning to the end of the affair, they acted in no instance like prudent or sagacious men. In the first place, they ought on no account to have risked a general action in an open country, however strong and steep; and secondly they deserved to suffer much more than they did for permitting an enemy's army to penetrate beyond Nottingham. In allowing us to land without opposition, they were perhaps guilty of no great error, but as soon as we had landed, instead of concentrating their forces in one place, they ought to have harassed us with continual skirmishing; felled trees on each side, and thrown them across the road; dug deep ditches at certain intervals; in short to have adopted the mode of warfare to which their own habits, as well as the nature of their country invited them.

"In America every man is a shot from his boyhood, and every man serves in the militia; but to bring an army of raw militia men, however excellent they might be as shots, into a field against regular troops, would end in nothing but defeat. When two lines oppose each other, very little depends upon the accuracy with which they take aim, it is then that the habit of acting in concert, the confidence which each man feels in his companions, and the rapidity and good order in which different movements can be executed, are alone of real service. But put these raw militia men in thick woods and send your regular troops to drive them out, you will immediately lose all the advantages of discipline, and reduce your battle to so many single combats.

"Here, therefore, lay their great error; had they left all clear, and permitted us to advance as far Nottingham, then broken up the roads, and covered them with trees, it would have been impossible for us to go a step beyond. As soon as this was effected, they might have skirmished with us in front, and kept our attention alive with part of their troops, while the rest, acquainted as they doubtless were, with every inch of the country, had got in our rear, and by a similar mode of proceeding cut off our retreat. Thus we should have been taken in a snare, from which we could not extricate ourselves, and should have been obliged, in all probability, to surrender at discretion.

"But this obvious and natural plan of defence, they chose to reject, and determined to trust all to the fate of a battle. And here again they were guilty of a monstrous error, in not occupying the town of Bladensburg with part of their forces.—The most open village, if resolutely defended, will cost many men before it falls; whereas Bladensburg, being composed of substantial brick houses, might have been maintained for hours against all our efforts. In the next place, they displayed great want of military knowledge in the disposition of both their infantry and artillery. There was not in the space of their line, a single point where an enemy would be exposed to a cross fire. The troops were drawn up in strait lines like so many regiments upon a gala parade; while the guns were used as connecting links to a chain, being posted in the

same order by ones and twos at every interval. "In maintaining themselves, likewise, when attacked, they exhibited neither skill nor resolution. Of the personal courage of the Americans, there can be no doubt; they are, individually taken, as brave a nation as any in the world. But they are not soldiers. It was the height of folly, therefore, to bring them into a situation where nothing except that experience, and those habits will avail; and it is on this account that I repeat what I have already said, that the capture of Washington was more owing to the faults of the Americans themselves than to any other cause."

BRITISH STATISTICS. On the 23d of February last, the earl of Liverpool laid before the house of lords a statement of the consumption of excisable articles, from which we abstract the following, being the amounts given for the year ending 5th Jan. 1821:

Strong beer	barrels	5,599,000
Table beer	"	1,519,465
Candles	*lbs.	88,350,000
Coffee	*lbs.	7,019,000
Hides and skins	No.	44,702,000
Malt	†quarters	24,511,000
Salt and rock salt	cwt.	1,981,000
Do. for exportation	"	1,199,000
Hard soap	*lbs.	73,765,000
Soft do.	†cwt.	5,187,000
British spirits	gals.	6,575,000
Foreign do.—rum	"	2,757,000
Do. do.—brandy	"	1,143,000
Tea	lbs.	22,542,000
Tobacco	†lbs.	11,680,000
Wines	gals.	17,216,000
Sugar	cwt.	2,413,000

BRITISH TOURISTS IN THE U. S. Mr. Weld, jun. whose book of travels in the United States has excited no little resentment and a great deal of mirth, has addressed a letter to the Rev. Timothy Alden, president of Alleghany college, in Pennsylvania, dated at Dublin, 10th Oct. 1820. Mr. Weld very freely acknowledges his numerous errors and libels upon us—says that he was little more than twenty years of age when he came to our country—that he was here when party spirit ran high; that he was solicited to publish an account of his voyage, and presented his MSS. to a printer, who was to wait until he should revise and correct them; but that they were put to press with all their imperfections and immediately passed through several editions, being also translated into German, French and Italian. The true cause however, of Mr. Weld's youthful enmity appears to be the "manner in which England was frequently spoken of"—i. e. we suspect, that though he was an Englishman, the people did not pay him any homage, or consider him as of a superior order of beings.

*In the table, there are said to be these amounts of cwt. of candles, coffee and soap—we presume printers' mistakes, and have changed them to lbs. 88 millions of lbs. of candles will allow for each individual in Great Britain between seven and eight pounds per annum: certainly, each and every person cannot consume 800 lbs!

†As in the table—it is not probable, but we do not know what to substitute for them.

‡Instead of lbs. so many cwt. are given. It is impossible that so much could be consumed. It would allow 1 cwt. per annum for nearly every man, woman and child!

Still, his apology is honorable to him, though not worth the room that it would occupy in the REGISTER.

We have lately been treated by the editor of the "National Gazette" with a hearty laugh at some extracts that he has given us from a book lately published in England by a certain *E. Howitt*, pretending to be a member of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, and to have visited us in 1819. It does not appear that he is known to any of that respectable society as belonging to them, and, if he does, we venture to predict that he will be "turned out of meeting" for his false and slanderous proceedings. He says that "our children from the age of six, are taught to resent a blow with a *stab*"—that the Americans are mostly "*tall, thin, yellow looking men*," on account of the "*purching climate*." He met an American hunter who had killed more than "*one thousand bears*." He says that in the new settlements the "women and children are real objects of pity, with looks as wild and unsightly as the *lizard* that crawls into their houses." As for the men, "some are democrats and some are federalists; but all are kings and nobles—every man a ruler and yet nothing pleases." He was greatly frightened about the *snakes*—and says that "*an American could not enjoy the thought of heaven if he were not sure to find there his whiskey and oger*"—that "our love of freedom shews itself in our vulgar effrontery." He witnessed a celebration of the 4th of July, which was "*refined*" by "*making the lowest Irish porters and negroes drunk, and setting them to fight*"—this was in Philadelphia. Washington city, he says, stands in "*an unthankful desert*" and he seems tickled at the idea of a few "*timid placemen flying*" before an invading enemy. The falls of Niagara are an object of the "*utmost indifference to the Americans*," meaning those, we suppose, that see the falls every hour in the day. He found "*millions of acres*" full of *grass-hoppers*, and was mightily afraid that some thousands would jump down his throat!—poor fellow. "*If a man lays down his clothes in the sun, they are dewed immediately*. A gun being laid down, the *stick* was nearly ruined in a few minutes, by being eaten in various places." [If the *grass-hoppers* had only had a little more time, what would they have done with the *barrel and lock*?] Our gardens, he says are "*plats of ground burnt up by the sun, in which a cabbage or gooseberry is a great rarity*," &c. O, rare Mr. Howitt!

TAXATION—AS IT IS. Though the free people of the United States in general, and particularly those who inhabit our large cities and towns or live in the neighborhoods of them, actually pay more taxes per head than are paid by those of many of the European nations, as to the nominal money amount, yet there are not a few among us, and some who are legislators, lawyers and judges, or members of the other "learned professions," who pretend to think that they do not pay any taxes at all! Happy ignorance—glorious credulity—admirable stupidity—worthy of the "freest and most enlightened people in the world," as we have been oftentimes called. The truth of this matter must be demonstrated, though some, perhaps, will not thank me for deceiving them, and others, who profit by the delusion may become enemies for shewing of a *stick* of stuff their Baal is composed.

The people of the vicinity of Toulouse, in France, were said, before the revolution, to have been so credulous and so much in love with the *monarchy*, as to have justified the point of the following story:

A country fellow visited the city, and, on his way home, cudgelled his brains to fabricate a tale with which he might make himself merry at the folly of his neighbors, who should call upon him to hear the news:—he matured his plan and informed all persons he met with, that a tree had started up through the pavement of a certain street in the heart of the city, which had grown so fast as already to shove down many houses, and was expected to destroy the whole town, every attempt to check its progress having proved unavailing from its facility of reproducing the parts chopped off by axes, &c. The thing spread like wild-fire, and after some days reached the maker of the report with so many corroborating circumstances, supported by so many solemn asseverations, that he himself actually made a journey to Toulouse to ascertain the facts belonging to his own miraculous story!¹⁰

Before we laugh at this bun-pkin, let us examine ourselves, and seriously enquire whether we have not been guilty of things equally absurd? Have not some of us coined a story and told it so often that we ourselves began to think it was true? It appears to me that this has happened to many—and persons in the most dignified situations have been led away by the principle of the thing—even a president of the United States. On the 5th of March last, Mr. Monroe told us that so many millions of the public debt had been redeemed, "*without any burthen on the people, the direct tax and excise [which were burthensome] having been repealed.*" Yet the whole amount that the people had ever paid on account of direct taxes and excises, was only 34,479,650 dollars, whereas they had paid upwards of three hundred and forty-one millions on imports, or ten times as much! The only difference between them was the mode in which the money was drawn from our pockets:—but that on which the direct taxes and excise rested was on the property and profit of the citizens of the U. States, whereas impost only serves as a type of our dependence on foreigners, and of the profits which they derive from us. Still, there are of those that paid the 341 millions cheerfully, who grumbled exceedingly at the payment of the 34 millions—shewing that they would rather be wheedled out of ten dollars than make an honest payment of one dollar. This beats the Toulouse story "all hollow," and is a thousand times more ridiculous.

A difference in practice is not always a difference of principle, any more than a difference in opinion. Diversified operations may produce similar results, in matters of the greatest good or severest wrong. The humble and sincere worship of the DEITY can be as well performed in the lowest cottage as in the most gorgeous temple, and He is as near the contrite in heart lying on a heap of straw, as if reposing on a bed of down, strewed with flowers. He is truth, and cannot regard the circumstances of man as leading to a knowledge of it! So, on the other hand—one villain picks a man's pocket, another robs his house in the night, and a third stops him on the public road—by which each becomes illegally

¹⁰This article has been on hand several weeks, and of course was written before the remarks of the editors of the "National Intelligencer," inserted in the REGISTER of the 16th ult. were thought of—else they would think that this little tale was directly intended for them. They laugh at the idea of my having made a discovery that "imposts are taxes on the consumer," yet, in the same essay, tell us that the merchant pays the impost for the privilege of carrying on his lawful pursuits!

possessed of property. All these classes of villains are influenced by the same principle, and the effect of the conduct of each is estimated according to the amount of spoiliations committed. If one is more honorable than the rest, it is the highwayman—there is something of manliness in his proceeding that claims a sort of respect—he is a *dignified scoundrel*. Instead of meanly skulking to pick your pocket or rob your house while you are asleep, he meets you face to face and orders you to "deliver"—he gives you a chance of resisting him, and incurs the whole responsibility of the act: and it is notorious, that this species of robbers have oftentimes punished pickpockets and house-breakers as dishonoring the profession! We thus certainly see that a difference in practice is not always a difference in principle, and, of course, not of effect.

In all governments there are two parties: those possessed of influence or holding office, desire to obtain—the community wishes to retain. The former would live upon the labor of their fellows—the latter would hold the profits of their own labor for their own use. These parties are proportionally powerful according to the despotism or liberality of their government: thus, the power of the placemen and officers of the United States is incomparably weaker than the power of such in England and France, &c. Yet there is such a power among us, and it has latterly been considerably exerted, which is our own fault,—because the power of the people is greater than that of their creatures. But ingenuity oftentimes accomplishes what force would attempt in vain: *management* performs political miracles—it plays with public opinion like dogs that are taught to run after a ball along the shore, to lead the wondering ducks within reach of the gunner's shot—and, though some are killed and the survivors fly off, the latter suffer themselves to be *trolled in* again and again by the frolics of the little dog. The "Cato-street conspiracy," in England, is a memorable case of this sort of policy, and we have had not a few, though less remarkable instances of it in our own country.

To come to the point without further preamble, I shall elucidate the fact that a "burthen" exists, by the following dialogue—simply premising, that it is no sort of difference as to the amount of taxes paid, whether they are paid to the storekeeper, as an intermediate agent to collect them, or pass directly from the hands of the consumer into the treasury of the United States, through an agent expressly appointed for the purpose of gathering the money. One mode is more convenient and less vexatious than the other, but the cash taken out of our pockets is precisely the same. We shall place the matter under such circumstances that the amount of the taxes paid cannot be miscomprehended.

SCENE—A hall in the house of Solomon Simple, esq.

Enter Toby Grab'em, a tax gatherer, with a bottle of ink and a pen attached to his button-hole, and a servant.

Grab'em. Tell your master that I want to see him immediately.

Servant. He is just shaving himself, sir—please to wait a few minutes.

Grab. I won't wait. Tell him that I am here—you know me well enough, I am the PERPETUAL MORROW—and say, that if he does not come forth in two minutes, I'll be off and not call again. My time is too precious to be wasted.

Servant. I will, sir. [Exit.]

Grab. [Salus]. I know this old fool will quarrel with me, and jump about like a toad under a harrow, but that's nothing—he will pay handsomely

and I shall get a snug commission. He has got the notion that the only rightful mode of raising a revenue is by the impost, and he carries the matter so far that he even purchases foreign lists, boots, saddles, &c. though he lives upon his rent-roll, and several of his houses are occupied by persons making those articles—and yet he growls at me whenever I call upon him!! It's all well—if there were no fools there would not be a living for knaves: but here he comes.

Enter Simple, without a coat, his sleeves rolled up, shirt-collar unbuttoned, &c.

Simple. Zounds! Mr. Grab'em, this is intollerable—a man had better live in Turkey, or under "Alexander the Deliverer," than be pestered thus! Out of the house, sir, I'll have none of your rascally permits. I am independent and will purchase what I please, without your intervention, sir. Why, you have been here every Monday for the last thirty years to pick my pocket! I wish the d— had you and those that send you!

Grab. Softly, softly, Mr. Simple. We have had this matter over and over so often that I had hoped you were reconciled, like a blind horse in a mill, to go round and round to the end of your days. I will leave your house, if you really desire it,—but recollect, Mr. Simple, that I have done my duty in waiting upon you, and can now deprive you of all those articles of food, drink and clothing which you are accustomed to obtain a license to consume for yourself and in your family, for a whole week. Come, come, Mr. Simple—you know that I am acting under the very law which you voted for when you represented our district in congress—you also know that I faithfully pay over all the monies that I receive, my rightful commission excepted, which is saying a great deal more than many other collectors and receivers can say! Let's to business, or I swear by the wisdom of our policy, I will start immediately—an officer of the United States is not to be thus insulted in the performance of his duty, Mr. Simple, and I'll not suffer it, sir.

Sim. Nay, nay, dear Mr. Grab'em don't be in a passion. I am a little testy, to be sure, but I mean no harm. I know you are a faithful officer, and I will give you a certificate setting forth that you are very accommodating also, whenever you want it,—and you must recollect that I got the office for you, through my good friend the secretary of the treasury: but, indeed, it is very unpleasant to be thus called upon every week to contribute to the support of government.

Grab. Very true, Mr. Simple, but it might be a great deal worse. You use coffee and sugar and tea, &c. and wear clothes every day—and in some countries it is the practice to collect the taxes every day, all the storekeepers being agents of government for that most important purpose. In such cases, the storekeepers first assume to pay the taxes on the goods, they then add the said taxes to the cost of the article, and calculate their per centum of profits on the aggregate, thus making the consumer pay them a commission on the collection instead of its being paid by the government, as it is under our more enlightened system;—and then, even if you wanted a cent's worth of pins, you would have to pay the tax upon them as well as the cost of them, at once! So you see, Mr. Simple, the operation might be much more severe than it is, and I need not tell you that a plentiful revenue is necessary to the wholesome administration of government;—your own speech in opposition to Mr. Old-whig's motion about specific appropriations, settled

that matter. But let's proceed to business—I am in a hurry.

Sim. Sit down, Mr. Grab'em—we may as well transact our little affairs sitting as standing. Yes, my speech on that great question, which made forty-nine columns in the National Intelligencer, must have convinced every man who read it carefully through, that the former way of doing things was indubitably wrong. I shewed that Mr. Jefferson was a fool for talking so much about specific appropriations, and that it was far better to suffer the government to handle any money in the treasury at discretion, whether it was appropriated or not, and for any purpose it pleased. There is nothing like faith, Mr. Grab'em—it will remove mountains! [*Grab'em begins to be uneasy.*] I'll just repeat to you, sir, what I said about faith, which Mr. Witleas told me that he heard a man say, that he believed that a clerk in the department had declared, that he thought the chief clerk supposed, that the secretary himself had said, that he had heard that the president smiled at it.

Grab. Not now, Mr. Simple! my duties are so urgent that I cannot listen to it at present; at some other time I shall be very glad to hear it. Pray, proceed to enumerate the articles wanted for the week.

[*After some further delay, Simple proceeds to mention the goods required for the use of his family, which Grab'em puts down in writing.*]

Grab. Well, sir, do you think that you have got all—recollect that you cannot obtain any thing that is not on the permit!

Sim. I believe so—let me see the list, it will assist my recollection. [*Grab'em hands it to him and Simple reads as follows:*]

"Permission is granted to Solomon Simple, esq. of Burthen county, in the state of Taxation, to purchase the articles hereinafter mentioned, the taxes thereon having been paid according to law—and all store-keepers or others dealing in any or either of them are reminded, that, on the delivery of any of those articles, it is their duty to erase such article or articles from this permit, under the penalty of \$500 for each and every offence. God save the republic!"

ARTICLES.	TAX THEREON.
12 lbs. brown sugars	36 cents
3 lbs. loaf do.	36
5 lbs. coffee	25
1-2 lb. best tea	35
3 galls. Madeira wine (for a party to dinners)	500
1 gal. brandy, gin or rum	42
4 lbs. almonds and raisins	12
1 doz. oranges	2
1 lb. currants (for puddings)	5
100 Spanish cigars	25
1 doz. queen's ware plates	8
1-2 doz. knives and forks (middle quality)	30
1 box of Anderson's pills & a dose of salts	1—
3 yds of cloth (at 32s. sterling)	5 50
2 vest patterns (at 4s. and 6 neck-cloths at 2s. st.)	122
Buttons, thread, tape and buckram, and linen, &c.	
for 1 coat, 2 jackets and 1 pair of pantaloons	60
1 hat	54

dolls. 13.33

Yes—yes, I think these must do, Mr. Grab'em. We have salt and mustard, and pepper and oil and spices enough in the house, and have a good stock of tumblers and of china and other earthen ware. My houses have lately had a pretty thorough repair, so I do not want any window glass, paint, putty, paper hangings, locks, bolts, screws, nails, spring or thumb latches. I'll not put down any thing for my wife and children this week—they shall wait, but really they want a great many articles. Stop, sir, George and Jack must each have a pair of shoes—add them to the permit, for you know I don't encourage our own mechanics or manufac-

turers, though an impudent shoe-maker, one of my tenants, asked me the other day how he should pay me my rent if every body acted as I did! Let's see—yes, you must add a pen-knife, I broke mine last week; put down a lead pencil also, with some paper, quills, wax and wafers. Bless me, I had like to have forgotten some flannel to make Peg a petticoat, and Sam told me that he wanted a pair of new brushes and some blacking for my boots! Add, a hundred of needles and a couple of papers of pins—we must have these, for I recollect that Mrs. Simple had to borrow some last week of Mrs. Goslin. My oldest son is indisposed, but the doctor has to pay the tax on the drugs, so he will be physicked according to law. Now what's the amount, Mr. Grab'em.

Enter Mrs. Simple, hastily.

Mrs. Simple. Did you recollect that the large iron pot was broken last week, and that we cannot boil a ham without a new one?

Sim. No!

Mrs. Sim. As you intend to have venison at your dinner, have you provided chaffing dishes?

Sim. No!

Mrs. Sim. I mentioned last week that we were badly in want of a scrubbing brush, a sweeping brush and a dusting brush—are they down now?

Sim. No!

Mrs. Sim. Have you provided a new wash basin and some Castile soap?

Sim. No!

Mrs. Sim. Is there any cordial for the ladies that are to take tea with me next Wednesday?

Sim. No!

Mrs. Sim. Indeed Mr. Simple, you are very neglectful—you know that I want a new gown, some dimity, gauze, lace, handkerchiefs and a pair of gloves: You see that Seraphina, Matilda and Angelica are almost in rags—and that George and Jack and Tom are no better off; they want every thing!—coats and fans, pantaloons and oombs, hats and stockings—thread, tape, bobbin, silks, calicoes, muslins, bonnets!—and—and—and—and—and—

Sim. (interrupting her.) Heaven preserve us! are you crazy, Madam? I'll not have any thing more put down now, except the big pot, chaffing dishes, the brushes, wash basin and soap, and some cordial. Add these, Mr. Grab'em, and tell us the amount!

Mrs. Sim. Pray, recollect, Mr. Simple, that Seraphina and Matilda are invited to Mrs. Dashaway's party—it is to be a very grand thing, for the lady says it will be the last that she can give for three months, perhaps, because her husband is just about to become a bankrupt, and she is determined that he shall break in stile. Do let them have new Leghorn bonnets, neatly trimmed with artificial flowers and ribbands—their old ones are not decent; and really, they ought to have new shawls.

Sim. Well, well—the girls may have the bonnets, but the tax on them alone will amount to seven or eight dollars! Put them down, Mr. Grab'em. Any thing for a quiet life!

Grab. Yes, sir—The amount is now twenty-four dollars and twenty-seven cents—pay the money and I'll hand you the permit. It is rather a high bill, Mr. Simple, but you have got some extra things this week; however, indeed, you have some extra things almost every week! How patriotic you are!—for the dinner that you will give to a few friends, you must pay a tax to the government of about five dollars—your new clothes will send seven dollars eighty two cents to the treasury, except my commissions; and Mrs. Dashaway's party takes eight dollars out

of your pocket to help the revenue. However, you have the satisfaction to reflect that that fellow, NILES, the printer, will not say you are *disaffected*, as many people suspect that is. My cousin, Mr. collector *Catch'em*, tells me that whenever he calls upon him for taxes, he looks as grave as if he meditated an overthrow of the constitution and a separation of the states, though he always pays for what he orders to be put down without grumbling, at least to Mr. *Catch'em*. But that's pride—and there's a deep design it. He means to strike at the makers and supporters of the law, instead of exhausting his spite on what he calls the understrappers of it. Isn't that impudent, Mr. Simple? But I must be off—I have spent too much time here: so please to hand me the money and here is your permit, duly signed by me, Toby Grab'em.

[Simple pays the money and receives the permit—after which Grab'em and Mrs. Simple retire.]

Simple. (solus—examining the permit). Twenty-four dollars and twenty-seven cents!—Why, this is taxation with a vengeance, and NILES would also say that the payment of this amount of tax will cause about one hundred dollars to be sent out of the country. So much the better—if it was not for that, our manufacturers and mechanics, as well as the growers of grain and wool, &c. would be so saucy that they would forget the respect due to gentlemen! But, really, this won't do—I must retrench—we must live more economically. Why, my tax-bill for this week is exactly as much as I paid during the war, when the direct tax of six millions was laid, on my house in Market-street, that then rented for 1000 dollars,† which I thought so severe as almost to cause me to deprecate the war, and curse the administration! I must not, however, appear *disaffected*, or I shall lose all my influence at Washington, especially important just now as I have asked an appointment for my son George. Government must be supported—yes, that it must; but I'll reduce my expenses. I won't pay more than seven or eight dollars a week for taxes, that is 350 or 400 dollars a year; and I cannot see how I am get along for less, considering my standing in society and the habits of my family—though, indeed, my wife is a notable woman, and by no means extravagant.—There are many of my neighbors that cannot afford it half as well as I can who pay more; and Mr. — who failed last week, had actually paid more than five hundred dollars, in taxes, on the wines and other liquors deposited in his own cellar for his own use.‡ [Re-enter Grab'em.] What now?

Grab'em. I suppose you have forgotten your laborer black Joe—does not he want something as usual?

Simple. Yes, sir—thank you for recollecting him. Here is his list.

Grab.—[makes his calculations, &c. and reads]—Permission is granted, &c. to black Joe to purchase, &c.

3 1/4 lbs of sugar	7 1/2 cents
1-2 lb. of coffee	2 1/2
1-4 lb. black tea	3 1-4
1-2 gallon rum (1st proof)	19
1 quart of salt,	1-2
1 dose castor oil,	1-2
6 yards calico, (at 25 cents)	97 1-2

||70 3-4

†A literal fact as to amount stated.

‡Not only a positive, but also a frequent fact. See advertisements in the newspapers of bankrupts' effects. I could give half a dozen names to suit the case, if it were worth while to search for them.

§This estimate is carefully made, after particular enquiries of two or three worthy black men who

Simple. Here's the money—[*exi!* Grab.]—poor Joe is a hard working and a very sober man; he only uses half a pint of rum per day, though most others exposed as he is, think they cannot do with less than a pint. He does not earn more than five or six dollars a week, of which he pays, on an average, 75 cents to government, for the support of his little family—that is *thirty nine dollars* a year—being as much as was paid for *ten thousand dollars worth of property* under the act of congress for laying a direct tax of six millions, the general average having been at about the rate of 39 cents on the 100 dollars of the valuation—but no property was valued much, if any more than about two-thirds of its real worth. Well, well—so I can't complain. Here is this poor creature who works hard and has nothing to depend upon but his labor for a living, pays as much tax per annum as the direct tax of six millions assessed upon a person worth more than 10,000 dollars in houses and lands, which, at 6 per cent. interest on the capital, or 600 dollars a year, was more than thrice the amount of all that Joe earns in a year, and which the other obtains without working at all: yet Joe has no more influence in the government than a horse.

THE APPLICATION OF PRINCIPLES. Let us alone—let commerce regulate itself—let trade be free, are the leading principles of our opponents: their application is both instructive and amusing, affording a wonderful instance of the inconsistency of the most intelligent class of the community—their overweening spirit of monopoly and injustice—their grasping at all the favors of government, and, at the same time, refusing to all others the enjoyment of any portion:—If proof of this assertion is required, it is offered. In tracing the different operations of commerce, in all its diversified pursuits, we will take up their favorite maxims and apply them:

1. *To the coasting trade.*—This has been secured to our shipping by various acts of congress, so that a foreign vessel cannot be engaged in it; it is a complete monopoly,—and means *free trade*.

2. *The trade with the British colonies and islands.*—The merchants gave congress no peace till they passed their navigation acts, absolutely closing our ports to British shipping and interdicting all intercourse: this, too, they call *free trade*, and the southern planters say is no *restrictive system*.

3. *The trade with France.*—Chambers of commerce, in the plenitude of their wisdom, overwhelmed congress with petitions to impose a prohibitory duty on French shipping; congress obediently, and, *no doubt, very wisely*, imposed 18 dollars a ton, while American pays six cents, making only the small difference between the *foreign* and the *domestic* of 300 to 1—affording a beautiful illustration of the application of principles: "Let us alone," says the east—"free trade," says the south, and "regulate yourselves," says the government.

saw my wood or do other small jobs occasionally for me, and I am sure is less than the amount of taxes that they really would pay, if they used rum instead of whiskey, or if there was an excise upon the latter, as there ought to be. One of the men that I enquired of, does not use any spirituous liquors, except as medicine; but it is apprehended that the allowance of half a pint per day is less than is generally used by this class of laborers, white or black. It is only by close observation of small things that proper information on matters of greater moment can be obtained—and the principle of the impost is here shewn so that it cannot be mistaken.

4. *To our foreign trade generally.*—Our tonnage duties and light money on foreign ships, (except of those nations who agree to a reciprocity), amounts to 100 cents a ton, and on American 6—equal to 16 to 1. A foreign ship of 300 tons pays \$300—an American, of the same burthen, 18. The merchants call these liberal principles,—courtesy to other nations; and all these afford admirable specimens of the very great respect and profound veneration paid to the doctrines of their great oracle *Adam Smith*, and their own anti-tariff memorials, reports, speeches, pamphlets and books.

5. *The fisheries.*—An eastern merchant feels a perfect horror at the mention of the words bounty or premium—they are so odious in a republican government, so inconsistent with all our institutions, with all the legitimate maxims of commerce—so unjust, partial and oppressive, such taxes and burthens on the many to enrich the few, that they excite the most inveterate hostility to our ordinary revenue duty on manufactured goods,—yet, by some strange and unaccountable course of legislation, our government has, almost since its formation, paid bounties on the fisheries, and now pays to the people of Maine and Massachusetts more money out of the public treasury for bounties, than the amount of the entire duty on all the salt imported into these two states. Well may the favored few exclaim, Let us alone, we are doing very well and want no further protection!

6. *Custom-house credits.*—steadily increasing; for thirty years doubled and trebled in point of time, by successive acts of congress, passed on the importunate petitions of the wealthiest men in the union; who thus double their capital, and, making two voyages on the duties thus credited, may console themselves with the saying—we can regulate ourselves.

7. *Mercantile capital invested in cotton manufactures.*—since these establishments have been protected by a duty of 100 per cent. then, and not till then, the proprietors say—let us alone.

When the various acts of congress on this subject are candidly viewed, one cannot but be struck with utter surprise to observe the grounds of opposition to the protection of any other branch of national industry but commerce, or those kinds of manufactures in which merchants are interested. The same men who petition for navigation acts, tonnage duties, bounties on vessels engaged in the fisheries and long credits on duties, are the most prominent in petitioning against any legislative aid to manufactures. The records of congress will shew the same names to contradictory petitions—one condemning the principles advocated in the other, applying them as suits their interest and their prejudices. If any man doubts this, he is invited to compare the two memorials signed by the president of the New-York chamber of commerce, one in January, the other in November, 1820; and many others which are worthy of examination, though not of naming. When the policy of these acts and the principles on which they have been professedly adopted are duly examined, it will not present to the people of this country an example of an impartial government, equal protection, or uniform legislation. The history of no nation furnishes us with a similar precedent. My national pride induces me to hope that another summer will arrive and find the grand errata in our statute book corrected, so that protection to national industry be read not confined to commerce alone, but extended to agriculture, commerce and manufactures and the application of principles be as extensive as

their justice and a sound national policy shall require. Merchants are not aware of the danger they are bringing on their own heads and their darling interest—they do not reflect on what would be the fate of commerce in applying their own principles to its operations—that, if they are consistent with themselves, they must consent to a repeal of all laws imposing discriminating duties on tonnage—the French and British navigation acts—surrender the monopoly of the coasting trade—renounce the bounties on the fisheries—the credits of the custom house, and the duty which protects their cotton manufactories. Are chambers of commerce, East India capitalists and Waltham proprietors prepared for this? And will any thing short of this come up to their favorite measures—Let us alone—let commerce regulate itself—let trade be free? Be it so; but let those who stand beware lest they fall. Commerce would have no enemies if commercial men would be true to their principles, and consent to apply them to all the great items which compose the mass of national industry: but commerce will have enemies, powerful, increasing and effective, such as will rouse the voice of the country, and excite a spirit which will not soon subside, which cannot be easily allayed, which will require some substantial sacrifice to atone for past arrogance, present presumption, and secure good behavior and peace for the future. No sacrifice is now asked but of prejudice—if this is withheld, interest will be demanded. We now ask of you nothing but reciprocity, equality, the adoption of your own principles, their extension to the country at large: now we are willing to accept it as a favor, hereafter we shall demand it as a right. Merchants of the east, ye are but few in number and have seen your better days—your business is rapidly passing into the hands of foreigners, and your occupation is “just a-going”—nothing but war in Europe can restore to you the golden age, and Europe is too wise to fight for your aggrandisement: ye are descending, the west is ascending the hill of power—ye will soon know where is the line which separates the numerical, the physical, the moral power of this nation. The west more than half pays the navy which protects your commerce in the Mediterranean and Pacific—*ye will not suffer the west to furnish the iron, hemp and lead to build and equip that navy—and the west may call that navy home: ye take the money of the west to build your ships, your fortifications, your custom and light houses—ye keep among you nine-tenths of the expenditures of the government, and have exhausted the public treasury—consuls and foreign ministers are your agents and guardians, our ships of war are tenders to your merchantmen; the nation supports your fisheries, is clothed in your cottons, and dosed with your notions—but ye buy nothing from the west; ye take back-wood's money and send it to Russia, Sweden, or England, for hemp, iron and lead, which you might procure from your countrymen, your customers, in exchange—and ye will rather pay 10 per cent. to buy bills to send to these foreign countries, than have 8 per cent. duty imposed to protect your neighbors. To your shame be it spoken—ye have no national feeling, and go abroad for what you might find at home—ye have had influence enough to bring the government into your views; to persuade them to repeal the whole system of internal taxation and trust alone to impost; to force the people to furnish the revenue by sending five dollars out of the country in order to bring one into the treasury: by so doing the country is ruined and the treasury is empty. Ye are now willing to fill it by lending your money*

at five per cent.; but if ever another war is made for your protection, ye will exact thirty, and resolve that a moral and religious people ought not to rejoice in victories over the bulwark of our religion. But your money will be soon exhausted like your commerce; it is fast passing to England—ye cannot lend much longer, and if ye could ye would not—for, at the present progress in our national debt, ye will be soon asking for security for principal and interest. Government will soon call on the people for money, and what do you think the people will say!—why, “let us alone!” and I tell you, government DARES not tax those whom they will not protect. If manufactures grow up in despite of your united opposition—if the distresses of the country force the people to protect themselves by their inability to purchase foreign goods, they will not be indebted to you, to congress or to the administration; and, free industry once revived, the people will never again relapse into dependence on foreign markets. The government is beginning to be roused to the situation of the country—the nation will bear loans no longer, and a circular has issued from the treasury department calling on the officers of the customs to give their opinion on the details a revised tariff. Think well of this, guard yourselves against the approaching change which is inevitable, and will come upon you before ye can be prepared. Remember, you cannot appear before an enquiring and enlightened public, with the consciousness of opposing the new tariff on national and disinterested grounds; your own memorials, your own principles, stamp your opposition with selfishness; ye cannot, dare not, meet us before an impartial tribunal, and agree to decide this great controversy by the same maxims which have been applied to your own peculiar and exclusive interest. With all my heart, I join you in affording the most ample protection to American commerce, shipping, carrying trade and fisheries, and will cordially lend my aid to countervail any foreign regulations injurious to these interests—retain our present laws, modify, extend or repeal them as your interests may best require. In return, I only ask that ye be just to yourselves, and true to your own principles—we will cheerfully pay the bounties on the fisheries, and ask none on any other branch of industry; meet us on the foundation of all sound and just fiscal legislation “economy to the consumer.” It has been taken from the Boston report; your own criterion has been adopted as the test of our measures; it shall be submitted to your own candor and the test of your experience to decide, whether the uniform result of all experiments has not been that, by leaving the market to the domestic article, its quality is better, its price lower than the imported; and if you answer in the affirmative, agree that congress may impose duties to such an extent and on such articles as shall be consistent with experience and reason. Permit me now publicly to appeal to your consciences and your honor, to say, if the present high duties on cottons has not been of immense benefit and practical economy to the consumers—and above all, I ask you say, with candor, if commerce has not been benefitted—if it has not afforded new means of exchange, and produced greater profits by the increased activity of demand and supply. Excuse me in cautioning you not to give a hasty answer, and to remind you of a fact, which shews conclusively, that you have hitherto over-looked your own permanent and substantial benefits—that you have suffered your fears, and perhaps your passions, to blind your judgment to oppose what your interest should

prompt you to aid—the strong fact which shews that commerce and manufactures will flourish together, is the past and present situation of Salem, Providence and Norfolk. All merchants will agree with me, that there are no more correct indicia of the commercial prosperity of a place, than the amount of its tonnage, and the bonds accruing on the duties on goods imported—the following table is worthy of the most serious reflection:

	DUTIES ACCRUED.		
	1815.	1816.	1819.
Salem	319.000	435.000	455.000
Providence	102.000	269.000	404.000
Norfolk	558.000	682.000	293.000
TONNAGE.			
Salem		34.000	31.000
Providence		14.000	20.000
Norfolk		31.000	23.000

Salem and Norfolk had no manufactures, but Providence had the advantages of both commerce and manufactures—comment is unnecessary. Here is the official statement, let the fact be accounted for if it can be, by any other reason than that the manufactures of Providence have enabled it to increase its commerce.

These remarks are made in a spirit of amity and conciliation—if they are offensive they are not so intended; to be rude is one thing, to be plain is another.—If ever there were subjects on which it was the duty of a writer to come fearlessly up to the line which was drawn by justice, they are the “meaning of words, and the application of principles.” I write for the people, for the country—the appeal is made to them—the state of the nation calls for plain language and clear developements. I am happily gifted with a degree of perseverance which forbids me to abandon a just and national cause; founded on facts consistent with reason, my poor lucubrations will have some effect—they will lead to investigation, elicit truth and produce such a decision from the people of the country as to compel their government to afford equal protection, without “fear, favor, affection, reward or the hope thereof.”—[Communicated.]

Bank of the United States.

At a meeting of the president and directors of the bank of the United States, on the 2d July, 1821, the following report was adopted:

The committee appointed on the 27th ultimo, to consider the state of the bank, and to report whether any, and if any, what dividend should be made of the profits which have accrued during the last six months, respectfully report,

That on examining the accounts of the bank, it appears, that the amount received on account of discounts, exchange and interest since the 1st of January last, is 1,011,305 dollars 14 cents. Of this sum, however, \$54,739 39 has been received on account of interest, which had previously accrued, leaving \$956,565 75 as the sum which has accrued and been received during the last six months. But, to give accurately the current profits of the half year, to this sum must be added the semi-annual dividend about to be declared, which the bank is entitled to retain, on 37,513 shares of its own capital stock, which it holds as a pledge, and which have been transferred, according to the instruments of hypothecation, to the president, directors and co.

The expenses of the bank and the offices, during the same period, the usual allowance for the extinguishment of the bonus and other semi-annual

appropriations, amount to the sum of two hundred and eighty thousand, eight hundred and twenty-nine dollars, sixty one cents [280,829 61] which being deducted, will leave a balance that would authorise a dividend of two per cent: and give a surplus of \$50,761 46.

The committee are however, decidedly of opinion, after very mature deliberation, that it is the duty of the board, and the soundest policy of the bank, to make, at this particular time, a smaller dividend than two per cent. The first great point in the management of the bank is to remove all doubts as to the re-establishment of the capital. It is not enough that it be made whole. The stockholders and the public must be satisfied of the fact, for otherwise the one will not hold and the other will not acquire with confidence, and like all uncertain interests, the value of the stock must be diminished in the estimation of both buyer and seller. The committee therefore proceed to exhibit a brief view of the situation of the bank; and their reasons for the opinion, that a less dividend should now be declared than would be authorised by the net profits of the last six months, if abstractedly considered.

The committee have had before them estimates of losses furnished by the respective offices of the bank, except four of the western offices, brought down to the 1st ultimo, and some of them to a later date, which they have attentively examined, and where they have not been satisfied with the sufficiency of the allowances made by the offices, the committee have made additions, but in no instance have they diminished these allowances.

These estimates are, in some instances, a little and in others a little less, than those which were relied upon in January last. In the aggregate they exceed the estimates then made of the losses of the same offices \$25,362 67, and in this near coincidence perhaps, is discoverable a probable proof of the fidelity and accuracy of the estimates of both periods.

With respect to the four western offices, above excepted, the committee have thought it safest again to rely upon the estimates of the cashier, Mr. Wilson, particularly referred to in the report of the committee on the state of the bank, which was agreed to by the board on the 23d of January last, and published in the Gazettes.

According, then, to these premises, the estimated losses of the bank to the 1st instant are \$3,247,838 80. But, although great pains have been taken to examine thoroughly, and no hesitation has been indulged in stating fully the losses which have probably been sustained, the committee are nevertheless of opinion, that it is the duty of the board and the policy of the bank to ensure, if possible, by adequate sustaining means, the certainty of that result which the estimates now acted upon render probable.

The shares [37,513] which have been transferred to the bank, are, with very few exceptions, pledged to the bank to an amount, including interest, over and above any dividends which the bank may be able to retain, equal to the highest price which they are likely to bring, though in the estimate of losses they have only been valued at par: the excess, therefore, over par of any price they may bring, may be made applicable to the extinguishment of the actual losses, should they be found to exceed the estimated amount.

There are also very considerable sums now due to the bank for interest which has already accrued on suspended debts, other than those secured by

pledges of stock. The amount now estimated to be due on debts of this description, which have been estimated as good, is upwards of \$200,000, exclusive of the interest due on doubtful and bad debts, the principal part of which, as well as the interest which shall accrue on the same debts in future, may also be made applicable, in like manner, to the extinguishment of the losses, should they exceed the estimated amount; and it is the opinion of the committee that these resources, or the greater part of them, should be pledged, in addition to the immediate application of the past profits of the bank, to the full amount of the estimates, for the extinguishment of the eventual loss.

The committee are also of opinion, that several temporary charges upon the profits of the bank, which have been under a process of gradual extinguishment, by semi-annual appropriations, ought to be immediately extinguished. They therefore propose.

1. That the estimate of losses be increased to the even sum of \$3,550,000, and be deducted from the actual profits of the bank which have heretofore accrued.

2. That there be now declared a semi-annual dividend of one and one half per cent.

3. That the whole premium paid the government for the two millions loan of 1820 be now extinguished, that the balance of the commissions on the loan, obtained by the bank in Europe in 1819, be now extinguished, and that so much of the unextinguished balance of the expenses of the commissioners for taking subscriptions to the bank, &c. as will reduce it to \$20,000, be now extinguished. This small balance may be extinguished in January next, and the bank will then, besides its ordinary and current expenses, be encumbered only with the payment of the interest of the loan in Europe, which will cease after July 1822, the extinguishment of the premium on the four millions five per cent. loan, the extinguishment of the bonus, and the establishment of an adequate fund to cover any losses which may be sustained on the banking houses, which have been or may be erected or purchased.

If the appropriations, thus recommended, be now made, the account of profit and loss to the 1st instant will stand as follows:

Balance to the credit of profit and loss according to the account heretofore reported,	\$4,107,186 35
Dividends to be retained on 37,513 shares capital stock of the bank pledged and transferred to the president, directors, and co. at 1 1-2 per cent.	56,269 50
	\$4,163,455 85
Extinguishment of the premium on the two millions six per cent. loan,	40,000
Extinguishment of the balance of the commission on the loan obtained by the bank in Europe,	16,000
Extinguishment of this sum of the expenses of commissioners, &c. over and above the semi-annual allowance now made	26,974 40
Specific fund for the extinguishment of losses,	3,550,000
Dividend of 1 1/2 per centum on 850,000 shares	127,500
	4,157,974 45
Balance to be carried to the credit of profit and loss	\$5,481 45

3. The committee are of opinion that the sum of \$3,550,000, thus appropriated, for the extinguishment of losses, should be put to the credit of an account to be denominated "contingent fund," and be thus distinctly set apart from the current profits and losses of the bank, and that it should be declared to be appropriated inviolably, together with all excess over the par value, which may be received on the stock pledged and transferred to the bank as before stated, and all interest due and to grow due on the suspended debts at the offices of Louisville, Lexington and Chillicothe, and the late office of Cincinnati, and particularly that it be declared that no part of these funds shall be, on any account, or under any circumstances, diverted to any other object than the extinguishment of the losses which the bank has sustained, without the approbation of the stockholders at a regular meeting to be called for the purpose, or at the triennial meeting required by the charter.

4. The committee are of opinion that there should hereafter be a semi-annual appropriation of 15,000 dollars, in addition to the semi-annual appropriation for the extinguishment of the bonus, of 45,000 dollars, to extinguish the premium on the four millions 5 per cent. loan, and to provide a fund to meet any losses which may be sustained on the banking houses built and purchased by the bank, or which it may hereafter build or purchase.

The sums to be provided are as follows, viz:
The bonus (original amount) \$1,500 00

The cost of banking houses at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Norfolk, Fayetteville, Charleston, Savannah, New-Orleans and Louisville, which are all that the bank has hitherto erected or purchased, is \$775,617 83

It will require about \$10,000 to finish the banking house at Philadelphia, except the south portico, which it is not intended to finish, and it is believed if so much be added to the foregoing sums as will make an aggregate of 900,000 dollars, it will cover all the buildings, which the bank will in future probably build or purchase;

say therefore	900,000 00
Premium paid on the four millions 6 per cent. loan	205,880 00
	2,605,880 00

The bank has heretofore appropriated semi-annually, commencing in July 1817, the sum of 45,000 dollars, which if continued to the end of the charter will yield \$1,665,000

If to this be added a semi-annual appropriation of 15,000 dollars, and it be continued to the end of the charter, it will yield 420,000

\$2,085,000

Which it will be perceived will extinguish the bonus, the premium on the four millions 5 per cent. loan, and upwards of 40 per cent. of the cost of the banking houses, heretofore erected, or which will probably be erected hereafter.

The object of the committee, in going so fully into details, was not only to lay them before the board for their information and consideration, but also to put them in a shape which would be intelligible to the stockholders and the public, should it

be the pleasure of the board to give publicity to the report, and thereby lay before them the means of judging of the situation and circumstances of the institution.

To carry these views into effect, the committee recommend to the board the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That \$3,550,000 of the unapplied profits of the bank be appropriated and set apart as a fund to extinguish the losses which the bank may have sustained, and that it be put to the credit of an account to be denominated "contingent fund," and thus be separated from the accounts of profit and loss.

2. *Resolved*, That the interest due and to grow due on suspended debts at the offices of Louisville, Lexington and Chillicothe, and the late office of Cincinnati, be also set apart for the extinguishment of losses which the bank may have sustained.

3. *Resolved*, That these several funds be and they are hereby inviolably pledged for the object declared, and that they shall not be diverted to any other object, without the approbation of the stockholders, or at the triennial meeting required by the charter.

4. *Resolved*, That there be now declared a semi-annual dividend of one and one half per cent. on the capital stock of the bank.

5. *Resolved*, That \$40,000 be appropriated for the extinguishment of the premium paid to the government on the two millions six per cent. loan, \$16,000 for the extinguishment of the commission on the loan obtained by the bank in Europe, \$26,974 40 for the extinguishment of so much of the expenses of commissioners, &c.

6. *Resolved*, That in addition to the semi-annual appropriation heretofore, made for the extinguishment of the bonus, there be a semi-annual appropriation of \$15,000 for the purpose, with the surplus of the appropriation of the bonus, of extinguishing the premium paid on the four million 5 per cent loan, and extinguishing, in part, the cost of banking houses built, or to be built and purchased by the bank.

7. *Resolved*, That this report be published in the National Intelligencer and the Gazettes in the city of Philadelphia, in which the bank is accustomed to publish.

L. CHEVES, President.

Attest—THOS. WILSON, Cashier.

Legislature of Missouri. GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the senate, and of the
house of representatives.

In discharge of the duties required of me by the constitution, I have convened you, at this early period, for the purpose of laying before you several matters which appear to me, urgent in their nature, and of vital importance to the state; hoping, from your wisdom and prudence, a remedy for some of the evils under which the country labors, which my own reflection has not been able to devise. This measure, which will necessarily occasion a considerable public expense, has not been adopted without the maturest deliberation, and absolute conviction, on my part, that the public interest and safety require the prompt interposition of the general assembly. Since the first organization of this government we have exhibited to the American people a spectacle novel and peculiar—an American republic on the confines of the federal union, exercising all the powers of sovereign government,

with no actual political connection with the United States; and nothing to bind us to them but a reverence for the same principles and an habitual attachment to them and their government. And, although we had the best grounded hopes of immediate admission into the union, such has been the warm excitement produced by the Missouri question, both in and out of congress, that we have not only been disappointed in this our just expectation, but the nation itself has been brought to the verge of ruin. But since better principles and a milder policy have been adopted, the congress of the U. States, has passed a resolution for the admission of this state into the federal union, on an equal footing with the original states. Be it ours then to show how highly we appreciate the blessings of the federal constitution, and to demonstrate to the nation, at large, that, while we add another member to the federal family, we bring along with us into the union, principles that will ensure its stability and duration. The president of the United States has caused to be transmitted to me an authenticated copy of the above-mentioned resolution, which is herewith presented to the general assembly. I deem it proper to recommend the immediate consideration of that subject, and the passage of such legislative act as is required by the resolution; carefully avoiding, at the same time, every thing that might impair our political rights, or draw in question the dignity and independent character of the state.

However momentous a speedy decision on this subject may be, when viewed in connection with the general politics of the country, it is of no less importance when considered with reference to our local interests. As we expect to increase in wealth and numbers, by the accession of citizens from other states, it is our true policy to remove every obstacle and hold out every inducement to emigration. Our unsettled political condition, has already prevented thousands from making our country their home, whose capital and productive labor, while they augmented the general stock, would have divided and diminished the burden of taxation.—Comparatively but a small portion of our soil is in a state of production; if, by encouraging emigrants to settle and improve it, foreign wealth and industry can be brought hither, land itself may be considered as an article of exportation, and will compensate for the enormous drain of the circulating medium, produced by the commercial balance which is constantly against us, as it must be against every new country, which is rather in a state of preparation than of the actual production of the necessaries and luxuries of life. There is another subject of the utmost importance, to which I would call the attention of the general assembly. Remote causes, over which the people of this state, had no control, and in which they had little participation, have produced a depression into commerce and credit, which has been severely felt throughout the continent. The evil beginning in the Atlantic cities, has gradually extended itself to this state, and produced pecuniary embarrassment and distress, both public and private, heretofore unknown among us. I feel myself unable to point out a remedy commensurate with the evil; but content myself with suggesting to the general assembly, that if there be any feasible plan of relief, the public exigencies seem imperiously to require its adoption; if it may be done without trenching on the fundamental principles of the constitution, these great and sacred landmarks which should never be removed or departed from.

At the last session of the general assembly, it was deemed expedient to propose several alterations in the constitution. As my views were then made known upon that subject, it cannot be necessary that they should be now repeated; I will, therefore, merely call your attention to the subject, for the purpose of reminding you that, if not now acted upon, the matter will be beyond the reach of this general assembly, as your regular session, in the approaching autumn, will be too late to allow the time for publication required by the constitution. It has heretofore been impossible to establish a regular system of finance, and to give to our resources their utmost productive quality. This cause, together with the enlargement of expense made necessary by the change and organization of the government, has rendered the receipts of the treasury inadequate to its necessary disbursements.—Your best attention will, therefore, be necessary to such branches of the revenue as have not yet been fully developed and applied to the public service.—And in connection with this subject, the establishment of a rigid economy, in every department of the state, and the retrenchment of every unnecessary expense, are subjects greatly to be desired.

Gentlemen, as you are now assembled for the consideration of matters, special and urgent in their nature, I will suggest the propriety of shortening your session as far as is consistent with the public good, and of postponing, until your regular session in the fall, such measures as may be thought necessary for the general amendment of the law.

A. McNAIR.

St. Charles, 4th June, 1821.

His excellency Alexander McNair,
Governor of Missouri:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 27th March, 1821.

SIR: By direction of the president of the U. States, I have the honor of transmitting to your excellency an authenticated copy of the resolution of congress for admitting the state of Missouri into the union, and request the favor of an answer acknowledging the receipt of this communication.

I am with great respect, sir, your very humble and obedient servt.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Resolution providing for the admission of the state of Missouri into the union on a certain condition.

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That Missouri shall be admitted into this union on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatever, upon the fundamental condition, that the fourth clause of the twenty-sixth section of the third article of the constitution, submitted on the part of said state to congress, shall never be construed to authorize the passage of any law, and that no law shall be passed in conformity thereto, by which any citizen of either of the states in this union, shall be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizen is entitled under the constitution of the United States: *provided* that the legislature of the said state, by a solemn public act, shall declare the assent of the said state to the fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the president of the United States, on or before the fourth Monday in November next, an authentic copy of the said act; upon the receipt whereof, the president, by proclamation, shall announce the fact, whereupon, and without any further proceeding

on the part of congress, the admission of the said state into this union, shall be considered as complete.

Washington, March 2, 1821—Approved:
JAMES MONROE.

Mr. Clay's speech at Lexington.

DELIVERED RECENTLY, WHEN A PUBLIC DINNER WAS GIVEN TO HIM.

When Mr. Clay's health was drank, he addressed the company, in substance, as follows:

He begged the president, and his other fellow citizens there assembled, to allow him to make his profound acknowledgments for the sentiment just drank, incompetent as he felt his language must be to describe adequately the fullness of his gratitude, or the various emotions by which he was agitated. Considering the relation in which he had stood to them for so many years, the many and distinguished proofs of their confidence and regard, which he had received, and that this relation had just terminated, some conception might be formed of the actual state of his feelings. It would have given him much satisfaction, if prior to the close of his public career, some subjects, in which his constituents had, with him, manifested a deep concern, could have had a completely successful issue. One of them was the recognition of the independent governments of South America. He was happy to be able to tell them, that the popular branch of the national legislature, in accordance with the sentiments of the American people, had at the last session of congress, proclaimed to the world the wish of this country for that recognition, and the great interest which is felt here for the success, of the patriot cause. And it might be reasonably hoped that the executive branch of the government would not much longer delay to conform to the known sentiments of the whole union. Among the motives which always appeared to him to recommend to this country to countenance, by all means short of actual war, that cause, one, and not the least considerable, was, that it would give additional tone, and hope, and confidence to the friends of liberty throughout the world. It was evident, after the overthrow of Bonaparte, that the alliance, by which that event was unexpectedly brought about, would push the principle of *legitimacy*, a softer and covered name for despotism, to the uttermost extent. Accordingly, the present generation had seen, with painful feelings, congress after congress assembling in Europe to decide, without ceremony, upon the destiny and affairs of foreign independent states. And if we, the greatest offender of all against the principle of legitimacy, had not been brought under their jurisdiction, and subjected to their parental care, we owed the exemption to our distance from Europe, and to the known bravery of our countrymen. But who can say, that has observed the giddiness and intoxication of power, how long this exemption will continue? It had seemed to him desirable, that a sort of counterpoise to the holy alliance should be formed in the two Americas in favor of national independence and liberty, to operate by the force of example, and by moral influence; that here a rallying point and an asylum should exist for freemen and for freedom. In the recent lawless attack upon the independence of unoffending Naples, that alliance had thrown off the mask of religion, and peace, and hypocrisy, and fully exposed the naked atrocity of its designs.—A reform, in the government of Naples, had become necessary from the greatest abuses. The reform

took place peaceably, without bloodshed, and with the unanimous and enthusiastic concurrence of the whole nation, prince and people. This is the crime of Naples; and for this crime, three individuals, who if they have reached the height of human power, are displaying what is too often its attendant, the height of human presumption, are threatening to pour their countless hordes into her bosom and to devastate her land. The holy alliance professes to have no objection to revolutions, but it denounces the severest punishment against all revolters! If the people, as in the case of France, make the revolution, why the people are jacobins, disorganizers, the foes of order, and the revolution must be crushed! If the military aid the people in effecting the revolution, the example of military insubordination is most pernicious, and such a revolution must be put down! The allies graciously allow independent nations to meliorate their institutions and the social condition, but these same allies forbid the use of all the instruments to effect the object. They would indeed suffer monarchs to make the changes: that is, they would allow the mass of abuse and corruption, and putrefaction, which may have been accumulating for ages, voluntarily to purify itself!

Mr. Clay also wished that some further encouragement to domestic manufactures could have been given.

The truth was becoming more and more palpable, and diffusing every day a wider influence, that the old system of applying so large a portion of our labour to production for foreign markets, which have ceased to exist, would not do. We must cease to produce a surplus which, as things are, we can neither consume at home nor sell abroad, and we must produce at home what we cannot buy abroad. And, although he never had thought that this desirable change was to be effected by legislation alone, he yet believed that a judicious tariff, carefully devised, would powerfully aid the necessary social process.

Owing to the extraordinary character of the times, he had also been anxious that the bankrupt system should have been adopted, broad and comprehensive in its beneficence, at least of temporary duration, and to extend to the case of every man who was honestly and hopelessly indebted beyond his ability to pay, with modifications adapting it to the habits of the various classes in society. With respect to that subject which no doubt suggested the expression of the leading sentiment of the toast with which he had just been honored, he would say that he had certainly felt most intensely the awful importance of an amicable settlement of the Missouri question, and he had devoted himself to it with his utmost zeal. Nor would he, under any affectation of humility, deny that his exertions may have somewhat contributed to putting it to rest. But its adjustment ought to be mainly ascribed to those strong feelings of attachment to the union which exists in all parts of it; to the deep conviction that, without it, our country would be exposed to the greatest calamities, rent into miserable petty states, and these convulsed by perpetual feuds and wars; and to those patriotic members of the house of representatives, from the other section of the confederacy, who nobly risked their personal popularity for the good of the whole nation. The question, we may indulge the hope, is happily settled. And we should hasten to forget all the painful and disagreeable incidents by which the agitation of it was attended. For those few unprincipled men, if there were such, who sought to erect, upon the honest

prejudices of the people, and upon the unhappy divisions of the nation, the foundation of the structure of their flagitious ambition, there ought to be no indulgence. But with respect to the great mass of the community, we should recollect that both sides were alike sincere and honest. If we believed that we stood upon the firm ground of the constitution, and were opposing principles fraught with the most direful ultimate consequences to us, they, on the other hand, were impelled by an honest zeal (misdirected as he verily thought) in behalf of that liberty which we adore, and by an aversion from that slavery which we with them regret. Mutual forbearance and mutual toleration should restore, as he hoped they would, concord and harmony to our country.

He would not trespass further than to add, that, feeling as he did, if he had acquired any public consideration, he stood indebted for it to the repeated favors which his constituents had shewn him—for their long continued and unshaken confidence in him; he should express again and again his thanks and cherish a gratitude towards them as durable as his existence.

Foreign Articles.

Brief notices. An arrival at New-York from Liverpool brings London dates to the 29th of May. The papers are uninteresting. It seems probable that the *insurgents*, as they are now called, of Moldavia and Wallachia will not accomplish any thing;—refused aid from Russia, it is said that they are dispersing; but in the Morea, the revolters were in full activity—it was supposed, however, that they would soon be subdued.

A vessel had arrived in England from St. Helena, and a report was put out that Napoleon was very ill, and had, for the first time, sent for Sir Hudson Lowe, the governor of the island.

Two baronies in Ireland were so nearly in a state of rebellion, that the peace-preservation act had been put in force in them.

The emperor of Russia left Laybach on the 14th of May for his capital.

The priest Merino, who raised an insurrection, has been delivered up by his own accomplices.—Gen. Elio, the former cruel governor of Valencia, has been condemned to death.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

By a report from the National Vaccine establishment, it appears that 792 persons died of the small pox in London in the year 1820. It also states that within the period of three years, evidence had been received of no less than 52 persons who took that loathsome disease a second time: cases had occurred also of taking it after vaccination—yet of 67,000 known cases of people vaccinated only eight were ever ascertained to have taken the small pox. 84,000 were vaccinated under the general care of the establishment during the year.

The following in round numbers, is given as the amount annually paid by the people of Great Britain on account of the items mentioned—

Interest on the public debt	150,000,000
Expenses of government	21,000,000
Charges of collection	5,000,000
Poor rates	12,000,000
Tythes	7,000,000

Pounds sterling 95,000,000

That is, the labor, or arts and land of Great Britain, must provide annually 95,000,000*l.* sterling, or 422,000,000 dollars:

FRANCE.

Decree, April 23, 1821. Art. 1. The first article of our ordinance of the 25th July last, by which a special duty of ninety francs a ton, without effecting the additional tenth on vessels belonging to the United States of America, shall not apply to any of those vessels which entered the ports of France after the 12th of December last.

2. The amount of receipts, on account of the special duty laid by our decree of the 26th July last, which shall have been collected upon vessels of the United States entered into the ports of France prior to the 14th December, shall be repaid, deducting only a sum equal to the ordinary tonnage duty.

3. Article 2d of the decree of the 26th July last, is hereby annulled.

SPAIN.

To reduce the expenses of government, it has been determined to replace the ambassadors from Spain by ministers resident, with inferior salaries. In consequence of this, sir H. Wellesley, so long the British ambassador at Madrid, returns home; the etiquette between courts not permitting him to remain there.

THE TWO SICILIES.

The island of Sicily still holds out, and the people seem determined to maintain their independence. Gen. Pepe is believed to be at Palermo, under gen. Church, who commands there.

The following decree is offered to our readers to shew the condition of Naples:

“Ferdinand I, by the grace of God, king of the Two Sicilies.

The *fatherly intimations* of our decrees of the 28th and 31st of March last, against secret meetings, and in favor of a *general disarming of the kingdom*, not having produced the desired effect, which shews the guilty designs of those who disobey, and forces us to adopt more energetic measures; and, impressed with the maxim that a law to be perfect demands a penal sanction, and that the punishment to be useful requires examples, public, speedy and impartial, we have therefore decreed as follows:

1. A court martial shall be created with all the powers of a special council of war.

2. This court shall execute rigorously articles 4 and 5 of our decree of 31st March against those who carry forbidden arms, by *condemning to capital punishment* as an assassin, whoever shall be found with these arms, and shall, *without delay*, execute the sentence.

3. The director of police may authorize the *search of houses at discretion*. If forbidden arms shall be found without legal permission, the householder shall be punished accordingly. If the collection of arms and ammunition is such as to give room for suspecting a conspiracy, the person of the inhabitant shall be seized and placed, with his papers, at the disposition of the court martial.

4. The same court shall execute the decree of March 28th against the Carbonari.

5. The object of the society of Carbonari being the overthrow of all governments, every one who, after publication of this decree, shall join that society or attend any of its meetings, shall be *punished with death* as guilty of high treason.

6. All who, without being Carbonari, shall be taken in actual meeting with a view of overturning the public order, shall likewise be *punished with death*.

7. The same court shall punish with *imprisonment of from three to ten years*, every person who, in town or country, shall know of the place of a meeting of

the above description and shall not immediately disclose it.

8. Whoever, belonging to the said meetings, moved by repentance, shall discover to the police the members and the projects of a conspiracy, shall be pardoned, his name *not disclosed nor entered on any register*.

Signed in due form,

MARQUIS DE CICCILLO.

[A measure more tyrannical in its object, more bloody in its provisions, or more treacherous in its means of detection, has seldom disgraced human history. What must be the state of the people to render such a decree necessary? or the nature of a government which would adopt such a law without necessity?]

BRAZIL.

Rio Janeiro, &c. are said to be very gloomy since the departure of the king and his court, and assassinations and robberies are frequent—and there was a great ferment in the public mind, in consequence of some misconduct in the troops. The king and his court appear nearly to have stripped the country of money, bullion, diamonds, &c.

SOUTH AMERICA.

There does not appear to be a doubt but the royalists have re-possessioned themselves of Caraccas and Laguira—though the manner of it is uncertain. One account reports a battle and a defeat of the patriots—another attributes it to a drawing off of the troops by Bolivar, who is evidently collecting his forces to make a decisive blow, and at once deliver his country, if he can. There was a report that Morales, on re-entering Caraccas, ordered all the women and children to be put to the sword. The editor of the “Curracoa Courier” thinks this probable, considering the sanguinary character of the man.

The patriot armies appear to be sufficiently numerous and in good condition. Bolivar’s division amounts to about 8000 men; Urdenata’s to more than 3000, and that of Paez to 3000 cavalry and 1500 infantry, 700 of the latter being Englishmen. The republican generals seemingly make great efforts to prevent their soldiers from depredating upon or injuring the people.

The *Orinoco Courier*, of the 14th of April, contains the intelligence that Lima had fallen into the hands of the patriots—previous to which there had been a great battle, in which San Martin defeated the royalists, killing 1000 of them and taking 1600 prisoners, among whom was count O’Reiley. We fear that the account is premature, from a hasty comparison of dates and distances.

CHRONICLE.

The *president of the United States*, was so much indisposed that he could not see company at Washington on the 4th inst. or partake in the proceedings adopted to honor the day, though he had specially returned to that city for the purpose.

The U. S. brig *Enterprize* sailed last week from the navy yard at Washington for Pensacola, with several passengers.

Good. A dealer in and stealer of negroes for the southern market, has been sent to the Maryland penitentiary for five years. This infernal business is carried on to a great extent here, though the disposition to check it is not wanting—but the laws are defective.

The *Susquehannah*. Twelve arks, with 18,000 bushels of wheat, arrived at Baltimore in one day last week, from great distances up this noble river.

Courtesy. On the sailing of the Macedonian from Callao, a boat was despatched from the British frigate Hyperion, captain Spence, then getting under weigh, tendering a salute, if one would be returned. It being assented to by captain Downes, this compliment was exchanged with the utmost good will. This circumstance is mentioned as being a peculiar act of courtesy on the part of the British commander, and one not often shown by British ships of war to those of the United States.

Horrible affair. The sloop Norfolk was freighted at Philadelphia for New Orleans, a short time since, and being ladened, proceeded on her voyage; on or about the 13th ult. she was discovered to be on fire, but by the efforts of the captain and crew the fire was extinguished, after doing so much damage that it was thought necessary to put into Norfolk to refit. The cargo was here overhauled, &c. and what passed for boxes of dollars to the amount of 20,000, and for other valuable articles estimated at about 15,000 more, in the invoice, were found to contain only pieces of iron, lead, and hay, &c. The vessel and cargo was insured at Philadelphia and Baltimore for 35,000, and the design of the horrible villains was to set her on fire, at the risk of destroying the crew, by means of oil of vitriol, smuggled on board under some other denomination. The names of the shippers at Philadelphia are said to be Scull, Hollingshead, Greene and Hulme. The pursuit is hot. Four persons have been arrested and held to bail in 8000 dollars each, to answer the offence. They are said to have hitherto maintained a respectable standing, and the Philadelphia printers are too delicate to mention the names of those seized.

Cruelty. A person was taken up and committed to prison in New York, for so fastening the tongue of a calf that it could not suck its mother—both which were for sale. Now in Baltimore, it is quite a common thing, when cows and calves are driven through our streets for sale, to see the mouths of the latter severely tied up with strings—but what is much worse, in passing the Centre market every Wednesday and Saturday, we see calves with their four feet bound together with ropes and so suffered to lie for hours together on the public pavements, exposed to a burning sun! If there is no law to punish such cruelty, the people might soon check it, if they would act as I do. I enquire what butchers are in the habit of this cruelty, and avoid their stalls as if their meat was as putrid as their hearts are callous to humanity and disregardful of decency.

Died, at Winchester, Va. about two weeks since, the rev. *Alexander Balmain*, aged 80—a chaplain in the Virginia line in the revolutionary war, an able minister and much beloved by his flock.

—, in Norton, Mass. *Jonathan Maxey*, a revolutionary soldier, and one of the recent pensioners of government.

—, in Baldwin co. Mr. *Cary Curry*, in his 62nd year, a soldier of the revolution. His death was caused by a cancer, "which deprived him of sight and nose, and all the bones composing the upper jaw on one side of his face up to the eye brows."

Cotton. The crop is said to have been much damaged on the low lands of the Alabama and Tombekhee rivers, which had been overflowed until the 30th of May.

Domestic wine. Dr. Dyer has established a vineyard near Providence, R. I. It was planted in 1818, and contains forty acres, cultivated with currant

bushes. It has already become profitable, and it is believed that, in a few years, it will produce two hundred pipes of a sound, wholesome and pleasant wine. This is good.

American glass. A splendid bowl, supposed to be the largest article of glass ever manufactured in the United States, was lately made at the South Boston glass works. It is 26 inches high and 14 in diameter, elegantly cut in strawberry diamonds, and in color and brilliancy equal to any ever imported, as well as more solid.

"The Weathersfield bonnet." A bonnet made in imitation of the Leghorn, at Weathersfield, Con. by the Misses Woodhouse, after being sold at a great price in New York, appears to have reached England, as is announced by the publication of the following extract from a letter dated London, April 28, 1821.

"I received the bonnet by the Radius, a few days since, in perfect order, and what is very remarkable it quite meets our expectations in every respect: I cannot find a Leghorn flat in any of the shops equally fine and beautiful. I have been requested to lay it before the society of arts, in order to obtain a medal for Miss Woodhouse, and which I have every prospect of getting, although it being a foreign production must render it more doubtful, as they reward native merit only by their rules; yet, the thing is so highly meritorious, and would be so very important to this country as a manufacture, I am quite sure it will be well rewarded."

Mammoth trout. At "Fireplace," Long Island, about 70 miles from New-York, Mr. Samuel Carman, jun. on the 25th ult. caught at the "tail of his saw mill" a trout three feet in length and 17 inches round the girth, and weighing 13 lbs. 8 oz. It was kept alive in a pen several days for the gratification of the curious, the largest trout ever caught before, in the remembrance of the oldest inhabitants, never having exceeded 5 lbs. in weight—seldom being more than 2½ lbs.

March of mind. Though in France and Spain the catholic religion is established by law, yet, in either country, a protestant may fill even the office of first minister to the crown. In free England, a catholic cannot hold such offices.

New York canal. The tolls received on the middle section of the Erie canal, up to the 19th of June last, amounted to \$5369—a greater sum than the whole receipts of last year. Yet the rates of toll are now very low.

New Hampshire. The people of this state, 13,853 to 2,407, have decided against calling a convention to revise and amend the constitution.

There are twelve incorporated manufacturing companies in this state whose property is exempted from taxation. The aggregate value of their property is \$678,000—of which \$553,000 are vested in nail and iron factories, 25,000 in glass, and the remainder, 120,000, chiefly in cotton.

GENERAL POST OFFICE. From the *Democratic Press*. It is confidently said that the receipts at the general Post office, for the current year, fall short of the expenditures nearly 40,000 dollars. This is principally to be attributed to the state of business throughout the United States. There are, however, those who insist that no inconsiderable portion of the sum deficient is retained in the hands of delinquent post-masters, and that the retaining of public defaulters, as post-masters, affects the revenue by destroying public confidence.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

NEW SERIES. No. 20—VOL. VIII.] BALTIMORE, JULY 14, 1821. [No. 20—VOL. XX. WHOLE No. 514

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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

HEALTH OF BALTIMORE. Several cases of malignant fever having occurred in this city, which, very generally, terminated fatally, no small degree of alarm and uneasiness prevailed here on Friday and Saturday of last week, and on Sunday and Monday of the present. On the evening of the latter, the board of health made a public report—frankly acknowledged the existence of the disease, but stating that “no new case, decidedly malignant,” had occurred since the 2d instant. The subsequent reports have held out the same favorable prospects, and a hope is now entertained, that, as the progress of the pestilence has been stayed, its causes may be extinguished, if precautionary measures are diligently pursued. In consequence, the alarm has considerably subsided, though many believe that the danger is not over—and we have some rumors of a few cases since the above date. What were, apparently the immediate seats of disease, have been chiefly deserted—but are abundantly strewed with lime, and otherwise purified. Four of the cases originated in a house within 50 yards of the office of the REGISTER; and, though we have kept the office open every day, some little derangement in the ordinary routine of its business has taken place: at present, we do not know of any case in our vicinity, which is frequented, (the particular house excepted), pretty much as usual. The body of the disorder was on certain of the wharves.

The general health of the city is good. In the four weeks, ending the 11th of July, 1820, we had 135 interments—but, for the last four weeks, ending on the 10th instant, there were only 112. A few days more will, probably, determine our prospects of the prevalence or extermination of this terrible disease—we trust in the latter, for a strong breeze from the north-west has prevailed for several days, and the atmosphere is evidently purified. We have lost some valuable men—but the few cases yet under care seem generally of a milder character than the earlier ones, which, we believe, usually happens in this mishap.

On the present occasion, we have not only the most decisive evidence that the disease is local, but also that the poisonous principle that engenders it, is confined almost to certain houses and spots, a few feet square. Instance, the case above stated, as to the Old Exchange—four persons have received the disease therein, but not one other has yet occurred in the immediate neighborhood of the place, though several days have elapsed since the last of these appeared, that we know of.

MR. ADAMS' ORATION, or, as the secretary himself is pleased to call it, his “address,” delivered in the capitol, at Washington City, before a very numerous assemblage of people, on the 4th inst. has been received; and we should have “cast to the dogs” all the proceedings of the “holy alliance,” &c. inserted in this sheet, to have made room for it, if, from the circumstances just above stated, the ordinary routine of our business had not been a little deranged: but it will come in excellently well after these doings of the *legitimater*, and shall be inserted in our next.

A highly finished composition was expected of Mr. Adams—his talents as a writer are well known
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and as highly appreciated; from the testimony of all who heard him, his character as an orator is not less exalted. On a subject about which so much has been said, a great deal of new matter was not to be hoped for—yet the matter of the address is quite novel, and its manner is beautiful—in many instances sublime. There is a warmth and feeling too, in it, that has surprized all who did not recollect his eloquent vindication of general Jackson, in his famous letter to Don Onis. This oration has already been read by thousands, and as yet we have heard but one opinion of its excellence.

FLORIDA. From the *National Intelligencer* of July 10—“Our information from Florida leaves us but little room to doubt that the United States' officers and laws are now in full authority there. Indeed, we look by every mail for governor Jackson's proclamation announcing the fact.”

From the *Savannah Republican* of July 3. “We learn from St. Augustine, that the Spaniards were engaged in shipping off to Havana the munitions of war at that place—and that the surrender of the province would not be made to the American government before the 20th instant. From the quibbling conduct of the Spanish authorities, we are of opinion that they will not surrender Florida before the 22d of August, the day on which the treaty specifies for its delivery. Then, they will be forced to relinquish.”

☞ The same paper, of the 30th ultimo, gives an extract of a letter from St. Augustine, which says—“I am at a loss to say how the produce here is to be conveyed to the United States, unless vessels arrive from Savannah or Charleston, not now expected.”

* Herein, we suspect, is indicated the real cause of the delay—enough of produce has not yet arrived to satisfy mercantile avarice and dishonorable speculation, in which, I have some reason to believe, several persons, high in office and honors in the United States, are embarked. But such things do not excite our “special wonder.” In these days, if a man gets and keeps a plenty of money, no matter how, he will be at the top of the wheel.

The “*Columbian*” newspaper has been discontinued at New-York. Its late editor, however, Mr. Spooner, in conjunction with the editor of the “*Patron of Industry*,” has started a new paper, under the title of “*The New-York Evening Journal, and Patron of Industry*,” intended to unite the late subscribers to the two papers. It is published daily at \$8 per annum, and a semi-weekly paper issues at \$4 per annum. It is devoted to manufactures, agriculture and internal improvements—party politics are wholly excluded. We heartily wish success to the establishment.

FOREIGN NEWS. By an arrival at New-York, we have intelligence from Europe eight days later than was noticed in our last. From the extracts received, we have abstracted a considerable quantity of interesting items of news, as well as several highly important state papers. If any further evidence was wanting of the determination of that vile conspiracy, “*the Holy Alliance*,” to extinguish

even a pretension to the freedom of will, if it be possible, and to regulate, in their own way, the affairs of nations, these papers are amply sufficient: and they must cause every one, who is not a *master* or a *slave*, to stand prepared to thank Heaven for any event that may dissolve this most iniquitous league. The "declaration" has excited attention in England: In the house of commons, on May 31, Mr. Stuart Wortley asked, whether the declaration of the allies, as given in the newspapers, was authentic; and, lord Londonderry replying in the affirmative, Mr. Wortley, amidst considerable cheering, declared that the principles it avowed were highly dangerous to British liberty, and gave notice of a motion on the subject for Tuesday next.

By the accounts recently received, the Greek *insurrection* appears to assume considerable importance, or, at least, to have produced some events worthy of notice—hence we have carefully abstracted such items as seemed to be interesting, and such as, if the *insurrection* is not suppressed, will become a part of the history of a *revolution*. If there is any sense of decency or feeling of shame in the "holy alliance," they will not act against the Greeks: but, as the Grand Turk is a *legitimate*, perhaps the best that we can expect of them is that they will remain neutral. For ourselves, we ardently wish that this fine country may be wrested from the power of those who have so much abused it.

CHRISTIAN LIBERALITY. We noticed a few days ago, as "the fruits of the system," a pleasing act of liberality exercised at Wilmington, N. C. in tendering the use of a *Presbyterian* church to a *catholic* bishop, for the performance of his religious duties. That incident partook bountifully of those traits of character which exalt the good, and claim even the respect of the thoughtless or profane. It is through acts of magnanimous virtue, that the people at large are best taught to admire the beauties of religious principle, and most powerfully induced to aim at the possession of it for themselves. Under such impressions, it must be extremely unpleasant to notice things of opposite tendencies, which we now do, in the hope of checking their recurrence.

We see, in a Charleston paper, that a certain congregation, wanting some aid to their *funds*, invited the attendance of the people at large, graciously saying "the pews, on *this occasion*, will be open to strangers"—i. e. because we want your money. From a hope that you will give us some cash, we will sell you a seat—as they do at the theatre; except at the latter you are required to pay beforehand. After such a *notice*, I would not have given the congregation one cent if that cent would have kept their house from becoming a heap of ruins.

A case occurred in Baltimore a few days ago, that also deserves to be mentioned. Two young ladies, accompanied by a young gentleman, all as respectable in appearance and in reality as any others in this city, recently visited a church, to the erection and furnishing of which the *public* has most liberally contributed. They went into three empty pews in succession, and were turned out of each by the *owners*, who severally stood with the doors open and their families remaining in the aisle, until the young ladies and their escort came out, when they entered and shut their doors. The party on this left the house, shaking off the dust from their shoes at its threshold, with a determination never to *intrude* again. If ever the time arrives when this congregation shall further throw itself upon the *public liberality*, I may, perhaps, feel it my duty to *designate* the *place*—whereat such unchristian conduct happened.

OBITUARY NOTICES. We are oftentimes requested by our subscribers and others, to insert notices of the decease of their friends in the REGISTER. In the early period of this work, hoping that it might become a book of record and be thought worthy of preservation, it was determined that only the deaths of soldiers of the revolution, with those of persons who had filled some public office, civil or military, or who were remarkable for longevity or for some other cause, should be noticed—else it was apprehended that several pages might sometimes be occupied with articles of this description. The rule was never departed from, we believe, but once, and then without reflection; it is found to be a good one and will be adhered to.

MONEY. 600,000 dollars have been borrowed on account of the N. Y. canal—the money was obtained at 106 dollars and 5 cents for every hundred dollars of the stock, bearing *five* per cent. interest. 115 dollars in money for 100 in stock, were offered, if the latter should bear *six* per cent.

In Philadelphia, new loans are making, probably for the sake of reducing the interest on the city's debt. They bear 5 per cent. interest, and, generally, obtain a premium of about the same amount.

From the Richmond Enquirer, of June 19.

MEANING OF WORDS."

"A card to Mr. Niles.

"I am a native of Virginia, far advanced in life, have been a master of a family upwards of sixty years, and, notwithstanding the *impost* on imported goods, so loudly complained of in the *Weekly Register*, I now purchase many useful and necessary *imported* articles for my family, much cheaper than ever I did before the revolution: and the *direct taxes*, imposed by congress in the years 1815 and 1816, were more oppressive and injurious to my affairs, than all the *imposts* since the establishment of the general government.

A VIRGINIA FARMER."

[Who, the editors inform us, is "one of the fathers of the revolution."]

REMARKS BY THE EDITOR OF THE REGISTER.

With a full sense of the respect that is due to the opinions of a character so exalted as that of the writer of the "card," and, though feeling flattered with his notice, I must dissent from the *conclusion* which he seems to put forth from his facts advanced. What he asserts is, no doubt, the literal truth; but thereon, it appears to me, may be built up some of the strongest arguments that can possibly be adduced in support of the system which is contended for by the author of the essays on "the meaning of words" and "application of principles"—with whom, while I differ from him in some minor matters, (as any two men must do on such a subject, if they think for themselves) I perfectly agree as to the general object which he aims at.

I wish to be fairly understood in the premises—it is my opinion that a main reliance on *imposts*, for the support of the government of the United States, is as politically unsafe as practically *inefficient*—detrimental to the best interests of the government and people—partial in its operation and therefore unjust and oppressive: still, I am quite as much opposed to an entire relinquishment of revenue to be thus raised, as to an entire dependence upon it. As a part of a system, it cannot be disregarded—but, standing in lieu of a system, it is neither fitted to a state of peace or of war; it rests upon the misfortunes, crimes or caprices of

foreign nations, and is subversive of domestic prosperity.

It is a fundamental principle, that the people of a republic should *feel* and so know what their public servants are doing. About this there will not be any difference of opinion—there is not one man of reputation in the United States who will venture to assert, that it is either politically safe or morally honest to *deceive* the people—to cajole them into the payment of taxes, and in an amount that they would not willingly pay, if it was fairly demanded of them, without severely canvassing and clearly understanding the manner in which the expenditures were made; which, indeed, it is at all seasons their bounden duty to do, though generally neglected unless under the pressure of some pecuniary difficulty—as is shewn in the history of our own time, and known to every one who has regarded the administration of our national affairs.* It is so self-evident, that every freeman ought to know what he pays for the support of government, that it is useless to offer any discussion upon it—it is the base on which liberty stands—it excites vigilance, and *that* is the condition on which freedom exists: without it, there cannot be either liberty or safety. I am, therefore, opposed to any thing, as productive of the chief part of the revenue, which shall take money out of the people's pockets without their knowledge or consent. In monarchies which are constitutionally built upon fraud, deception is a necessary part of the machinery which is to keep them a-going—but it cannot be presumed that an enlightened people, who are considered as governing themselves, should think it expedient to *cheat* themselves into a support of themselves. The idea is too preposterous to be indulged for a moment. But such is the operation of our present means of raising a revenue; and the impost is almost as objectionable on another account, which I shall examine more at length.

While the revenue is derived from taxes on goods imported, the government of the people is naturally placed in opposition to the welfare of the people, and the most deplorable of all parties are engendered;—else the government must be guilty of palpable inconsistency and a gross neglect of the principle by which itself is sustained. I think that this may be easily demonstrated: and, if I am wrong, I will be really thankful to any one that will take the trouble to shew me that I am so. The means of government, the very payment of the salaries of the president, heads of departments and all the other officers, depends on the consumption of foreign goods, on the encouragement of foreign labor—how then, can the president, &c. if faithful to the letter and spirit of the regulations on this subject, rightfully consume domestic goods or encourage domestic labor? It is impossible. Those who live on the revenue, some will hardly regard as honest, if they do not all that they can to assist the revenue. Let us state a familiar case—there are now employed in the office of the REGISTER

*I do not wish to make a catalogue of cases in point. One may suffice—the nation has lost eight hundred thousand dollars by the management of the bank of the United States—paid out of the pockets of the people, and no one hardly has thought it worth mentioning but myself. My share of this loss, in the present method of collecting the revenue, is several dollars; but, if a tax gatherer should hand me a bill for it and demand payment—what would I say about it? yet, where is the real difference?

two young men, whom I feel a pride in saying were brought up by me—for eight or ten years they have been working on their own account and all that time for me, one or two occasional intermissions excepted; the fact shews that they are faithful to their duties, and that I am not a bad employer: admit, for the sake of the argument, that some person should attempt to establish a work like my own (as a dozen have done), with the avowed purpose of lessening the amount of my business, or at least, under a certain conviction that such must needs be the result of his success—and then suppose that these young men, brought up in my family and for so many years since in my employ on their own account, and now receiving their wages in money derived from the support given to the REGISTER, should counsel and assist that opponent, and even go so far as to persuade some of my subscribers to retire from my work and receive the other in lieu of it—what would an honest man think of them? Why, the very idea of such a thing happening would make one's blood boil with indignation; and, I verily believe, that the sense of honor held by these men, would almost lead them to suffer death than to be guilty of such abominable conduct. On the same principle, it is the duty of persons paid out of the revenue not to act against the revenue; and besides, it is their interest to support it—because if it falls short, there is manifest danger of a reduction in their salaries, if not of an abolition of their offices. Hence, we see contradictory operations in the proceedings of government (including those of congress), that we might well laugh at, if the subject was not too serious for mirth. The secretary of the treasury and committee of ways and means, are zealously employed to raise the amount of the revenue on goods imported, and would take no little credit to themselves as cunning men, if, by changing the duty upon an article, they could make it produce \$500,000 more than it does now: but to-morrow, out may come the patriotic secretary of war and the invaluable navy commissioners, with proposals for the supply of clothing for the soldiers and sailors, or other appurtenances in their respective departments, of American manufacture,—by which the revenue is attacked and sunk in the very amount that the other party gloried in having raised it to!† So there is a perpetual discordance between contrivances to extort money from the people by the consumption of foreign articles, and liberal concessions to public opinion to prevent it. What a miserable state of things!—such as never existed in any country before, and now only exists in the enlightened United States: It is at open war with every rule of harmony, and directly opposed to every principle of political economy, which has been accepted by all other nations

†Six thousand bolts of sail cloth, better than any ever imported, were made at Patterson, N. J. last year, for the use of the navy of the United States. The amount of this purchase, we suppose, is between 120 and 150,000 dollars, and the use of the domestic article has caused a loss of revenue to the amount of eight or ten thousand dollars, though the manufacturers were under the necessity of procuring foreign hemp, notwithstanding we might produce enough and of as good a quality, as would supply half the world with it. Still, though the government lost eight or ten thousand dollars, the people gained fifty or sixty thousand in the payment for labor and profit of stock and machinery employed in its manufacture. Herein we see how the government and the people are opposed.

and acted upon by them, ever since it was thought to be the duty of rulers to consult the good of those submitted to their care. These are bold views of the subject, and some may be startled at them, but any one blessed with a ray of reason must observe that they are untangibly just: they are as solidly based as the Alleghanias, and as easily perceived. But, from general propositions, let us descend to particular cases and special applications of them. If an officer of the U. States purchases a coat of his neighbor's manufacture, he strikes immediately at the means by which he is paid for his public services; but an officer of France or Great Britain by so doing, assists the treasury from whence he receives his salary. It is consistent with the one to discourage the labors of his brethren, but imposed as a duty on the other to encourage the industry of his friends and countrymen. In the United States, the establishment of some new manufactory that would prevent 100 persons from becoming paupers or vagabonds, and cause them to fabricate any article, generally imported, might lessen the revenue from 10 to 12,000 dollars a year; but a similar establishment in most other countries would assist the revenue, as well as relieve the public charity of the maintenance of the 100 persons, and cause them to become tax-payers instead of being paupers—dependents or predatators on the product of the labor of others. It appears to me that all this is as plain as any thing can be—and that no part or parcel of it can be denied, twisted, or *explained away*.

I shall now take up the special matter of the "card," and attempt to ascertain its merits, as applicable to the interests of the nation at large.

The venerable and venerated gentleman says—"I now purchase many useful and necessary articles for my family much cheaper than ever I did before the revolution"—"notwithstanding the impost so much complained of." This is literally true—no one who lived before the revolution will presume to deny it; but what of that?—there was but little machinery, and the application of the "unconquered power" of steam had not taken place. I venture the assertion generally, that there is not *one* article of manufactures that is so cheap now as it was before the revolution, *which still is fabricated as it was then*. I say there is not one. Though born after the declaration of independence and remembering distinctly no event belonging to the war of the revolution, except the quartering of some French troops in my native place after the peace, waiting for transports to carry them home—I can well remember when such sugar as now sells at 12½ cents *per lb.* was sold in my father's store for 5*d.* and that such chintz as now retails for 37½ or 40 cents, was pretty freely purchased at 9*s.* 4½*d.* or 125 cents, by fashionable people, for their full dresses. *One girl*, at Leghorn, now earns as much by the manufacture of bonnets beyond her own subsistence, as *fifty men* can do in the United States, at large, by cultivating wheat and corn: but who used Leghorn bonnets at 20, 30 or 50 dollars a-piece "before the revolution?" So it is in many other things—but especially so in the cotton and woolen manufactures, numerous articles of iron, &c. In 1769, there were only 50,000 indifferent spindles in all England, perhaps not 60,000 in all Europe, if there were any except in England; but in 1787, only 24 years after Arkwright's improvements, there were 1,700,000 in England; in 1804, Manchester and its neighborhood alone had 1,500,000,* and the present amount in

Great Britain is—I do not know how many millions, but including those of all descriptions, probably not less than 4 or 5,000,000, and perhaps even more. Steam too, has supplied the want of water-power, and the increase of spindles has been pushed to the utmost of the demand for their product. But the introduction of spindles is not all that has been done to facilitate the manufacture of goods—in every department of the spinning, weaving and dyeing, bleaching or stamping businesses, labor-saving machinery is employed; and many of these things are quite of modern date, especially as to what was the tedious process of weaving—the fly shuttle is hardly twenty years old and the *power-loom* not much above ten, &c. Hence it is that four or five children at Manchester, ten or twelve years old, will now turn out more work than 100 men and women could have done "before the revolution," in the old way of spinning and weaving, &c.; and hence the reduction in price, "notwithstanding the impost." The consumption of commodities has also had effect upon their production or importation, as in the case of tea;—it is not long since that this article was sold as a medicine and at a higher rate *per lb.* than silver will fetch now, though at present we buy a pound of good tea for an ounce of silver, though nearly the *half* of its cost is a tax collected by the government of the United States. But time would fail me to adduce all the cases of this sort that are at hand—the preceding, I must respectfully believe, are sufficient to shew that the fact stated by the "Virginia farmer" proves nothing, because it does not apply to any article which then was and still is produced by manual labor and in the old way; and he must concede to me that sugar would be 3, coffee 5, tea at from 28 to 50 cents *per lb.* and most of the goods for clothing at 25 per cent. less,—Madeira wine at 100, and French brandy and Jamaica rum, at from 42 to 48 cents less *per gallon*,—*if there was not an impost.* § On the other hand, a day's labor will not produce our farmers more wheat now than it did "before the revolution," and the price is much less, without regard to a comparative value in the use of money. The average price of a barrel of flour at Philadelphia, in the years 1772, '73 and '74 was 1*l.* 19*s.* say \$5.20, which would do more to supply the wants or support the fashions that prevailed in these years, than \$10 dollars will do now, though flour only fetches \$4. The men no longer wear leather

It is wonderful to what a degree of perfection mechanism has arrived to, particularly in the *cotton spinning business*. At some of the cotton mills in *Manchester*, yarn has been spun so fine as to require 350 hanks to weigh *one pound avoirdupois*. The perimeter of the common wheel being *one yard* and a half, 80 threads or revolutions would measure 120 yards, and one hank 7 times as much, or 840 yards, multiplied by 350, gives 29,400 yards, or 167 miles and a fraction, for one pound weight. *English paper.*

[During the week ending June 22, 1821, eight girls, with two looms to each, wove 4620 yards of shirting 29 inches wide, being *ninety-six and a quarter yards per day for each girl*, at the cotton factory of R. Anthony and son, North Providence, Rhode Island.

§ This must be noted as a general principle. Coarse cottons would not perhaps be any lower if there was not an impost, and the establishment of the domestic manufacture of some other articles, might place them in a similar condition in a short space of time.

*Essays on pauperism, in the Aurora.

breeches, and the very jades in the kitchen are above "linsey-woolsey," which ladies of consequence once used for their common garments. The equality of things is destroyed—if the average product of a man's labor is equal to one bushel of wheat, he may prudently give a bushel of wheat for an article of clothing which it has cost another man a day's labor to make: but when a child will produce as much of such goods in a day as fifty bushels of wheat would pay for, the result must be that fifty growers of wheat will become as slaves to the child, if a *foreign* exchange is persisted in.

But the second member of the "card" is the most important. The writer says, "the direct taxes imposed by congress in the years 1815 and 1816, were more oppressive and injurious to my affairs than all the imposts since the establishment of the general government." This may really, or apparently, have happened, without in the least affecting the general principles that we contend for, unless to sustain them—and the operation might also have been just. I shall attempt to shew this by the assumption of probable data to exhibit the case, after simply observing, that these taxes, though probably not amounting to a tenth part of what the "Virginia Farmer" has really paid on imposts, no doubt made him think ten times as much about the expenditures and proceedings of government; which is one of the things that I wish to become fashionable. Every thing seeks a state of rest—and it is especially the nature of man to neglect, or refuse, to act unless he feels. A sky and climate like that of Naples, would convert the proverbially hardy and industrious *Swiss* into *Lazzaroni*, in due time.

The "Virginia Farmer," a gentlemen of such high standing, and who has been sixty years at the head of a family, may be reasonably supposed to possess a landed property worth 100,000 dollars, and to hold 100 slaves, worth 50,000 more, at the selling prices of things in 1815 and 1816, though hardly worth half as much now. This supposition may not apply to the individual case—he may be worth five times as much or a great deal less; but the amount supposed, I apprehend, is considerably under the average of property possessed by persons of his standing in the states south of the Potomac; for it would require a much greater amount to place him in the *first* class of property holders therein—but I do not wish to exaggerate: let us further suppose that his family consists of ten white persons, besides his domestic slaves. On the other side, and for the sake of a contrast, the writer of this holds a real property worth about 500 dollars, does not own a slave, and has a family of ten white persons, besides free hiring domestics. As the taxes are paid at present, our respective share of the public burthen is about as follows:

I consider it as ascertained, that, for a family living genteely, not extravagantly, the aggregate of taxes paid to the United States, for duties on goods imported and consumed therein, will amount to 12 dollars per head, per annum, admitting that they use taxed articles, as it has been customary for the people in towns generally to do.

The "Farmer" will then pay for his family \$120
 For every slave, less than \$1, but say 100

 220
 I shall pay for my family 120

Difference, 100

So that I pay *five-eighths* of the amount that he pays—but our means of payment stand as 1 is to 300

—\$500 to 150,000 in property, subject to taxation. His talents and the duties which he *personally* owes to government, cannot be presumed as inferior to mine, and his other property in horses, cattle, &c. furniture, money in hand or vested in stocks, &c. is doubtless worth more than my personal property can be valued at. On the amount of taxes paid, he can live in stile; but I cannot pretend to it: my location demands the consumption of many taxed articles which he can dispense with, or only use occasionally. Without other means than my own labor, I am required to pay the same amount of taxes for my family, as this "Farmer," possessed of 100,000 dollars worth of land. So much for the equity of the present mode of taxation—the following will shew the power respectively exercised in the enactment of laws.

The average proportion of persons who are liable to military duty, is about as one to five of an aggregate population; which may be assumed also as the amount of such as, under a liberal constitution, would be entitled to vote for their rulers.

The "Farmer's" family, of 10 persons, is equal to	2 votes.
His 100 slaves, equal to 60 white persons, and so equal to	12
	—
My family of 10 persons, equal to	2
	—
	Difference, 12

Or, as seven is to one.

I am not disposed to say much about the slave-representation, more than that it is the condition on which taxation rests. It was said in old times, that "taxation without representation was tyranny;" what, then, is such a representation without taxation? If I am correctly informed, it was the original expectation of the framers of the constitution, that the revenue would be bottomed on the *internal resources* of the country; and that, on this account, it was mainly, that a representation was allowed for slaves—unless it were so, there seems no possible reason for it other than such as would equally apply to a representation of horses in Pennsylvania and oxen in Connecticut. For his power of representation, then, the "Farmer" should pay seven times as much as ought to be required of me, even if the power of suffrage may be rightfully parted with for money, and that one man should have as much weight as seven other men, each presumed to be as good a man as he is.

Real property should always be taxed, because, from the nature of things, the non-holders of it are just as liable to be called upon to defend it as others. *All* the persons killed in fighting for the preservation of Baltimore from the "fire and fagot" of a barbarian enemy, had not as much property at stake as many individuals that might be mentioned who contributed but little and ventured nothing in the defence. ¶ Several of those who died, except for what they might have carried off on their backs, had no sort of personal interest in the *property* of Baltimore. It is thus in every country,—and hence it is an universally accepted principle that property is considered as the first *legitimate* subject of taxation. It is rightfully so for another reason—because he that *uses* it is thus reached by government, whether landlord or tenant, though pro-

¶ Yet it must be said of the wealthy men of Baltimore, as a body, that they did their duty to the utmost: but this does not at all affect the assertion that I have made.

duction, though labor, at last must satisfy every requisition. Slaves also, must not only be defended as *property*, but guarded against as *men*, and should, therefore, pay a higher rate of taxation than lands or houses, according to value. It is sufficient to say that no small expense has been incurred to prevent an enemy from rendering them instruments to act against their holders, and that they are a species of property about which the United States are uncommonly sensitive, for something relative to them has been inserted in our treaties of peace, commerce and navigation with Great Britain. But they should be incontestably taxed because they are represented.

Let us now attempt a general statement of the result of the preceding remarks, bottomed upon usual modes of taxation in other countries, and, from their aggregate, draw out a reasonable conclusion as to what should be paid by the "Farmer" and myself.

If by a poll tax—(110 persons to 10) as	11 is to 1
According to representation—(14 votes to 2) as	7 1
According to property—(150,000 to 500\$) as	300 1
Equated	3)518 3
	106 1

Admitting, then, that the revenue of government was derived from a system made up of these three modes of taxation, for every dollar I paid, the "Farmer" should pay 106—and why should he not? He has 100,000 dollars worth of land to bring him in rents or products, and 100 persons to work for him—I have a lot that does not rent for as much as pays the taxes upon it, and have none to labor for me, unless as hirelings. *Personally*, we stand upon the same footing—we are equal in the estimation of the law as citizens; but in regard to property, our cases are essentially different.

But it is the principle in some governments and the practice in others, to excuse the rich and afflict the poor. Thus, Great Britain raises the chief part of her revenue by excises on articles of common consumption,* or taxes on the land, protected and refunded to the proprietors by an artificial price given to wheat in an exclusion of the foreign commodity, by a tax on the consumer: and in the U. States, the revenue is derived from an impost whose operation is excessively severe on the poorer classes, and light upon the wealthy. But let us compromise the matter, and admit that the revenue, amounting to 20 millions, should be thus apportioned:

Tax upon property—such as lands, houses & slaves, or money in stocks or at interest	\$12,000,000
Imposta	5,000,000
Excise on various domestic products	3,000,000
	20,000,000

Our respective proportions would stand about thus:

	V. F.	H. N.
Tax upon property	\$1,125	3 75
— raised by imposts, (see before as 220 is to 120)	55	30 00
Excises (proportion as above)	33	18 00
	1,213	51 75

*In Great Britain, a person cannot make candles out of his own tallow, soap out of his own ashes, roast his own coffee, or use his own wheat, rye, &c. as a substitute for it, or make his own beer out of his own barley and hops, &c. &c. &c.—The consumer is met at every corner, and escape is impossible.

As one thousand two hundred and eleven dollars is to fifty-one dollars and seventy-five cents.

Yet, there is a manifest injustice to me in the preceding exhibit. The tax upon property is according to its value, and must, therefore, be fair; but the amount raised by impost and excise bears heavily upon me. For the power of one vote in the making of laws and for the subsistence of 10 persons, I should pay 48 dollars on account of these—whereas the other, with the power of seven votes and on account of the subsistence of his own family of 10 persons and an 100 slaves, would pay only 88 dollars. If even this is as it should be, I do not know what equity is.

Under the act levying a direct tax of six millions, if the property of the "Farmer" was as I have estimated it, his share of that tax was about 585 dollars, at 39 cents to the 100 dollars, which was the rate of the assessment made in Virginia, and nearly agrees with the preceding estimates; of the three million tax he only paid the half of that amount—together \$877 50 for the two years, or at the rate of \$438 75 per annum. But he was called upon to pay these amounts at once—he saw the tax-gatherer and felt the tax, which he did not do when he sent to the store and purchased a quarter of a hundred of sugar, a dozen lbs. of coffee, or a demijohn of wine,—(though, on these three articles and in the amount stated, he paid a tax of six dollars and forty four cents), and therefore it was that these taxes were, or rather seemed to be, so "oppressive and injurious to his affairs;" yet he paid almost as much as their amount by imposts, and, at the same time, without regarding it at all.† Now, the general government commenced its operation in 1789, but the rate of duties were not nearly so high for several years as they are now, and they were doubled during the war, so it is hard to fix upon a medium amount—but admit his average may be only 180 dollars per annum, and it will then appear that the payment of \$877 50 in two years, were more oppressive to the "Farmer's" affairs than the payment of five thousand six hundred and sixty dollars in 32 years, which is about the probable amount that he has paid by imposts. Further remark is not necessary.

NOTE.

For the year ending Jan. 5. 1820, the revenue of Great Britain amounted to 48,156,158L; of which the impost produced only 6,319,988—excise nearly 20 millions; stamps about 6 millions—the balance chiefly on property.

In the year 1819, the revenues of France were estimated at 889 millions francs, of which the customs produced only 113 millions, exclusive of what is called the "sales of tobacco," the amount of which is not specially given.

The ministers of Great Britain and France are not to be informed that the duties received on imports, except on raw materials for their manufactories, are only an evidence of the amount paid in their countries, respectively, to support the labor and stimulate the industry of foreigners; and neither of them will receive from abroad any commodity which they can produce at home. There is not one instance in which they allow a reasonable chance of competition.

†It must be recollected that the duties were doubled during the war—so that, if the "Farmer" went on to consume foreign goods at the moderate amount I have estimated the duties upon them at, he paid at the rate 440 dollars a year as his share of taxes raised by imposts.

William Penn.

Extract from an oration, delivered before the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, on the 6th of June 1821, by P. S. DUPONCEAU, esq.

"William Penn stands the first among the law givers whose names and deeds are recorded in history. Shall we compare with him Lycurgus, Solon, Romulus, those founders of military commonwealths, who organized their citizens in dreadful array against the rest of their species, taught them to consider their fellow men as barbarians, and themselves as alone worthy to rule over the earth? What benefit did mankind derive from their boasted institutions? Interrogate the shades of those who fell in the mighty contests between Athens and Lacedæmon, between Carthage and Rome, and between Rome and the rest of the universe. But see our William Penn, with weaponless hands, sitting down peaceably with his followers in the midst of savage nations, whose only occupation was shedding the blood of their fellow men, disarming them by his justice, and teaching them, for the first time, to view a stranger without distrust. See them bury their tomahawks in his presence, so deep that man shall never be able to find them again. See them under the shade of the thick groves of Coaquannock extend the bright chain of friendship, and solemnly promise to preserve it as long as the sun and moon shall endure. See him then with his companions establishing his commonwealth on the sole basis of religion, morality and universal love, and adopting, as the fundamental maxims of his government, the rule handed down to us from Heaven. "Glory to God on high, and on earth peace and good will to all men."

Here was a spectacle for the potentates of the earth to look upon, an example for them to imitate. But the potentates of the did not see, or if they saw, they turned away their eyes from the sight; they did not hear, or if they heard they shut their ears against the voice which called out to them from the wilderness.

Dicite justitiam moniti, et non temerè Divos.

The character of William Penn alone sheds a never fading lustre upon our history: No other state in this union can boast of such an illustrious founder; none began their social career under auspices so honorable to humanity. Every trait of the life of that great man, every fact and anecdote of those golden times, will be sought for by our descendants with avidity, and will furnish many an interesting subject for the fancy of the novelist, and the enthusiasm of the poet."

Interesting Ceremony.

New-York, June 26.—It will be recollected that Col. Manly, commander of the 2d regt. of New-York state artillery, recently, in a very liberal manner, tendered to the corporation the colors in his possession, that were used on the occasion of the first inauguration of gen. Washington, as president of the U. S. for the purpose of having them preserved in the picture gallery of the city hall. The corporation having gratefully accepted the offer, appointed yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock for receiving the present. She ceremony accordingly took place at that hour. Col. Manly's regiment was drawn up in front of the city hall, when the colonel handed the colors to his honor the mayor, addressing him in the following appropriate manner.

"SIR—Conformable to a resolution of the officers of the regiment, I am charged with the duty of

presenting this standard to the honorable the corporation of our city. The service, sir, is as grateful to my feelings as it is honorable to the officers whom I have the honor to command. *These colors are those which waved over the head of the late gen. George Washington at the time of his inauguration as the first president of the U. S.* Their intrinsic value, sir, is trifling, but the occasion on which they were raised—the recollections which they are calculated to awaken, and the circumstances connected with their history, have given them a claim to be considered among the memorials of those great events, which, after having given birth to a nation, perpetuated the independence of an empire, by consolidating the interest of every individual that compose it.

"The time will come when every thing connected with our revolution, and him, who, under Providence, guarded the destinies of this now happy country, will be held to be inestimable, and it is therefore that this regiment have requested that this memorial be placed beyond the reach of ordinary accidents—its acceptance will confer a lasting obligation."

On receiving the standard, the mayor replied as follows:

"Colonel—The common council accept the proffer of this standard by the officers of the 2d. regiment of New-York state artillery, and I am instructed to inform you, that they receive it as a gift of much distinction, and that it will be deposited among the archives of the city. The adoption of the federal constitution, which consolidated the interests and combined the energies and resources of the republic, and the inauguration of the immortal Washington, as the first president of the U. States, connected with the happy results of our revolutionary war, are events of the utmost importance to our beloved country—and, as these colors were displayed on one of those memorable occasions, and waved over the head of him whose fame is dear to every American citizen, they have acquired a value that must ensure their preservation; both as a memorial of the great and good man who bore so conspicuous a part in those events, as well as of the events themselves. Permit me, sir, in behalf of the common council, to tender you their thanks for the handsome manner in which you have brought this subject to their notice, and at the same time to assure you of their sincere respect for yourself, and the brave men under your command.

Legislature of Massachusetts.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JUNE 4.

The committee appointed to enquire into and report upon the expediency of amending the laws of this commonwealth, concerning the admission into, and residence in this state, of negroes and mulattoes, ask leave now to report a statement of facts.

That many of the states of this union, as well holding as non-holding slaves, have adopted various and rigorous measures in respect of free negroes and emancipated slaves. In some of these states, laws have been passed permitting the emancipation of slaves only upon the condition that the slaves so emancipated shall immediately leave the state. In other states, slaves are emancipated only on the condition that sufficient security shall be given, that the emancipated person shall never become chargeable in any respect whatever. This principle as to pauperism, was recognized in the province

Laws of Massachusetts Bay as early as 1703, and as far as your committee have been able to ascertain in most of the provinces of New England.

That the state of Virginia passed in 1819, a severe law, containing a great variety of details in relation to this matter, of which law the following is the substance, concerning free negroes viz:—

1. Every emancipated slave shall forfeit his freedom by staying in the state more than one year after such act of emancipation.

2. No free negroes shall be allowed to come into the state, and every free negro detected coming into the state, shall be forthwith sent out of it by the order of any justice of the peace, and at the expense of the state.

3. Masters of vessels bringing free negroes into the state, shall be subject to a fine of 533 dollars and 33 cents.

4. Every free negro shall be registered in the books of the clerk of the parish to which he belongs. This register shall contain a minute description of such negro, a copy of which shall be taken by him, and which he may be required to produce at any time.

That the state of Georgia has lately passed a law imposing an annual tax of twenty dollars upon every free negro in that state, and in case of inability to pay, such negro is immediately expelled the state.

That the state of South Carolina has lately passed a law, allowing no negro emancipated, (as your committee believe) after the 1st of March, 1821, to remain in the state.

That the state of Ohio has passed laws requiring all negroes, coming to reside in that state, to furnish security to the amount of 500 dollars, that they will lead quiet and peaceable lives, and will never in any manner whatever become chargeable.

And, lastly, that the city of Washington, on the 14th of April, 1821, adopted a city ordinance, requiring all free negroes, living in the city of Washington, or coming to reside there, annually to report themselves at the mayor's office—to show their certificates of freedom, and annually to furnish security in one respectable householder, that such negro will never in any way become chargeable on the corporation, and will always behave in a sober and orderly manner. In default of such report and security, such negro may be fined—confined in jail—in the workhouse, or expelled the city.

Your committee have thought it useful to allude, particularly to the laws recited in the above named instances, in order more clearly to illustrate that principle of legislation, which already is, or doubtless will soon be adopted in the greater part of the states of this country, in relation to this portion of our population. At the same time, these facts are sufficient to demonstrate that great hostility is already manifest to this description of population, and that many states at this early hour, have thought it wise, to resort to strong and speedy measures in order to prevent its increase. And your committee think it proper here to state, that this increase has hitherto been singularly rapid and alarming, inasmuch as it appears, from statistical documents, that whereas free white persons have increased from 1790 to 1810 only in the ratio of 85 26 100 per centum, all other free persons, except Indians, have increased in the same period in the ratio of 313 45 100. It is not to be supposed that this description of population will continue to increase in the ratio above mentioned, but it would not be difficult to show that the two most abundant sources

of emancipation will be little affected by the laws before recited.

From the foregoing statement of facts, your committee feel well grounded in the opinion, that in the course of ten years, a great proportion of the free negroes of the south, will be driven northward to the New England states, where at the present time, persons of color not only possess and exercise valuable rights and privileges, but where also from the habits of the people, a greater regard and tenderness are manifested for them. On the contrary, in the slave holding states, and those which border on them, the habits of the people and the policy of the governments, both unite to depress and discourage this class of individuals.

Your committee do not think it necessary to make particular mention of the evils which will accompany this description of population.

Those which are most apparent, are:

1. Increasing the number of convicts and paupers.

2. Collecting in the large towns, an indolent, disorderly and corrupt population.

3. Substituting themselves in many labors and occupations, which, in the end, it would be more advantageous to have performed by the white and native population of the state. Your committee, in finishing this part of the report, think it due to the subject to state, that the good order and tranquility of this town has of late years, been often and much disturbed by violent riots at that part of the town where persons of color are collected in great numbers.

Your committee are fully persuaded of the importance of this subject, and of the great necessity of adopting such laws in this commonwealth, as without departing in the least degree from that respect for humanity and the just rights of all classes of men, by which this commonwealth has been long and greatly distinguished, shall at the same time, protect this state from the burthen of an expensive and injurious population. But your committee, bearing in mind that the present session of this general court is drawing to a close, and believing that much time would be occupied in settling in this house, the provisions of a bill, in relation to the subject of the present order, ask leave respectfully to recommend that a committee be now appointed and directed to report a bill at an early period of the next session of the present general court.

For the committee,

THEODORE LYMAN, jr.

☐ The preceding report was accepted by the house.

Constitutional Powers.

STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

Whereas a report of a committee of both houses of the general assembly of the state of Ohio, and certain resolutions founded thereon, relating to the proceedings in suits in the circuit court of the United States for the district of Ohio, against certain officers of that state, have been communicated by his excellency the governor, with a request of the legislature of the state of Ohio that this legislature will express its opinion thereon, which report and resolutions having been duly considered therefore,

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened, That the congress of the United States has, by the constitution, power to

establish a bank, with offices of discount and deposit, in the several states, as is done by the act establishing the bank of the United States. And that the exercise of this power is necessary for the due administration of the fiscal concerns of the United States.

Resolved, That as the constitution and laws of the United States, made in pursuance thereof, are the supreme law of the land, "any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding;" therefore, any act of the legislature of a state, which, if carried into effect, would prevent or defeat the rightful exercise of any powers vested in the general government, is void.

Resolved, That the act of the legislature of Ohio, levying a tax on the bank of the United States, if carried into effect, would compel a removal from that state of the office of discount and deposit there established, and thereby prevent and defeat the rightful exercise of the power vested in the general government, by virtue whereof the offices of the bank were there established.

Resolved, That, inasmuch as the judicial power of the United States extends to all cases in law and equity arising under the constitution and laws, this legislature is of opinion that the judicial power of the United States is co-extensive with the legislative power, and that it appertains to the judicial department of the government of the United States to determine cases arising from a conflict between the laws of the United States and the laws of a particular state, and that the preservation and due exercise of this power is essential to the peace and safety of the union.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this legislature, the proceedings in the circuit court of the United States for the district of Ohio, in the before-mentioned report stated, do not violate either the letter or the spirit of the eleventh article of the amendments of the constitution of the United States, nor constitute any just cause of complaint.

Resolved, That while this legislature will always be ready to lend its aid to defend against any real encroachment on the rights of any of the states of the union, it will give its full support to the general government, so long as it confines itself within its prescribed limits, in the exercise of the powers entrusted to it by the people of the United States, to secure the great objects for which the constitution was formed.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor be requested to transmit to the governors of the several states of the union a copy of the foregoing resolutions.

In the house of representatives, June 28, 1821.

The foregoing resolutions being read, motion was made that the same do pass; on which question the yeas and nays were required, and are as follows:—**Yeas, one hundred and seventy-two—nays, eight.** And so the said resolution passed.

Sent up for concurrence.

ICHABOD BARTLETT, Speaker.

In senate, June 29, 1821.

The foregoing preamble and resolutions being read, motion was made that the further consideration thereof be indefinitely postponed, on which question the yeas and nays were required, and were as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative, are—Messrs. Penhallow, Healey, Hill, Wallace, Harvey, Drew, and Huntington.

Those in the negative—Messrs. Richardson, Eastman, Hart, Lord, and Livermore. Yeas 7, nays 5.

So the motion prevailed.

The "Holy Alliance," &c.

"CIRCULAR DESPATCH.

Laybach, May 12, 1821.

The congress of the allied sovereigns and of their cabinets at Troppau, resolved on in consequence of the events which had overturned the legitimate government of Naples, was destined to fix the point of view in which it was fit to place itself with respect to these baneful events, to concert together on one common course, and to combine in one spirit of justice, preservation and moderation, the proper measures to secure Italy from a general overthrow, and the neighboring states from the most imminent dangers. Thanks to the happy conformity of views and dispositions which prevailed between the three august sovereigns, this first task was very soon fulfilled. Principles clearly expressed and reciprocally embraced with all the sincerity of an intimate conviction, conducted to analogous resolutions, and the bases established since the first conferences have been invariably followed during the whole course of a congress distinguished by the most remarkable results.

Transferred to Laybach, this congress assumed a more decided character, by the presence and concurrence of the king of the Two Sicilies, and by the unanimous assent with which the princes of Italy acceded to the system adopted by the allied cabinets. The monarchs were convinced that the governments, most immediately interested in the destinies of the peninsula, would render justice to the purity of their intentions, and that a sovereign, placed in the most painful situation, by acts with which perfidy and violence had learned to associate his name, would accede, in full confidence, to measures which must at once put an end to this state of moral captivity, and restore to his faithful subjects the repose and happiness of which criminal factions had deprived them.

The effect of these measures soon manifested itself. The edifice raised by revolt, as fragile in its construction as vicious in its principles, reposing only on the cunning of some and the momentary blindness of others, condemned by the immense majority of the nation, odious even to the army formed to defend it, crumbled to pieces on the first contact with the regular force which was destined to overthrow it, and which has demonstrated its nothingness. The legitimate authority is established; the factions are dispersed; the Neapolitan people are delivered from the tyranny of these audacious imposters, who, in lulling them with the dreams of a false liberty, exercised upon them the most cruel vexations; imposed upon them enormous sacrifices, for the sole benefit of their ambition and avidity, and proceeded with rapid steps towards the irreparable ruin of a country of which they never ceased to call themselves the regenerators.

This important restoration has been consummated as far as it could or ought to be by the councils and efforts of the allied powers. Now that the king of the Two Sicilies is invested anew with the plenitude of his rights, the monarchs confine themselves to seconding, with their most ardent wishes, the resolutions which this sovereign is going to adopt for re-building his government upon solid foundations, and securing, by wise laws and institutions, the real interests of his subjects, and the constant prosperity of his kingdom.

During the course of these great transactions, we have seen break out, on more than one side, the effects of this vast conspiracy, framed for a long time against all the established powers and against all the right consecrated by that social order under

which Europe has enjoyed so many ages of happiness and glory. The existence of this conspiracy was not unknown to the monarchs, but amidst the agitations which Italy experienced since the catastrophes of the year 1820, and of the disordered movement thence communicated to the public mind, it has developed itself with an increasing rapidity, and its real character has appeared in full day. It is not—as might be thought at a less advanced period—it is not against such or such a form of government particularly, but of their declamations, that the dark enterprises of the authors of these conspiracies, and the frantic views of their blind partizans, are directed. The states which have admitted changes into their political regime, are no more safe from their attacks than those whose ancient institutions have passed through the storms of time. Pure monarchies, limited monarchies, constitutions, federative and republic, every thing is comprised, every thing included in their decrees of proscription, which treat as an oligarchy every thing above the level of a chimerical equality. The chiefs of this impious league, indifferent to the result of the general destruction which they meditate, indifferent to every kind of stable and permanent organization, look only to the fundamental basis of society. To overturn what exists in order to substitute in its place whatever chance shall suggest to their disordered imaginations or to their bad passions, is the essence of their doctrine, and the secret of all their machinations. The allied sovereigns saw that they must oppose a barrier to this destructive torrent, to preserve what is lawfully established; such has been the invariable principle of their policy, the point of departure, and the final object of their resolutions.

They have not allowed themselves to be stopped by the empty clamors of ignorance or malice, accusing them with condemning the human mind to a state of stagnation and torpor incompatible with its natural and progressive merits, and with the improvement of social institutions. Never have those monarchs manifested the least disposition to oppose real amelioration, or the reform of abuses which find their way into the best governments. Very different views have animated them; and if that repose which governments and people had a right to think secure by the pacification of Europe, has not been yet able to effect all the good which should result from it, it is because the governments have not been able to concentrate all their thoughts upon the means of opposing bounds to the progress of a faction, which, spreading around it error, discontent, fanaticism and innovations, would have soon rendered the existence of any public order whatever problematical. The useful or necessary changes in the legislation and administration of states, must emanate alone from the free will, the reflecting and enlightened impulse of those whom God has rendered responsible for power. Every thing which departs from this line leads necessarily to disorder, to confusion, to disorders much more insupportable than those which it pretends to cure.

Penetrated with this eternal truth, the sovereigns have not hesitated to proclaim it with candor and energy. They have declared that in respecting the rights and independence of every legitimate power, they regard as legally null and disallowed by the principles which constitute the public law of Europe, all pretended reform effected by revolt and open force. They have acted, in consequence of this declaration, in the events of Naples, in those of Piedmont, in those even which, under very different circumstances, but by combinations equally

criminal, have delivered the eastern part of Europe to incalculable convulsions.

Their majesties are the more firmly resolved not to depart from this system, since they consider the perseverance with which they maintained it during so critical a period, as the true cause of the success with which their efforts, for the establishment of tranquility in Italy, have been accompanied. The governments of the peninsula have acknowledged that they have nothing to apprehend, either with regard to their political independence, the security of their rights, or the integrity of their territories, when they had recourse to that assistance which was afforded them, on the single condition that they should take advantage of it for the defence of their existence. It is this reciprocal confidence which has saved Italy—which has, in the space of two months, extinguished a conflagration which, without the interference of the allied powers, would have desolated the whole of that beautiful country, and for a long time have menaced the rest of Europe.

Nothing has more fully demonstrated the force of that moral spring, which connected the safety of Italy with the determinations of the monarchs, than the prompt and happy denouement of the revolt which had broken out in Piedmont. Conspirators, some of whom were foreigners, had made the preparations for this new crime, and resorted to the most detestable of all revolutionary measures for its attainment, putting in array against the constituted authority, that armed force which was created to be obedient to it, and to preserve the public tranquility. The victim of treachery, totally unaccountable, if any thing may be so called, since political crimes will find in Europe persons daring enough to undertake their defence, a sovereign in the enjoyment of a just title to the respect and affection of his subjects, was compelled to descend from a throne which he had adorned by virtues; a considerable part of the troops were drawn into the abyss by the example and intrigues of a few ambitious men; and the seditious cry of the anti-social faction resounded from the capital to the provinces. The monarchs assembled at Laybach were not dilatory in answering it. That assemblage was composed of persons whose resolute spirit soars above every danger; their voice was heard. Immediately the faithful servants of the king, feeling that they were not forsaken, exerted themselves with their remaining resources to combat the enemies of their country and their national glory; the legitimate power, though limited and paralyzed in its action, was not less judicious in its efforts for the maintenance of its rights and dignity; and succor arriving at the critical moment, the triumph of the good cause was quickly accomplished. Piedmont has been delivered in a few days; and of that revolution, in which the fall of more than one government was contemplated, nothing remains but the shameful recollections of its guilty authors.

It is thus, in following without deviation the established principles, and the line of conduct traced out from the first days of their union, the allied monarchs have succeeded in pacifying Italy. Their direct object is attained—none of the measures which have thence proceeded has belied the declarations that truth and good faith inspired them. They will continue faithful to them whatever new proof Providence may have reserved for them. Called upon more than ever, as well as all other legitimate sovereigns and powers, to watch over the peace of Europe, to protect it not only against

the errors and passions which might compromise it in the relations between power and power, but particularly against all those baneful attempts which would deliver the civilized world to the horrors of an universal anarchy, they thought that they should profane a vocation so august, by the narrow calculations of a vulgar policy. As every thing is simple, open, and frankly avowed in the system which they have embraced, they submit it with confidence to the judgment of all enlightened governments.

The congress now closing will be renewed in the course of next year. The term to be fixed to the measures which, with the consent of all the courts of Italy, and particularly those of Naples and Turin, have been judged necessary to confirm the tranquility of the peninsula, will be then taken into consideration. The monarchs and their cabinets will bring to the examination of this question the same spirit which has hitherto directed them. Motives of indisputable weight, and fully justified by the results, had determined the sovereigns to interfere in the affairs of Italy. They are far from wishing to prolong that interference beyond the limits of a rigid necessity, being seriously desirous that the circumstances which have imposed upon them this painful duty may never occur again.

We have deemed it useful at the moment when the allied sovereigns are going to separate, to repeat, by the preceding exposition, the principles which have directed them in the late transactions. You are in consequence charged to communicate this despatch to the minister of foreign affairs of the court to which you are accredited.

You will receive at the same time, a declaration conceived in the same spirit, which the cabinets have caused to be proposed and printed, that the public of Europe may know the sentiments and principles with which the august sovereigns are animated, and which will serve constantly to guide their policy. Receive, &c.

FROM THE LONDON COURIER, MAY 29.

Declaration of the allied sovereigns at Laybach—circular of the Russian government to the different courts of Europe.

At a late hour this morning, we received the Paris papers of Saturday, from which we hasten to make the following important extracts. We have neither time nor space for comment:

"Laybach, May 21. At the moment when the congress separated, the following document was published, in the name of the courts of Austria, Prussia, and Russia:—

DECLARATION.

"Europe is acquainted with the motives of the resolution taken by the allied sovereigns to suppress conspiracies, and to terminate disorders which menaced the existence of that general peace, the establishment of which had cost so many efforts and so many sacrifices.

"At the very moment when their generous objects were accomplished in the kingdom of Naples, a rebellion of a still more odious character, if possible, burst forth in Piedmont.

"Neither the ties which had, for so many generations, united the reigning house of Savoy with the people, nor the benefits of an enlightened government, administered by a wise prince, and under paternal laws, nor the sad prospect of calamities to which the country was exposed, could restrain the disaffected from their designs.

"The plan of a general subversion was prepared. In this combination against the repose of nations,

the conspirators of Piedmont had their part assigned them. They were eager to perform it.

"The throne and the state were betrayed—oaths were violated—military honor tarnished—and the contempt of every duty soon produced the scourge of every disorder.

"Every where the pestilence exhibited the same character: every where, one uniform spirit directed these fatal revolutions.

"Not being able to assign plausible motives in their justification, nor to obtain national support to maintain them, it was in false doctrines that these contrivers of anarchy sought an apology: they founded, upon criminal associations, a still more criminal hope. In their eyes, the salutary supremacy of the laws, was a yoke which must be destroyed. They renounced those sentiments which are inspired by a true love of one's country, and substituting for known duties, arbitrary and undefined pretences for a universal change in the constituent principles of society, they prepared endless disasters for the world.

"The allied sovereigns saw the dangers of this conspiracy in all their full extent, but they had also discovered the real weakness of the conspirators, in spite of their veil of declamation and deceit.—Experience has verified their anticipations. The resistance which legitimate authority has encountered, has been useless, and crime has disappeared, at the sight of the sword of justice,

"It is not to accidental causes—it is not even to the conduct of men who behaved so ill in the hour of battle—that this easy success should be attributed. It has resulted from a more consoling principle; from one more worthy of attention.

"Providence struck, with terror, the consciences of men so guilty; and the censure of the public, whose fate was compromised by these artificers of mischief, caused the arms to fall from their hands.

"Solely employed to contend with, and to put down, rebellion, the allied forces, far from pursuing any exclusive interests, have arrived to the aid of the people who were subjugated, and the people themselves have regarded the employment of those troops as a support in favor of their liberty, not as an aggression upon their independence.—From that moment the war ceased—from that moment the states which revolution had assailed, became the friendly states of those powers which never wished any thing but their tranquility and their prosperity.

"In the midst of these grave occurrences, and in a situation thus delicate, the allied sovereigns, in concert with the king of the Two Sicillies and the king of Sardinia, have judged it indispensable to adopt temporary measures of precaution, indicated by prudence, and called for by the general good. The allied troops, whose presence was necessary for the restoration of order, have been placed in suitable positions, solely for the purpose of protecting the free exercise of legitimate authority, and to assist it in preparing, under this ægis, those benefits which may efface every vestige of such portentous misfortune.

"The justice and disinterestedness which have prevailed in the deliberations of the allied monarchs, will always continue to regulate their policy. In future, as during the past, they will ever prescribe to themselves the preservation of the independence and of the rights of each state, such as they are recognized and defined by existing treaties. The issue, even of such an alarming crisis, will, under the auspices of Providence, become the consolidation of that peace, which the enemies

of the people attempted to destroy, and the stability of an order of things, which will secure to nations their repose and prosperity.

"Filled with these sentiments, the allied sovereigns, in terminating the conferences at Laybach, have wished to announce to the world the principles by which they have been animated. They are determined never to abandon them: and all the friends of order will constantly see and find in their union, a sure safeguard against the enterprises of anarchy.

"It is for this purpose that their imperial and royal majesties have ordered their ministers plenipotentiary to sign and publish the present declaration.

"Austria—METTERNICH,
 "The Baron DE VINCENT.
 "Prussia—KRUSEMARK.
 "Russia—NESSELRODE.
 "CAPO D'ISTRIA.
 "POZZO DI BORGO."

Circular from count Nesselrode.

"FRANKFORT, MAY 22.

"We have good grounds for believing in the authenticity of a circular despatch, addressed from Laybach to the legations of his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, at foreign courts; and we communicate with confidence, this interesting document to our readers:—

"SIR—It is now precisely a year since we found ourselves under the necessity of making known the principles which the emperor had resolved to follow, with respect to states, which, to the calamity of experiencing a criminal and violent revolution, should add that of sanctioning its fatal consequences.

"Since that period, and from the date of the opening of the conferences at Troppau and Laybach, our successive communications must have demonstrated to all the ministers and agents of the emperor at foreign courts, not only that the principles of his imperial majesty would not vary, but further, that our august master would be always ready to concur, by all the means in his power, in the success of the measures which he had agreed upon with his allies, in the general interest for the repose of Europe.

"By our circular of the 27th of Feb. (11th March,) we informed you that, in consequence of the determinations entered into upon this point by his imperial majesty, he had decided to prolong his stay near his imperial and royal apostolic majesty, notwithstanding the close of the congress at Laybach.

"Our despatches of the 8th (20th) March, very soon shewed to you that the foresight of the emperor had been too completely justified, and that, faithful to his promises, Russia, at the request of Austria, and the legitimate sovereign of the kingdom of Sardina, had marched an army of 100,000 men, in order to avert the calamitous and too probable effects of the military revolt which had just broken out in Piedmont.

"Auspicious events have succeeded those which the artificers of troubles and of discord provoked. Every thing authorizes us to hope that order will be effectually re-established in the states of his Sardinian majesty. The royal government there has availed itself of the proximity of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom; and it is the temporary assistance of a corps of occupation, composed of Austrian troops, which it has required to restore to Pied-

mont the enjoyment of an internal, secure, and solid peace.

"All our wishes seek this great and salutary result, but as the measure of safety which it requires, and which the Sardinian government itself has solicited, is about to become the object of a direct arrangement between Sardinia and Austria, under the guarantee of the allied courts; and as the presence of our troops would be henceforth useless, the order to retrograde has already been despatched to them. On the other hand, the more the resolution to make them operative was energetic, the more salutary and useful has been the impression, produced solely by the intelligence that they were in movement, and the more essential is it in the eyes of the emperor, that all the cabinets of Europe should know and appreciate the serious considerations which induced his imperial majesty to have recourse to arms, and his noble and pure intentions which would always have directed the employment of them.

"The experience of all ages and countries warns nations of the calamities which form the inevitable train of crime and rebellion. But last year these great and eternal lessons were contemplated. Catastrophes succeeded each other with an appalling rapidity. Naples demonstrably evinced the dangers of pernicious example. Become, herself, the theatre of revolution, and the centre of the activity of sects, this state menaced Italy with a general conflagration; and Austria, seeing a portion of her provinces exposed to imminent peril, claimed, in the first place, the moral support of her allies. The sincere friend of his imperial, royal, and apostolic majesty, and convinced, like that august monarch, of the evils which would once more inundate the world, if the disregard of all duties should obtain the apology of a lasting triumph, the emperor espoused, with sincerity, a cause which his conscience told him was that of Europe, of law, and of treaties. He did more. As an intimate union has been established, by solemn acts, between the European powers, the emperor offered to his allies the aid of his arms, in case new commotions should excite the dread of new dangers.—We have already seen how the anticipations of his imperial majesty have been verified. Sectarianism, acting in the darkness which they so much needed to veil their guilty projects, excited in Piedmont an insurrection, which might, by its consequences, retard the progress of good in the Two Sicilies, and by compromising the army which was then advancing upon Naples, encourage revolt throughout the whole Peninsula. Already alarming symptoms justified disquietude for other countries; and from that moment the Russian troops were bound to march. They, in fact, did march, not to extend the power of Russia, or to make the slightest incursion upon the bounds of territorial possession guaranteed to all the governments of Europe, by the treaties concluded since 1814; but to assist the allies of the emperor; and this, as we have said above, at the express solicitations of his imperial, royal and apostolic majesty, and of his royal highness the duke de Genevois. They marched, not to overthrow institutions which have emanated from legitimate authority, but to prevent insurrection from usurping a power which would be a universal scourge. Finally, they marched, not to obstruct the development of public prosperity in any state whatever, but to further the re-establishment of order in countries, where the workings of evil men had ultimately rendered the assistance of a foreign force indispensable.

"Such has been, such will always be, the sole intention of the emperor, should he ever find himself again under the necessity of putting his armies in motion. No burthen would have resulted from their march, or from their temporary presence. They would have traversed peaceably the immense space which separated them from Italy: and as soon as the object was attained for which two monarchs solicited their aid, the emperor would have issued his orders for them to return to their country.

"We are justified, therefore, in repeating and affirming that never did the love of war, never the ambitious thought of exercising an exclusive influence in the councils of other monarchs, or upon the destinies of people confided by Providence to their care, direct the policy of his imperial majesty.

"Irrefragable facts now attest the sincerity of this language.

"Malevolence ascribed to Russia hostile views with regard to the Porte. Disturbances manifested themselves in Wallachia and Moldavia; and our conduct, as well as our declarations, have shewn that we are determined to observe the rights of nations and the faith of treaties, in our relations with the Turkish government.

"They were pleased, afterwards, to insinuate, that we had abandoned our projects against Turkey, to invade the western territories of Europe. A signal contradiction has confounded the authors of these odious accusations; and the march of our armies, supported and maintained by all the strength of the empire, has been stopped the moment we were certainly assured that the legitimate government had recovered the plenitude of its authority in the kingdom Sardinia.

"Thus, sir, it is with the confidence of having fulfilled the duties of a friend and of an ally—it is with the determination of always fulfilling those duties, and the consoling persuasion of having contributed to the tranquility of Italy, and of Europe, that the emperor is about to quit Laybach.

"He will set off on the 1st (13th) May, and will proceed to St Petersburg, by way of Warsaw, happy to lend his assistance to his allies, if it should become necessary—more happy still to enjoy for a long future the spectacle of a peace, the blessings of which Russia feels, and in the maintenance and consolidation of which she is interested as much as any other power.

"The political system of our august master not being destined to undergo any change, all his ministers and agents will continue to follow and to execute the general instructions which they have hitherto received.

"The present circular will regulate their language with respect to the events of which it treats, and the emperor even authorizes you, sir, to make known, and deliver a copy of it to the government to which you are accredited, &c.

(Signed)

"NESSELRODE.

Laybach, 28th of April, (10th of May,) 1821."

"It is asserted, that Austria also expedited, on the same day, a circular of similar tenor to all its diplomatic agents at foreign courts."

Foreign Articles.

FRANCE.

M. Lavalette received the pardon of the king about twelve months ago, and has just returned to Paris. His heroic wife, ever since his escape, has been in a state of complete derangement—brought on by her anxiety and sufferings at a time when she was in bad bodily health.

NETHERLANDS.

It appears that vaccination has made such progress in Amsterdam, that out of the population of 200,000 souls, in the first quarter of 1817, not one individual was attacked with small-pox.

SPAIN.

If we are to believe the accounts that reach us, many small parties of rebels in arms have existence in various parts of Spain, with a purpose to effect a counter-revolution, and the state of society is exceedingly disturbed. As yet, it seems that the government has been faithfully supported by the great mass of the people, whose vigilance has also detected some extensive conspiracies—one of which, at Barcelona, is said to have provided 15,000 stand of arms in readiness for some appointed insurrection. Three hundred anti-constitutionalists have been arrested in Galicia. The king places great dependence on the famous gen. Morillo, to suppress the progress of disorder. Even Madrid is said to be filled with anarchy. There is a report that the king was about to leave his capital, not considering himself personally safe therein: this will hardly be permitted. Murcia is said to be in insurrection. At a late bull-fight, a person well known for his *liberalism*, was stabbed and killed by another of the opposite party, at Madrid; and it is stated that in the environs of Aranda de Duero, some monks assembled in a little wood, where they concerted measures to form a band of partizans. The magistrate being informed of it, the national guard of Aranda was sent to seize them, and in fact arrested them;—but instead of taking them to town as prisoners, they tied them to trees, set fire to the wood, and burnt them alive! There was a popular tumult at Tarragona, excited by those opposed to the present system—the people put it down, and, after some other excesses, killed three of the priests, that were probably at the head of it.

On account of the pressure of important business, the king has advised that the cortes shall remain in session a month longer than was contemplated.

A camp of 12,000 men, under command of gen. Morillo, is to be formed in the vicinity of Madrid. This chief talks much of his devotion to the constitution; but he is very unpopular.

The Apostolic Juntas in Spain are chiefly composed of *priests* and *smugglers*. Several sets of them have been broken up; the sessions of one of them was held in a convent, which was detected and the monks sent to adjudication.

TWO SICILIES.

The "solemn entry" of the king into his capital was fixed for the 15th of May. Great preparations were making for the "happy event"—incense was to "smoke on every altar," &c. He arrived, and issued a furious proclamation against the revolutionists, &c.

Gen. Pepe has published a memorial, in which he declares that in the affair of Riети, he was the only Neapolitan who durst look the Austrians in the face.

Some disturbances had broken out in Calabria, but they were put down, and a number of persons executed in a summary manner.

Several thousand Neapolitans have taken refuge in Spain, where they have been kindly received. Many from Piedmont have also sought the same asylum. Gen. Pepe has arrived at Madrid.

Naples, May 8. The *miracle* of the liquefaction of the blood of St. Januarius, was effected yesterday in the most gratifying manner! His excellency

the archbishop pronounced on this occasion a discourse against the errors of those sophists who attempt to practice delusions on the people!! [Wonderful Providence!—that such things can be in this our day!]

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

Nine persons have been thrown into prison by the British government at Corfu, for petitioning the king to take into consideration the manner in which they are at present governed—one of the arrested has since escaped, and was on his way to England.

SWEDEN.

The diet of Norway, without paying any regard to the proposition of a constitution made by the king, has adopted, by a majority of two only, the same resolution relative to the abolition of the *noblesse* in Norway, as the two former diets had done. However, this resolution cannot have the force of a law, until the diet shall have fulfilled the dispositions of the 105th section of the constitution, which guarantees an indemnity to all those who have made a sacrifice of their privileges, for the public good.

TURKEY.

Our accounts are so confused and contradictory that we know not how to put them into regular order. The following are some of the chief things that are mentioned:

Several accounts say that Ypsilanti is abundantly provided with money and pays his troops liberally—that he was every day joined by new recruits, and that 1000 young Greeks, of the wealthiest families at Vienna, Odessa, &c. met him at Bucharest in a body: others say that he had not any money, and that his force was diminishing daily. It is stated further, that notwithstanding the order of the emperor Alexander, the Greeks from Russia had not left his standard, but that, on the contrary, many continued to join it, &c. &c. We cannot pretend to mention all the things that are said. But this seems certain, that a large Turkish army has taken the field against him, and that a greater degree of alarm prevailed at Constantinople than had ever been witnessed on any similar occasion. Troops are called from all parts of the empire, and many had already crossed over from Asia. Executions of the Greeks took place daily in the capital: the venerable Greek patriarch was dragged from his chair in the midst of divine service, and two hours after hanged in his patriarchal robes—several bishops have been beheaded before the doors of their churches, as well as many other wealthy and respectable Greek merchants, &c. The soldiers committed so many excesses on all the Christians, that the British minister felt it necessary to make a strong representation on the subject, which had some effect. They murdered many women and children at Pera, which they set on fire, and thereby burnt many to death! These excesses were attributed to the new grand vizier, Bender Ali Pacha, who had called the Janissaries to arms. Such was the state of things that it is said the foreign ministers were preparing to leave Constantinople. It seems that the allied powers are marching some of their troops towards the Turkish frontier—letters from St. Petersburg announce extraordinary movements in the Russian army; that the imperial guard had definitively marched for the frontiers, &c.

It is said that the whole of the Morea is in arms. Patras was on fire four days, and all the Turks were slaughtered there, except those who took refuge in the houses of the consuls, which were respected through the great exertions of the Greek archbishop, Gerveaux. The Greeks had attacked the

castle of Lepanto, and occupied the isthmus of Corinth with 6,000 men. The widow of a Greek beheaded at Constantinople, had fled, and with her own money raised a force with which she attacked the citadel of Ampli, or Napoli de Romanica, and carried it after a great slaughter of the Turks. After this, she again defeated the Turks in the Vale of Tempe. A great battle is said to have been fought near Ampli, in which the Greeks gained a complete victory—their loss amounted to 800 men, but 6000 Turks were killed: it was victory or death on both sides. The islands are generally in a state of revolt: Hydra, whereat the greater part of the Greek ships is owned, and the richest perhaps of the whole, though only about ten miles long and two broad, has taken the lead—and in Candia, the largest of all, it seems as if the Turks had been completely driven out. A letter from Zante, however, says, that 15,000 Greeks from the Morea had thrown themselves on the protection and humanity of the Ionian government. A report prevailed that Ali Pacha, of Janina, had been killed by his secretary—another states, that the Porte was endeavoring to make peace with him, and that Ali had rejected his proposals.

Constantinople, April 16. The sultan's commands to the Caimacin, or representative of the grand vizier of 28th March:

"You who are the Caimacin, and the Scik Isak, and you my ministers of state, and my heads of companies hear what follows:

"As every body knows that the Woywode of Moldavia has become a rebel, and conducts himself in a criminal manner, are you permitted to look at such a state of things with indifference, and to remain tranquil? Why have you not taken one of the measures which circumstances require? How can my Janissaries, whose valor has always been so renowned, and my other six companies, look at all this with indifference, if they are not degenerated? I absolutely demand an answer to this. God is great;—every body knows how things stand.

"My Janissaries shall this very day begin to arm, in order to march to the plain of Baba Dogha. The Janissaries, Diebedgis, Topdgis, Arabadgis, Kambardgis, Siphis, Silikhders, my captain Pacha, and my ministers of state, shall know this order all shall obey it; those who show zeal and devotion in the defence of religion and of the state, will be rewarded in this world and in the next."

Further particulars—later dates. Ypsilanti has been joined by prince Cantecazuna, who has a descent from the Greek emperors, and his army is said to be rapidly augmenting. He crossed the Danube at Sistver and was joined by 30,000 Bulgarians and Servians. All Bulgaria is in arms. The army of Epirus [Ali Pacha's] is marching on Thessaly. The 30,000 men sent by the Grand Turk for their reduction are destroyed. A Paris paper of June 2, says—"General credit is given to rumor that Ypsilanti, master of Adrianople, is preparing to march against the capital. The Russian Callimich, who was appointed to the chief command of the army destined to arrest the progress of this chief, and which has not yet been engaged, having received a summons to appear at Constantinople, was so struck with terror that he became insane."

The Greeks murdered in Constantinople are said to have amounted to thousands. Indeed, it is said that a proposition was made to the Divan to massacre all the Christians in the empire—about 200,000 persons! But the grand vizier and the ministers were dismissed. The new vizier, Bender Ali

was in office only ten days, and then exiled to Cyprus—his successor is not named. The foreign ministers at Constantinople have left that capital for the town of Buyukdere, on the Bosphorus: they thought themselves unsafe. The councillor of the Russian embassy hardly escaped with his life, and the flag which floated over the ambassador's house was pierced with balls—by the soldiers of the prophet.

The Asiatic troops in their march commit the most horrid enormities—they murder even the Turks themselves, as well as destroy their property. The native Christians of Asiatic Turkey have generally fled to the mountains.

The Greeks have taken the populous town of Larissa, in Macedonia—a very important place, the key of Epirus—and it is reported that they murdered all the Mahometans they found therein!

The Greeks of the Morea and Archipelago have already fitted out many privateers—from 30 to 33 were armed at Ipsara alone. The Turks were endeavoring to send out a squadron to act against them—but their squadron on the shores of Epirus had taken refuge in the port of Humnitza, it being feared that the sailors would make themselves masters of it, and join it to the forces of the Greeks.

The following is the oath which prince Ypsilanti has administered to his troops:

“As an orthodox Christian, and son of our Catholic apostolic church, I swear, in the name of the Almighty Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, and of the Holy Trinity, to continue faithful to my religion and my country; to join my Christian brethren in the cause of our country's liberty, and to shed the last drop of my blood in the defence of my religion and my country, and to undergo death for the sake of its liberty; I swear to kill even my own brother should he be a traitor, to obey my leaders in the defence of my country, and not desist until my enemies have been driven out; I swear to take up arms whenever I learn that a corps of Christians is on its march against our tyrants, and to exhort my friends and acquaintances to follow my example, and never to regard the Turks but with hatred and contempt. I will not lay down my arms until my country shall have been delivered and its enemies exterminated, and I will either overcome the enemies of my religion, or die a martyr for Jesus Christ. Finally, I swear by the mysteries of the eucharist, and may my last hour be deprived of the comforts of the holy sacrament, should I fail in the performance of all I have promised to observe before the image of our Lord Jesus Christ.”

Vienna, May 23. Hostilities having commenced between the Greeks and Wallachian insurgents and the Turks, a short distance from our frontiers, the Aulic council of war has sent orders to reinforce the cordon of observation on the frontiers of Turkey. The Russian army also, commanded by the count de Witgenstein, is advancing on the banks of the Pruth, which separates the Russian territory from the province of Moldavia.

Never, at any period, was the Porte in such a critical situation.

MADAGASCAR.

A late London paper says—The ship Colombo, captain Richardson, from the Isle of France, arrived in the Downs on the 14th May, having on board prince Ratafe and ten other Madagascar youths, under the care of George Harrison, esq. Ratafe is a native prince of Madagascar, and has been sent to England on the occasion of the ratification of a treaty with his majesty, by which the

slave trade has been finally abolished in its greatest market in the eastern hemisphere. Our readers are probably not aware that the population of Madagascar, exceeding four millions of people, is advancing rapidly in the career of civilization, and that a market for European industry is thereby opening to replace the traffic thus happily abolished, and which was formerly carried on to such an alarming extent, that from one port alone, the average exportation was not less than four thousand persons annually. The Rev. David Jones, a missionary, is residing at the court of Radama, opening a vast field of usefulness and diffusing the blessings of Christian knowledge amongst that interesting and docile, but hitherto uninstructed race of people. Madagascar is one of the most fertile and productive islands of the globe: it produces particularly innumerable herds of the finest cattle, with which it supplies the neighboring islands of Maritius and Bourbon.

The annual meeting of the London Missionary Society on the 12th of May last, was enlivened by the presence of Ratafe, a prince of Madagascar, brother of the king of that island, whose wish to obtain missionaries and artificers from England is expressed in the following letter:

Radama, king of Madagascar, to the Missionary Society, usually called the London Missionary Society.

Gentlemen—When the treaty was concluded between me and the governor Farquhar, which has for its object the cessation of the exportation of slaves from the island of Madagascar, the missionary, Mr. David Jones, accompanied the commissioner from the British government, and arrived at Tanauarive, the capital of my kingdom, with the intention of paying me a visit, to solicit my leave to settle, with other missionaries, in my dominions. Having informed myself of his profession and mission, I acquiesced with much pleasure in his request.

Mr. Jones, your missionary, having satisfied me that those sent out by your society have no other object than to enlighten the people, by persuasion and conviction, and to discover to them the means of becoming happy by evangelizing and civilizing them after the manner of European nations—and this not by force, contrary to the light of their understanding, therefore, gentlemen, I request you to send me, if convenient, as many missionaries as you may deem proper, together with their families if they desire it, provided you send skilful artificers to make my people workmen, as well as good Christians.

I avail myself of this opportunity, gentlemen, to promise all the protection, the safety, the respect, and the tranquility, which missionaries may require from my subjects.

The missionaries who are particularly needed at present are persons who are able to instruct my people in the Christian religion, and in various trades, such as weaving, carpentering, gardening, &c.

I shall expect, gentlemen, from you a satisfactory answer by an early opportunity.

Accept, gentlemen, the assurance of my esteem and affection.

(Signed)

RADAMA, king.

BARBARY STATES.

Fourteen hundred Moors perished in the storm that destroyed the Tunisian fleet at Tunis. The admiral was the only officer who escaped, he being on shore at the time.

SOUTH AMERICA.

A letter from Buenos Ayres, dated May 8, says, "This country is in a most deplorable state; 30 leagues distant in the interior, the Indians are assembled in vast numbers, murdering all the white inhabitants, laying the country waste, and killing all the cattle and horses. Carrera is now governor of Cordova, and, with Ramirez, is expected here."

SPANISH AMERICA, GENERALLY.

London, June 2.—A question of an interesting nature is about being agitated in Madrid, of the nature and progress of which but little has hitherto transpired. It is a negotiation between Spain and those colonies which still acknowledge her supremacy, for a better form of government than they have hitherto enjoyed. We subjoin an extract from a letter, received yesterday from Madrid, on this subject, written by one of the deputies, to the Spanish cortes from Mexico, and which contains the most correct as well as the most recent information, that has been hitherto received of the progress made in the negotiation:—

"Madrid, May 14. I have already informed you that, on the motion of count Toreno, a special commission has been named, to propose the means of terminating the differences between Spain and America. In this commission, I have the pleasure of bearing a part, and am not without hope of seeing its objects fulfilled. There have been several private meetings of the American deputies; and all agree in the necessity of according distinct legislatures to the trans-Atlantic dominions, reserving the executive power to the king, and rendering the administration of justice independent. We have a strong party among the deputies for the home provinces who give us their support; but they require that the Infantas of Spain should assume the regency of the countries in question. A similar idea is entertained by the Mexican deputies. It is not going too far also to say that the king and the ministers in some degree, espouse our cause. Those who have held the high office of viceroy and other commands in America have been consulted; and they accord in the general expediency of granting our claim. Police, the minister of the ultra-marine provinces, has had several interviews with the king on the subject. Yesterday all the ministers went up to communicate with him; and we have the satisfaction of learning the expression of the king's opinion, that the time is arrived when the question may with propriety be entertained. Last night the commission assembled for the first time. The ministers were present; and so important was the affair considered, that nearly half the members of the cortes attended, although a sitting of that assembly was then held. After much debate, we voted, unanimously, as the first basis, that there should be legislative bodies in America. To-night the commission will continue its sittings for the discussion of the other bases, in which we trust to experience a favorable result, though we shall certainly have difficulties to encounter."

CHRONICLE.

The sloop Norfolk. One of the persons implicated in the horrible attempt to destroy the sloop Norfolk and her crew, by fire at sea, as noticed in our last, was the president of the Farmer's Bank of Bucks county!—an institution hitherto supporting a respectable character, but now so run upon

in consequence of the arrest of its president, as to have been under the necessity of suspending payment. A new president has been appointed, and we are given to understand that the debts of the bank will be speedily liquidated. It is thus that a whole community suffers by the act of one man.

Scull, another of the party implicated, made his escape, but has been ferreted out, and is now in Philadelphia prison.

The punishment of the crime with which these men are charged, we believe, is death.

Died, on the 4th inst. at New York, Mr. John Redmond, a valiant soldier of the revolution, aged 66 years. He was engaged in the defence of Charleston, and fought at Monmouth, Stony Point, &c.

The late Lieutenant Trippe. We understand that the sword which the late gallant lieutenant Trippe wrested from the commander of a Tripolitan vessel which he boarded in the affair off Tripoli, in 1804, has been received from one of his friends, and deposited among the trophies of the navy department.

Lieutenant Trippe, it will be remembered, jumped on board the Tripolitan, followed by midshipman John D. Henley. (present commander of the Congress frigate), and nine men, after which his gun boat fell off, leaving him exposed to the attacks of thirty-six Tripolitans. "Though at first, says the historian, the victory seemed doubtful, yet in a few minutes the Tripolitans were subdued. Fourteen of them were killed and twenty-two taken prisoners, seven of the latter severely wounded. Lieutenant Trippe received eleven sabre wounds, some of them dangerous. The blade of his sword bending, he closed with his antagonist and both fell. In the struggle lieutenant Trippe wrested the sword from him, and stabbed him to the heart."

It is gratifying to know, that this memorial of one of the most gallant actions, and gallant spirits of our early little navy, is placed where we hope it will long be preserved.—*Nat. Int.*

Baltimore. Inspections for the quarter ending June 30—122,000 bbls. and 5775 half bbls. wheat flour, 1417 rye do. 1,654 casks Indian meal, 7,000 bbls. pork, 616 do. beef, 18 half do. 33,034 lbs. and 521 half bbls. herrings, 7,923 bbls. and 2199 large casks domestic liquors, 508 small and 583 large casks of oil and molasses.

New Hampshire state prison.—According to the annual report made on the 15th inst. the income of that establishment during the past year amounted to

Disbursements

Leaving a balance in favor of the institution of

New York finances.—The receipts into the treasury of the city and county of New York, from May 8th, 1820, to May 15th, 1821, amount to \$1,034,777 49. Disbursements during the same period \$982,089 44. Debt of the city 1,179,144. Real estate productive \$1,495,317 50. Real estate unproductive, 1,835,336 62. Personal property \$65,564.—Total 3,396,218 12.

Alabama. The Indians in the neighborhood of Montgomery, chiefly supply the market with poultry, eggs, bacon and game, &c. which is regarded as a strong evidence of their progress in civilization.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

NEW SERIES. No. 21—VOL. VIII.] BALTIMORE, JULY 21, 1821. [No. 21—VOL. XX.] WHOLE No. 515

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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

Many things are postponed this week, from the nature of the current matter—among them, the answers of the Mercantile Society of New-York to certain questions proposed by the committee of manufactures, in relation to the proposed new tariff, which we have been requested to publish from the statements accompanying the masterly report of that committee at the last session of congress.

The principles, opinions and notions of "Mr. Niles," have long afforded no small quantity of matter for the use of the publishers of newspapers. Sometimes they are commended far beyond their deserts; at others rudely assailed without fairly placing before the people the object attacked—they are oftentimes gravely pointed out as worthy of the most solemn consideration; at others much ridiculed—sometimes they are fairly descanted upon and contested; at others they are good humoredly laughed at. These things, taken as a whole, are a subject of congratulation, and he is glad that, in these dull times when foreign news is so scarce, he has furnished something of domestic product to afford employment for the mind: for, if the public mind was as much depressed as the public body is, we should be in a very bad way, indeed; and, as there is a natural sympathy between them, there is reason to fear that an equality of condition may even yet prevail!

The "Political Expositor," published at Richmond, Va. on the 14th instant, has a long article recommending a Mr. Booth, a tragedian, who has lately arrived from England, for the purpose of making money out of us, by a display of his talents on the stage. The writer is so much pleased with the player as to say, that "Even Mr. Niles himself, I expect, (I would almost bet an American broadcloth suit on it), will be again drawn out when Mr. Booth gets to Baltimore. Let but the current of popular feeling, (*aura popularis*), once catch the skirt of his homespun coat, and he is swept away with the rest into the stream of fashion, and may be found at the Theatre, (like our own grave and reverend signors), floating in gurgite vanto, (in the huge vortex), or, as I have delighted to find it, the quiet eddy of the pit—his partiality for the English and admiration at KEAN, to the contrary notwithstanding."

Very well—"Mr. Niles" "owes one" to the writer—and, perhaps, at some future period, when in a more sportive disposition than he is at present, will endeavor to settle the account; especially, if Mr. Booth shall turn out to be as modest a man as Mr. Kean, and the government of the new king of England shall prove as friendly to the free United States as that of his father always was.

HEALTH OF BALTIMORE. We have nothing material to notice since our last, except to say, that, though the malignant fever has not ceased, no evidence is afforded of its disposition to extend itself further over the city. We remain nearly as we were—without any thing to guide us to an opinion of the result,—which, regarding truth only, we should give freely, if able to come to a conclusion on the subject. The interments for the week ending last Monday morning at sun-rise, were 53—of the whole,

11 were of colored persons. The principal diseases were, malignant fever 11, bilious fever 3, typhus fever 2, fever 1; cholera infantum 7; consumption 4, drowned 4, old age 4, dropsy 3—2 children unknown, other diseases 1 each only; 14 under 5 years old, &c. Since Monday, the interments were reported daily, and given as follows:

Tuesday—	8,	of malignant fever 1;	under 5 years 6;	colored 1.
Wednesday	4;			0;
Thursday	2;			1;
Friday	2;			0;
				3.

Total number of interments in four days, only 20—which is less than the general average at this season of the year. On this subject there cannot be any mistake.

FLORIDA. We are yet without advices of the surrender of Florida to the authorities of the United States. A proclamation, as if by gen. Jackson, and dated at Pensacola, on the 25th day of June, announcing the event, has had a full run through the newspapers. It first appeared in the Georgia Recorder, published at Milledgeville on the 3rd of July, and without signature—the editor of which, however, took care to say that it was evidently forwarded before the consummation "of the transfer." This explanation is omitted in many of the papers, and the Philadelphia editors have ventured to sign the proclamation for the general, to make it complete! The probability is, that gen. Jackson had a proclamation prepared and expected to issue it at Pensacola on the 25th of June, and that some one accidentally obtained a copy, and, indiscreetly, forwarded it for publication, without the general's privity or consent. It is true, that the Spaniards in doing business do not conform to the rules which most other men deem correct, yet it can hardly be believed that Pensacola would be surrendered on the 25th of June, and St. Augustine be refused to be given up on the 1st or 2nd of July, the date of our last accounts from the latter place, and those received more than a week ago, when it was thought that the delivery would not take place before the 20th inst. (yesterday), if even before the day limited by the treaty, say the 22nd of next month. It is pretty evident that the surrender was calculated upon as to take place about the 25th of June—but we know that the troops, &c. which left Amelia Island for that purpose and arrived off St. Augustine, did return—the Spanish governor not being in readiness to receive them. If there is virtue in patience, certainly Spain has exerted that quality in the United States almost to an exhaustion of its principle. On the 15th ult. gen. Jackson moved with the troops from Montpelier for Pensacola, and we can easily apprehend that he will not be well satisfied if they are required to return, as were those which went to St. Augustine—the delivery of the post cannot be demanded until the 22nd of August, when, without doubt, he will be in the possession of it. A Montgomery, (Alab.) paper of the 30th ult. says—"We have seen a gentleman who left Pensacola on the 17th inst. who informs us that he met gen. Jackson, on the same day, in company with the fourth regiment, within fifteen miles of the town, which he was to take immediate possession

*4 of these from the Alms house.

sion of, the commissioners on the part of Spain having arrived in the Hornet, as noticed in our last." A letter from Mobile dated 24th of June, says that the transfer would not take place for three weeks, and that the general and the troops were encamped fifteen miles from Pensacola.

"LET US ALONE!" The volumes of laws of the United States are filled with "line upon line," statute upon statute, for the support and encouragement of American commerce; and the various expenses immediately incurred for the benefit of this branch of industry have amounted to, perhaps, not less than twenty millions of dollars since the establishment of the general government, besides the sacrifice of as much more by relinquishing our just claims to the payment of the famous bonds of the merchants, given up for their benefit, though the amount of them had been collected from the consumers of the goods, as if on customary bonds for duties; to which may be added also \$10,000,000 more for smuggling by distinguished merchants in open day; such as the famous importations via Amelia Island, some years ago, and including those which may be expected from Florida as soon as that country is transferred to the United States: in all, at least *twenty millions* actually expended or literally given up for the benefit of commerce and the merchants. This is not a wild calculation—it is a truth that will not be contested. Now, if protection like this was afforded to manufacturers, what would certain people say? The statute book is full of laws encouraging commerce—but does not contain one law to encourage domestic manufactures. The tariff belongs wholly to the revenue system.

The act passed sometime since in regard to the British West India trade, at the suggestion of the merchants, is well known to most of our readers; and the Richmond "Enquirer" stands prepared to attack it, and get it repealed—if possible: "Virginia is suffering so much under these regulations," &c. Quite well—let us go on, let every thing regulate itself, and a large part of our coasting trade will immediately pass into the hands of foreigners; and, in a few years, our ships of the line, for the want of seamen, will be as useless as Napoleon's grand fleet at Antwerp was, and only invite the attack of an enemy that he may possess himself of them. Nay, destitute as the people now are of employment, it is no easy matter to recruit a sufficiency of hands to man a single ship.

We hope that the editor of "Enquirer" will thoroughly investigate the navigation laws and attack the whole system of monopoly, bounty, or protection!! Let him act consistently. We may as well have our sugar brought to us from New Orleans in a British coasting vessel, navigated by British seamen and for British profit, as receive British goods that we can as well make at home. "Let us see the light"—we have been hobbling about through hidden paths and rugged ways long enough—and it is high time that we should receive a knowledge of our actual condition. If "let us alone" belongs to manufactures, it also belongs to commerce. "Equality is equity—conformity is justice."

SALES AT AUCTION. The merchants and dealers of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, have very generally entered into agreements to check sales at auction, and especially such as amount to a retail of goods—which have been found exceedingly detrimental to all the regular dealers, and, no doubt, also, commonly so to those who purchase at them.

These auctions are chiefly on British account, and their proceeds are hurried "home" to sustain, perhaps, the waning credit of some desperate merchant, or furnish the means for a new adventure of the same kind. Mr. *Balwin's* able speech in favor of the bill reported by the committee of manufactures on this subject, registered in vol. XVIII, page 418, goes at large into the merits of the matter, and may be referred to with advantage.

The following anecdote may shew the feeling that prevails on this matter: The "New-York Gazette," which is, technically speaking, the most "mercantile paper" published in the United States, inserted a paragraph recommending it to importers to make known their goods received for the benefit of private sale, and stated a case in which that procedure had entirely succeeded. On the morning that this article appeared, *thirteen* auctioneers withdrew their business and subscriptions from the Gazette: but the fact being buzzed about, *twenty-eight* new subscriptions were made to it in the same afternoon. It is thus that public opinion sometimes interposes to check persecution; and the standing of the New-York Gazette is such, that its editors (if they act as I myself would do in a similar case), may demand, and will receive, a proper apology from those auctioneers; the insertion of their advertisements in that paper being quite as interesting to them as their custom can be to the editors of the Gazette.

But what is this opposition to auctions other than an application of the same principles which we have always contended for, as nationally interesting? A British merchant and adventurer, in a British ship, manned by British seamen, subsisted on British provisions, consigns a large quantity of British goods to an auctioneer at New-York, who would also be a British subject if the laws did not regulate the appointment of such persons. The auctioneer, assisted by some convenient friend or "sleeping partner," enters and gives bond for the payment of the duties—the goods are then hurried off at auction, and sold for cash or notes at a short date—their product, less the duties and commissions, is immediately remitted to Britain, with information, also, that if money is wanted for some new speculation of the sort, it will be advanced—THE DUTIES NOT YET BEING PAYABLE; for the United States kindly furnishes an ample capital for the auctioneer to work upon. Thus the thing goes on! The worst goods are shovled upon the American market, without responsibility as to quality, and whatever profit is derived from them, from the beginning to the end of the affair, is for British account, except the small *per centum* retained by the auctioneer as commissions; and means are also afforded for carrying on such a business, when once started, *ad infinitum*, by the capital supplied in the credit on the duties. The objection to this manner of doing things is—that those who pay taxes to the United States and to the state or city in which they live—who rent houses and so give a value to property—who are citizens and liable to the performance of military duties—who reside among us and consume American provisions and make a market for American farmers, are deprived of employment, harrassed in their pursuits, and deprived of the resources by which they might possess themselves of the offices of good citizenship—without receiving any countervailing benefit, unless the profit of the auctioneers, less than one in an hundred thousand of the people, can be so regarded!—for it is by reason of damaged or deceptive goods, and by the operation, that the real cost to the consumer is increased.

least diminished. The regular importer and the regular retailer, has a character to lose: but goods sent to auction are without character. If a purchaser is deceived, he is without redress, because there is a lack of responsibility. It is strange, that this matter should be so well understood by merchants and traders, ship-owners and house-holders, and that the same principles applied to the nation at large, should be disputed—for the effect is precisely the same. There is not the shadow of a difference between the cases, except in the magnitude of their operation—the retailing of goods by auctioneers has just the same effect upon the regular dealers, as the import of goods, which we have spare labor enough to make at home, has upon the nation. It is for British profit that auctioneers break down the business of their fellow citizens—it is for British profit that so many thousands among us, who are able and willing to work, are kept idle, and, instead of being productive, are made burthensome on others. We shall all acknowledge by and bye, that 2 and 1 make 3, just as certainly as 1 and 2 amount to that number—and feel assured that the manner of placing the figures has no sort of relation to their value, when the simple rule of addition is required to act upon them.

HEAR THE OTHER SIDE. In respect for this excellent precept, we have inserted a letter from the celebrated *John Taylor*, of Va. on the subject of agriculture, manufactures, &c. See page 332.

MISSOURI. We have a copy of the report of a select committee of the legislature of Missouri, on the matters relating to the admission of that state, or territory, into the union, with a bill attached—the enacting clause of which declares, "That this state has assented and does assent, that the fourth clause of the twenty-sixth section of the third article of the constitution of this state, shall never be construed to authorize the passage of any law, and that no law shall be passed in conformity thereto, by which any citizen of either of the United States shall be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizens are entitled, under the constitution of the U. States."

We should have published the report with the bill entire, but for the reason that some part of the preamble to the latter was objected to and stricken out by the senate and so passed by the house. To terminate the history of the affair, these things must be recorded. On reading the preamble, it appeared to us that the president would hardly have proclaimed the assent of the state to the requisition of congress, if it had remained as originally reported; and that the subject would again have occupied the attention of the national legislature—but we hope that all further difficulty has been avoided by the prudence of the senate.

A great many alterations are already proposed to the constitution of Missouri, and a prospect is held out that, in a few years, it may become quite as incomprehensible as that of Maryland is—which has been tinkered and tinkered by factions and parties so much, that the ablest lawyer in the state cannot not tell us what it is in less than a week's hard study—if even then.

ELECTIONEERING IN MAINE. Mr. King's resignation of the office of governor, to which he was elected almost unanimously, has caused a great stir in this state as to his successor. The prominent candidates are judge *Parris* and gen. *Wingate*. We

have no sort of information as to either that leads to a preference of the claims of the other, and refer to the controversy only to notice a strange speech made by Mr. *HOLMES*, a senator from that state in congress, who is the friend of judge *Parris*, as was recently delivered at a county convention. He said—

"While Mr. *Parris* was fighting, single handed, against the opposers of the administration, Mr. *Wingate* was enjoying the emoluments of a custom house, which sometimes (including fines and forfeitures) could not fall short of ten thousand a year. He has served the public long, and probably with fidelity, and the public has rewarded him with a property which has been estimated at \$100,000. Mr. H. said he was not sure that a custom house was the best political school. Allowing that a man might there continue unyielding in the midst of temptation, and that he might grow rich and remain honest, it was exceedingly questionable whether the habits there imbibed were very consistent with the prudence, economy, and frugality of a new and agricultural state."

"But, said Mr. H. I am opposed to every aristocracy in whatever garb. General *Dearborn*, whose son-in-law Mr. *Wingate* is, is a good man. He has served the public, and has been well rewarded, himself and family. When appointed a major general, he resigned the best office in New England in favor of his son. His son-in-law, *Hubbard*, was appointed and continued collector at Bath until he died. Gen. *Wingate*, another son-in-law, was appointed his successor. He held it until he had made himself independent, and then resigned it in favor of his brother! And now, forsooth, because Mr. *Wingate* has no office, having generously given up his to his brother, the people must elect him governor. Mr. H. said he had some fears that this system of helping sons and brothers, had become so habitual that it would not be entirely abandoned when Mr. W. should become governor of the state."

"But a family aristocracy is not more dangerous than a monied aristocracy."

"Let the bloated sons of speculation unite—let the revenue officers with the government's funds in their hands, join the league—Let the influence of wealth be added to that of family—let old presses be bought and new ones established, and your state become a mere nose of wax to the capital. From the insolence which members of the legislature have already experienced at the seat of government, from the attempts of individuals to tamper and influence deliberation and decision, and from the allurements and temptations held out by rich office-seekers and powerful and arrogant pretenders, he apprehended that the safety of the republic would very soon require that the legislature should be removed to a place of safety."

[] This requires no comment. But verily, verily, there has been too much of such doings in the United States. Look at the roll of officers—you will see many members of the same family in possession of lucrative places: look at the annual appointments, and ascertain how many members of congress, their brothers, sons, sons-in-law, cousins, &c. are on the list. The fact is, this evil is increasing, and I will say so, even at the hazard of being thought "disaffected."

CASH FOR BLOOD. Advertisements headed "cash for negroes" have been excluded from the Baltimore newspapers, the public feeling being in concord with that of our editors, but the trade is not on that

account to be considered as extinguished. As consummate villains as ever cursed the earth with their presence and blasted humanity by their conduct, have a number of dens in the suburbs of the city, wherein misery personified is groaning in chains and gagged, lest pity should enter these abodes of distress. But we notice in an Easton paper and in one published in the city of *Washington* also, such advertisements—and, that a wholesale dealer announces his ability, at all times, to advance as much cash as will purchase all the human blood that is to be found in fifty carcasses!* Others among us, not more than three or four persons, perhaps, as principals,—wretches whose hearts are as devoid of honor, honesty or humanity as we can imagine the greatest monster in the lowest hell to be, it seems are still engaged in the slave trade, in violation of all law, and *murdering* from 50 to 100 poor creatures every voyage. One of the vessels of these, we are happy to learn, has been seized by the U. S. schooner *Alligator*, on the coast of Africa, and will be sent in for adjudication.† The penalty for this offence, by a recent law of the United States, is death—and, without knowing who are the parties, even though my own brother, if I had one, was engaged in the business, I would hope that the law might be caused to operate to its utmost extent. Men so depraved should be swept from the face of the earth, without exception, on proof of their guilt.

The increase of slaves in some of the states, compared with that of the white population, we should think ought to lead them to the adoption of some measures to prevent the *domestic trade*. I could name a county in which the white population is only 703, and that of the slaves 7,214. The sun shines and it is day—we may as well expect day without a rising of the sun, as to suppose that such an alarming state of things can always remain undisturbed. It is against every rule and principle of nature. History teaches us this, and like causes will produce like effects until time shall be no more.

PUNCTUALITY IN APPOINTMENTS. There is no part of our time that is so completely wasted as that which is spent in waiting for persons, who are appointed to meet at some certain hour for the transaction of business, or the pursuit of any commendable object. Many important matters have been left undone or transacted badly, by reason of the time being so wasted that should have been appropriated to their consideration, and the pleasure of many parties has been destroyed by the carelessness of some in meeting their engagements. Punctuality is not only commendable, as shewing the respect which a man has for his own word, but it is also an act of common justice, as well as an

*Not long since, a negro man, at the moment of his transfer to one of these blood-merchants cut his own throat, on a public wharf in Baltimore—and a few days ago a negro woman, near Snow Hill, in this state, on being informed that she was sold, first cut the throat of her child and then her own, by which both of them immediately died.

† The persons captured in this vessel have arrived at Boston, and were examined before judge Davis, and finally released—the proof not being strong enough to detain them. The schooner had not any slaves actually on board—she was furnished with French papers, but the second mate, who died on the passage, said she belonged to Baltimore. There were not any Americans in her crew—those released were 3 Spaniards, 2 Italians and 3 Frenchmen.

act of economy, in a most precious matter. The *Connecticut Courant* gives us the following anecdote, which we heartily recommend as proper to be read and remembered by a number of our particular friends.

"It is said of general Washington that, having once made an appointment with his secretary, he was delayed several minutes at the place fixed for their meeting by that officer's want of punctuality. When he did arrive, he was lavish in his apologies for the accident, and mentioned as the sole cause of it the irregularity of his watch. The general, either really or apparently satisfied with the excuse, suffered it to pass without remark. The next time that business called them together, the secretary was again tardy, and again the unlucky watch was alone in fault. The third time, too, the general was on the ground several minutes the first, and after patiently listening to another philippic against the harmless chronometer, "Sir," said he to his apologizing companion, "you must either get a new watch or I a new secretary."

The Nation's Birth-day.

As before observed, the anniversary of the independence of the United States, has been celebrated with the usual demonstrations of regard for the principles which called forth the famous declaration, on the 4th of July, 1776. We should be quite willing to give up several sheets to a record of the proceedings had on the 4th instant in honor of the day, if we could do it consistently with other engagements at this time. For the present occasion, it is probable that we shall only insert the prayer of the rev. Dr. GLENDY, offered up before a vast crowd of people assembled at Baltimore, and the oration of JOHN Q. ADAMS, secretary of state, delivered in the capitol at Washington.

PRAYER BY THE REV. DR. GLENDY.

Let us pray; and when we pray, let it be remembered, that we worship a heart-searching and omnipresent God.

Holy, heavenly, merciful parent; we adore thee as the Lord of hosts and of glory; whose word gave being to the universe.—Whose frown could, in a moment, reduce it to non-existence.

Thou, Jehovah, art alone, eternal, self-existent, almighty, omniscient, incomprehensible, immutable; in whom an infinite fullness of goodness ever dwells, and from whom emanations of goodness are ever flowing.—We draw nigh to the eternal God, in the full assurance of faith, that universal nature is thy temple, filled with the divine immensity, and consecrated to the divine glory.

We call upon thy name, holy Father, under the conviction that we are, at all times and in all places, surrounded by the immensity of Godhead, whose sacred influence is the stay of nature, and whose presence is intimately blended with every working of the human frame. We adore thee, great Lord of all, as thou art pleased to display thyself in all the majesty of omnipotence, and in all the mildness of clemency and love. Who, great God, shall presume to set bounds to the productions of infinite power, actuated by infinite goodness? Who shall dare to circumscribe the theatre on which omnipotence may will to act?

When we look up to the stupendous firmament above, to the wide canopy of the heavens, beset with innumerable orbs of light, shedding down their benign influence on our heads, we are taught to wonder and admire, and adore; and to bow down

and worship him, whose throne is the heavens and his footstool the earth.

We rejoice, benevolent Father, that thou didst create man out of thine own good pleasure; that thou didst create man to make him happy, everlasting happy, beyond all that words can express, or mind conceive. We bless thee for existence and well being; for all our mental endowments, and all our worldly possessions. We rejoice in the pleasing interchanges of day and night, and the agreeable vicissitudes of the seasons.

We bless the Lord, for a salubrious clime and an healthful atmosphere. We bless God for that profusion of beauty, which is every where diffused throughout creation.

We acknowledge with grateful confidence, O Lord, that stormy skies and tempestuous seas, that hurricanes and earthquakes; that famine and pestilence, and malignant fevers, that wars and rumors of wars, are subject to thy controul.

We rejoice, heavenly Father, in the pleasures of virtue, in the comforts of religion, in the hope of glory. We rejoice in the refined satisfaction, derivable from honest hearted, virtuous friendship—Especially, we would render glory to God in the highest, for that unspeakable gift, Christ Jesus the Lord, who is all our salvation and all our joy.

On this interesting occasion, on this ever memorable day, we desire to render homage to Almighty God, our supreme good. We adore that invisible hand, the providential agency, so signally manifested in establishing the independence of this great nation. We rejoice that a special day has been set apart, that the memory of that illustrious era may be transmitted to the latest posterity; and that the men, who, as patriots, or heroes, or legislators, distinguished themselves on the great occasion, should receive a due tribute of praise, through all succeeding times.

Wonder-working God! We adore and admire thine over-ruling providence, when lowly petitions and strong remonstrances, and solemn vows of fealty, on the part of American colonists, were spurned by a British parliament, pretending to legislate for this great continent; that then congress, heaven directed, after mature discussion and energetic debate, proclaimed, with noble daring, that the United colonies were, "and of right ought to be, free, sovereign, and independent states."

We thank God, for the mild and equal government of this great, and growing republic. We bless the Lord our God, for the happy and glorious *written* constitution of this widely extended realm, which, while it sets due bounds to the powers and privileges of the executive department, guarantees to the lowliest citizen his just and equal rights.

We have unshaken confidence, great God, "that thou canst bring light out of darkness, and order out of confusion;" "that thou canst make the wrath of man to praise thee; and restrain the remainder of wrath;" for when a formidable host of foes overspread the plains, and possessed the cities of this beloved land: when the engines of destruction were prepared for its ruin—when vengeance and rage had lighted up their torches, and the enemy thirsted for conquest and for plunder; even then, gracious God, under thy controlling influence, congress elected gen. George Washington commander in chief of the American armies. O righteous God!—what an awful test of patriotism and valor! Then lay his earthly all at stake: his fee-simple estate and precious life; his honor, superior to both; his country, dearer than all.

Blessed be thy name, benevolent Father, that, at

the call of his country, worthy to command, yet willing to obey, he girded on the harness *without boasting*.

Great guardian of angels and of men, we derive religious pleasure, while tracing the mazes of thy providence, in the military operations of that great and good man—while we behold him, bold, daring, and enterprizing, when and where there is rational hope of success; cautious and wary, where defeat might prove fatally disastrous.

We bless God that he, the conqueror of heroes, conquered by delay. We pray holy Father, that the name and fame of Washington, be revered and perpetuated, age after age, by American citizens, through the wide world, when hundreds of millions shall have peopled this vast continent; when the speaking canvass shall lose expression, and become a prey to cankering moths, and the monumental marble shall moulder and decay.

Fountain of goodness, we earnestly supplicate, that this glorious anniversary may be celebrated by American citizens, generation after generation, with patriotic ardor and loyal joy, with increased admiration and livelier gratitude and warmer love, while sun and moon endure; till time itself shall be no more.

O thou righteous governor of the moral world, who can defeat the schemes of the wicked, and bring to nought the counsels of the ungodly, confound, we beseech thee, the malignant policy, the wily leagues and bloody conspiracies of combined despots, against the rights and liberty, and internal government of independent nations. Father of mercies, we most unfeignedly regret that a few established tyrants rule the nations of the earth with a rod of iron, and that their arbitrary mandates must be law. We bow in humble obedience, saying thy will be done—Yet, holy one of Israel, if consistent with thy divine administration, we pray that revolutions, originating in pure and worthy principles, and aiming at great, and good, and noble ends, may prevail over the whole face of the peopled globe, 'till the civil, political and religious rights and liberties of mankind shall be established from east to west, and from pole to pole.

God forbid, Americans should ever forget that they are brethren.—Forbid it Lord, that ever they should sever the ties of nature and of country, which should unite their hearts and souls in one sweet bond of amity and friendship. May their only contest in future life be, who shall excel in promoting public good. Inspire one and all of us, with a just abhorrence of faction and party spirit, as the bane of social life, and the curse of dear communion. May every loyal citizen, and upright magistrate, and conscientious minister of religion, and every considerate father of a family, behold them with horror. As men, as citizens, and as christians, may we forbear one another in love; keeping the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace. God forbid, that Americans should ever be constrained to stoop, and cringe, and lick the hand of tyranny; may their untamed, dauntless spirits dare to assert and maintain their independence, against every marauding, every invading foe.

Benevolent Father, we most cordially revere the memory of those illustrious patriots who died nobly in asserting the freedom, and establishing the independence of these United States. Green grow the turf that covers them; may their slumbering ashes rest in peace, till the glorious morning of the resurrection, when the trump of the archangel, and the voice of the Son of God, shall pierce the caverns of the tomb, re-animate their sleeping dust;

and speak them into life—when the great Lord and Judge of all, shall pronounce the heavenly benediction in their behalf, saying “well done good and faithful servants, enter ye into the joys of your Lord.”

Forbid it God, that this memorable day should be disgraced by riot, or intemperence, or dissipation, or by any kind or degree of sordid vice; may christian philanthropy and a brotherhood of affection universally prevail; may we learn how to enjoy, so as to obey; may we know how to keep within compass where giddy minds are distracted; may we, by the grace of God, slacken the reins without libertinism, and straighten them without sullen rigor; “may we rejoice with trembling;” may we rejoice, as though we rejoiced not.

What we have asked amiss, Father of mercies forgive it; what we have failed to supplicate, God of salvation, bestow it.

All we plead for here, all we hope for hereafter, is in the name, and for the sake of Jesus Christ, our Divine Lord, the redeeming Saviour of the world. Amen.—So let it be.

MR. ADAMS' ORATION.

Address delivered at the request of a committee of the citizens of Washington, on the occasion of reading the declaration of independence, on the fourth of July, 1821:

BY JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Washington, July 4, 1821.

SIR—The committee of arrangements for the celebration of this day, in presenting to you their unfeigned thanks for the patriotic and able address, which you have obliged them by delivering, solicit the favor of you to furnish them with a copy of it for publication, in a form suited to its merits.

*J. P. Van Ness,
Fontaine Maury,
Joseph Gales, jr.
James M. Varnum,
Arch. Henderson.*

HON. J. Q. ADAMS.

Washington, July 5, 1821.

GENTLEMEN—In placing at your disposal a copy of the address yesterday delivered, in compliance with your invitation, I avail myself of the occasion of expressing, through you, to my fellow citizens, the assurance of my gratitude for the indulgence with which it was received.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

To the committee of arrangements, &c.

ADDRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS—Until within a few days preceding that which we have again assembled to commemorate, our fathers, the people of this union, had constituted a portion of the British nation; a nation renowned in arts and arms, who, from a small island in the Atlantic ocean, had extended their dominion over considerable parts of every quarter of the globe. Governed themselves by a race of kings, whose title to sovereignty had originally been founded in conquest, spell-bound for a succession of ages under that portentous system of despotism and of superstition which, in the name of the meek and humble Jesus, had been spread over the Christian world, the history of this nation had, for a period of seven hundred years, from the days of the conquest till our own, exhibited a conflict almost continual, between the oppressions of power and the claims of right. In the theories of

the crown and the mitre, man had no rights. Neither the body nor the soul of the individual was his own. From the impenetrable gloom of this intellectual darkness, and the deep degradation of this servitude, the British nation had partially emerged. The martyrs of religious freedom had consumed to ashes at the stake: the champions of temporal liberty had bowed their heads upon the scaffold; and the spirits of many a bloody day had left their earthly vesture upon the field of battle, and soared to plead the cause of liberty before the throne of Heaven. The people of Britain, through long ages of civil war, had extorted from their tyrants, not *acknowledgments* but *grants*, of right. With this concession they had been content to stop in the progress of human improvement. They received their freedom as a donation from their sovereigns; they appealed for their privileges to a sign manual and a seal; they held their title to liberty, like their title to lands, from the bounty of a man; and in their moral and political chronology, the great charter of Runny Mead was the beginning of the world.

From the earliest ages of their recorded history, the inhabitants of the British Islands have been distinguished for their intelligence and their spirit. How much of these two qualities, the fountains of all amelioration in the condition of men, was spoiled by these two principles of subserviency to ecclesiastical usurpation, and of holding *rights* as the donation of kings, this is not the occasion to enquire.

Of their tendency to palsify the vigor and enervate the faculties of man, all philosophical reasoning, and all actual experience, concur in testimony.

These principles, however, were not peculiar to the people of Britain. They were the delusions of all Europe, still the most enlightened and most improvable portion of the earth. The temporal chain was rivetted upon the people of Britain by the conquest. Their spiritual fetters were forged by subtly working upon superstition. Baneful as the effect of these principles was, they could not forever extinguish the light of reason in the human mind. The discovery of the mariner's compass was soon followed by the extension of intercourse between nations the most distant, and which, without that light beaming in darkness to guide the path of man, over the boundless waste of water, could never have been known to each other. The invention of printing and the composition of gunpowder, which revolutionized at once the art and science of war, and the relations of peace; the revelation of India to Vasco de Gama, and the disclosure to Columbus of the American hemisphere, all resulted from the incompressible energies of the human intellect, bound and crippled as it was by the double cords of ecclesiastical imposture and political oppression! To these powerful agents in the progressive improvement of our species, Britain can lay no claim. For them, the children of men are indebted to Italy, to Germany, to Portugal, and to Spain. All these improvements, however, consisted in successful researches into the properties and modifications of external nature. The religious reformation was an improvement in the science of mind; an improvement in the intercourse of man with his Creator, and in his acquaintance with himself. It was an advance in the knowledge of his *duties* and his *rights*. It was a step in the progress of man in comparison with which the magnet and gunpowder, the wonders of *Cathay*, *India*, nay, the printing press itself, were but the

paces of a pigmy to the stride of a giant. If to this step of human advancement, Germany likewise lays claim in the person of Martin Luther, or in the earlier but ineffectual martyrdom of John Huss; England may point to her Wickliffe, as a yet more primitive vindicator of the same righteous cause, and may insist on the glory of having contributed her share to the improvement of the moral condition of man.

The corruptions and usurpations of the church were the immediate objects of these reformers; but, at the foundation of all their exertions, there was a single, plain, and almost self-evident principle—that man has a right to the exercise of his own reason. It was this principle which the sophistry and rapacity of the church had obscured and obliterated, and which the intestine divisions of the same church itself first restored. The triumph of reason was the result of inquiry and discussion. Centuries of desolating wars have succeeded, and oceans of human blood have flowed for the final establishment of this principle; but it was from the darkness of the cloister that the first spark was emitted, and from the arches of an university that it first kindled into day. From the discussion of religious rights and duties, the transition to that of the political and civil relations of men with one another, was natural and unavoidable; in both, the reformers were met by the weapons of temporal power. At the same glance of reason, the tiara would have fallen from the brow of priesthood, and the despotic sceptre would have departed from the hand of royalty, but for the sword by which they were protected—that sword which, like the flaming sword of the Cherubim, turned every way to debar access to the tree of life.

The double contest against the oppressors of the church and state, was too appalling for the vigor, or too comprehensive for the faculties of the reformers of the European continent. In Britain alone, was it undertaken, and in Britain but partially succeeded.

It was in the midst of that fermentation of the human intellect, which brought right and power in direct and deadly conflict with each other, that the rival crowns of the two portions of the British island were united on the same head. It was then that, released from the manacles of ecclesiastical domination, the minds of men began to investigate the foundations of civil government. But the mass of the nation surveyed the fabric of their institutions as it existed in fact. It had been founded in conquest; it had been cemented in servitude, and so broken and moulded had been the minds of this brave and intelligent people to their actual condition, that instead of solving civil society into its first elements in search of their rights, they looked back only to conquest as the origin of their liberties, and claimed their rights but as donations from their kings.

This faltering assertion of freedom is not chargeable indeed upon the whole nation. There were spirits capable of tracing civil government to its foundation in the moral and physical nature of man; but conquest and servitude were so mingled up in every particle of the social existence of the nation, that they had become vitally necessary to them, as a portion of the fluid, itself destructive of life, is indispensably blended with the atmosphere in which we live.

Fellow citizens, it was in the heat of this war of moral elements, which brought one Stuart to the block, and hurled another from his throne, that our

forefathers sought refuge from its fury in the then wilderness of this western world.

They were willing exiles from a country dearer to them than life. But they were the exiles of liberty and of conscience, dearer to them even than their country. They came too with *charters* from their kings; for, even in removing to another hemisphere, they "cast longing, lingering, looks behind," and were anxiously desirous of retaining ties of connection with their country, which, in the solemn compact of a charter, they hoped by the corresponding links of allegiance and protection to preserve.

But, to their sense of right, the charter was only the ligament between them, their country, and their king. Transported to a new world, they had relations with one another, and relations with the aboriginal inhabitants of the country to which they came, for which no royal charter could provide. The first settlers of the Plymouth colony, at the eve of landing from their ship, therefore, bound themselves together by a written covenant; and, immediately after landing, purchased from the Indian natives the right of settlement upon the soil.

Thus was a social compact formed upon the elementary principles of civil society, in which conquest and servitude had no part: The slough of brutal force was entirely cast off: all was voluntary: all was unbiassed consent; all was the agreement of soul with soul.

Other colonies were successively founded, and other charters granted, until, in the compass of a century and a half, thirteen distinct British provinces peopled the Atlantic shores of the North American continent, with two millions of freemen; possessing by their charters, the rights of British subjects, and nurtured, by their position and education, in the more comprehensive and original doctrines of human rights. From their infancy, they had been treated by the parent state with neglect, harshness, and injustice. Their charters had often been disregarded and violated; their commerce restricted and shackled; their interests wantonly or spitefully sacrificed; so that the hand of the parent had been scarcely ever felt, but in the alternate application of whips and scorpions.

When, in spite of all these persecutions, by the natural vigor of their constitution, they were just attaining the maturity of political manhood, a British parliament, in contempt of the clearest maxims of natural equity, in defiance of the fundamental principle upon which British freedom itself had been cemented with British blood; on the naked unblushing allegation of absolute and uncontrollable power, undertook, by their act, to levy, without representation and without consent, *taxes* upon the people of America, for the benefit of the people of Britain. This enormous project of public robbery, was no sooner made known than it excited throughout the colonies one general burst of indignant resistance. It was abandoned, re-asserted and resumed, until fleets and armies were transported, to record, in the characters of fire, famine and desolation, the trans-Atlantic wisdom of British legislation, and the tender mercies of British consanguinity.

Fellow citizens, I am speaking of days long past. Ever faithful to the sentiment proclaimed in the paper* which I am about to present once more to your memory of the past, and to your forecast of

*The declaration of independence—read, on this occasion, from the *original*, which is in the office of the department of state.

the future; you will hold the people of Britain, as you hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war, in peace friends. The conflict for independence is now itself but a record of history. The resentments of that age may be buried in oblivion. The stoutest hearts which then supported the tug of war are cold under the clod of the valley. My purpose is to re-ignite no angry passion from its embers: but this annual solemn perusal of the instrument, which proclaimed to the world the causes of your existence as a nation, is not without its just and useful purpose.

It is not by the yearly reiteration of the wrongs endured by your fathers, to evoke from the supulchre of time, the shades of departed tyranny; it is not to draw from their dread abode, the frailties of an unfortunate monarch who now sleeps with his fathers, and the suffering of those latter days may have atoned at the bar of Divine mercy for the sins which the accusing angel will read from *this scroll* to his charge; it is not to exult in the great moral triumph, by which the Supreme Governor of the world crowned the cause of your country with success. No; the purpose for which you listen with renewed and never-fading delight to the reading of this paper is of a purer and more exalted cast. It is sullied with no vindictive recollection. It is degraded by no rankling resentment. It is inflated with no vain and idle exultation of victory. The declaration of independence, in its primary purport, was merely an *occasional* state paper. It was a solemn exposition to the world, of the *causes* which had compelled the people of a small portion of the British empire to cast off the allegiance, and renounce the protection of the British king; and to dissolve their social connexion with the British people. In the annals of the human race, the separation of one people into two is an event of no uncommon occurrence. The successful resistance of a people against oppression, to the downfall of the tyrant, and of tyranny itself, is the lesson of many an age, and of almost every clime. It lives in the venerable records of holy writ. It beams in the brightest pages of profane history. The names of Pharaoh and Moses, of Tarquin and Junius Brutus, of Geisler and Tell, of Christiern and Gustavus Vasa, of Philip of Austria, and William of Orange, stand in long array through the vista of time, like the Spirit of Evil and the Spirit of Good, in embattled opposition to each other, from the mouldering ages of antiquity, to the recent memory of our fathers, and from the burning plains of Palestine to the polar frost of Scandinavia. For the independence of North America, there were ample and sufficient causes in the laws of moral and physical nature. The tie of colonial subjection is compatible with the essential purposes of civil government, only when the condition of the subordinate state is, from its weakness, incompetent to its own protection. Is the greatest moral purpose of civil government the administration of justice? And, if justice has been truly defined the constant and perpetual will of securing to every one his *right*, how absurd and impracticable is that form of polity in which the dispenser of justice is in one quarter of the globe, and he to whom justice is to be dispensed is in another; where "moons revolve and oceans roll between the order and its execution;" where time and space must be annihilated to secure to every one his right. The tie of colonial subjection may suit the relations between a great naval power and the settlers of a small and remote island in the incipient stages of society: but was it possible for British intelligence to imagine, or British

sense of justice to desire, that, through the boundless ages of time, the swarming myriads of freemen, who were to civilize the wilderness, and fill with human life the solitudes of this immense continent, should receive the mandates of their earthly destinies from a council chamber at St. James's, or bow forever in submission to the omnipotence of St. Stephen's chapel? Are the essential purposes of civil government to administer to the wants, and to fortify the infirmities of solitary man? To unite the sinews of numberless arms, and combine the councils of multitudes of minds, for the promotion of the well-being of all? The first moral element, then, of this composition is sympathy between the members of which it consists; the second is sympathy between the giver and the receiver of the law.

The sympathies of men begin with the affections of domestic life. They are rooted in the natural relations of husband and wife, of parent and child, of brother and sister; thence they spread through the social and moral propinquities of the neighbor and friend, to the broader and more complicated relations of countryman and fellow citizen; terminating only with the circumference of the globe which we inhabit, in the co-extensive charities incident to the common nature of man. To each of these relations, different degrees of sympathy are allotted by the ordinances of nature.—The sympathies of domestic life are not more sacred and obligatory, but closer and more powerful, than those of neighborhood and friendship. The tie which binds us to our country, is not more holy in the sight of God, but it is more deeply seated in our nature, more tender and endearing, than that looser link which merely connects us with our fellow mortal man.

It is a common government that constitutes our country. But in that association, all the sympathies of domestic life and kindred blood, all the moral ligatures of friendship and of neighborhood, are combined with that instinctive and mysterious connexion between man and physical nature, which binds the first perceptions of childhood in a chain of sympathy with the last gasp of expiring age, to the spot of our nativity, and the natural objects by which it is surrounded. These sympathies belong and are indispensable to the relations ordained by nature between the individual and his country. They dwell in the memory and are indelible in the hearts of the first settlers of a distant colony. These are the feelings under which the children of Israel "sat down by the rivers of Babylon, and wept when they remembered Zion." These are the sympathies under which they "hung their harps upon the willows," and instead of songs of mirth, exclaimed, "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning." But these sympathies can never exist for a country, which we have never seen. They are transferred in the breasts of the succeeding generations, from the country of human institution, to the country of their birth from the land of which they have only heard, to the land where their eyes first opened to the day. The ties of neighborhood are broken up, those of friendship can never be formed, with an intervening ocean; and the natural ties of domestic life, the all-subduing sympathies of love, the indissoluble bonds of marriage, the heart riveted kindliness of consanguinity, gradually wither and perish in the lapse of a few generations. All the elements which form the basis of that sympathy between the individual and his country are dissolved. Long before the declaration of independence, the great

the people of America and of the people of Britain, had become total strangers to each other. The people of America were known to the people of Britain only by the transactions of trade; by shipments of lumber and flaxseed, indigo and tobacco. They were known to the government; only by half a dozen colonial agents, humble, and often spurned suitors at the feet of power, and by royal governors, minions of patronage, sent from the footstool of a throne beyond the seas, to rule a people of whom they knew nothing; as if an inhabitant of the moon should descend to give laws to the dwellers upon earth. Here and there, a man of letters and a statesman, conversant with all history, knew something of the colonies, as he knew something of Cochinchina and Japan. Yet even the prime minister of England, urging upon his omnipotent parliamentary laws for grinding the colonics to submission, could talk, without amazing or diverting his hearers, of the island of Virginia: even Edmund Burke, a man of more ethereal mind, *apologizing* to the people of Bristol, for the offence of sympathizing with the distresses of our country, ravaged by the fire and sword of Britons, asked indulgence for his feelings on the score of general humanity, and expressly declared that the Americans were a nation utter strangers to him, and among whom he was not sure of having a single acquaintance. The sympathies, therefore, most essential to the communion of country, were, between the British and American people, extinct. Those most indispensable to the just relation between sovereign and subject, had never existed, and could not exist between the British government and the American people. The connexion was unnatural; and it was in the moral order, no less than in the positive decrees of Providence, that it should be dissolved.

Yet, fellow-citizens, these are not the causes of the separation assigned in the paper which I am about to read. The connexion between different portions of the same people, and between a people and their government, is a connexion of *duties* as well as of *rights*. In the long conflict of twelve years which had preceded and led to the declaration of independence, our fathers had been not less faithful to their *duties*, than tenacious of their *rights*. Their resistance had not been rebellion. It was not a restive and ungovernable spirit of ambition bursting from the bonds of colonial subjection; it was the deep and wounded sense of successive wrongs, upon which complaint had been only answered by aggravation, and petition repelled with contumely, which had driven them to their last stand upon the adamant rock of human rights.

It was then, fifteen months after the blood of Lexington and Bunker's Hill, after Charlestown and Falmouth, fired by British hands, were but heaps of ashes, after the ear of the adder had been turned to two successive supplications to the throne; after two successive appeals to the people of Britain, as *friends, countrymen, and brethren*, to which no responsive voice of sympathetic tenderness had been returned—

"Hought but the noise of drums and trimbrels loud,
"Their children's cries unheard that passed through fire
"To the grim idol!"

Then it was, that the thirteen united colonies of North America, by their delegates in congress assembled, exercising the first act of sovereignty by right ever inherent in the people, but never to be resorted to, save at the awful crisis when civil society is solved into its first elements, declared themselves free and independent states, and two days afterwards, in justification of that act, issued this

unanimous declaration of the thirteen United States of America.

[Here Mr. Adams read, from the original lying before him, the declaration of independence.]

It is not, let me repeat, fellow-citizens, it is not the long enumeration of intolerable wrongs, concentrated in this declaration; it is not the melancholy catalogue of alternate oppression and entreaty, of reciprocated indignity and remonstrance, upon which, in the celebration of this anniversary, your memory delights to dwell. Nor is it yet that the justice of your cause was vindicated by the God of battles; that in a conflict of seven years, the history of the war by which you maintained that declaration, became the history of the civilized world; that the unanimous voice of enlightened Europe, and the verdict of an after age, have sanctioned your assumption of sovereign power; and that the name of your *Washington* is enrolled upon the records of time, first in the glorious line of heroic virtue. It is not that the monarch himself, who had been your oppressor, was compelled to recognize you as a sovereign and independent people, and that the nation, whose feelings of fraternity for you had slumbered in the lap of pride, was awakened in the arms of humiliation to your equal and no longer contested rights. The primary purpose of this declaration, the proclamation to the world of the causes of our revolution, is "with the years beyond the flood." It is of no more interest to us than the chastity of Lucretia, or the apple on the head of the child of Tell. Little less than forty years have revolved since the struggle for independence was closed; another generation has arisen; and, in the assembly of nations, our republic is already a matron of mature age. The cause of your independence is no longer upon trial; the final sentence upon it has long been passed upon earth and ratified in Heaven.

The interest which in this paper has survived the occasion upon which it was issued; the interest which is of every age and every clime; the interest which quickens with the lapse of years, spreads as it grows old, and brightens as it recedes, is in the principles which it proclaims. It was the first solemn declaration by a nation of the only *legitimate* foundation of civil government. It was the corner stone of a new fabric, destined to cover the surface of the globe. It demolished, at a stroke, the lawfulness of all governments founded upon conquest. It swept away all the rubbish of accumulated centuries of servitude. It announced in practical form to the world the transcendent truth of the unalienable sovereignty of the people. It proved that the social compact was no figment of the imagination, but a real, solid, and sacred bond of the social union. From the day of this declaration the people of North America were no longer the fragment of a distant empire, imploring justice and mercy from an inexorable master in another hemisphere. They were no longer children appealing in vain to the sympathies of a heartless mother; no longer subjects leaning upon the shattered columns of royal promises, and invoking the faith of parchment to secure their rights. They were a nation, asserting of right, and maintaining by war, its own existence. A nation was born in a day:

"How many ages hence
"Shall this their lofty scene, be acted o'er
"In states unborn, and accents yet unknown?"

It will be acted o'er, fellow-citizens, but it can never be repeated. It stands, and must forever stand alone, a beacon on the summit of a mountain, to which all the inhabitants of the earth may turn

their eyes for a genial and saving light, till time shall be lost in eternity, and this globe itself dissolve, nor leave a wreck behind. It stands forever, a light of admonition to the rulers of men, a light of salvation and redemption to the oppressed. So long as this planet shall be inhabited by human beings; so long as man shall be of social nature; so long as government shall be necessary to the great moral purposes of society: and so long as it shall be abused to the purposes of oppression, so long shall this declaration hold out to the sovereign and to the subject the extent and the boundaries of their respective rights and duties, founded in the laws of nature and of nature's God. Five and forty years have passed a way since this declaration was issued by our fathers; and here are we, fellow-citizens, assembled in the full enjoyment of its fruits, to bless the Author of our Being for the bounties of his providence in casting our lots in this favored land; to remember, with effusions of gratitude, the sages who put forth, and the heroes who bled for the establishment of, this declaration; and by the communion of soul, in the re-perusal and hearing of this instrument, to renew the genuine holy alliance of its principles, to recognize them as eternal truths, and to pledge ourselves, and bind our posterity, to a faithful and undeviating adherence to them.

Fellow-citizens, our fathers have been faithful to them before us. When the little band of their delegates, "with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, for the support of this declaration, mutually pledged to each other their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor," from every dwelling, street, and square, of your populous cities, it was re-echoed with shouts of joy and gratulation! and if the silent language of the heart could have been heard, every hill upon the surface of this continent which had been trodden by the foot of civilized man—every valley in which the toil of your fathers had opened a paradise upon the wild, would have rung, with one accordant voice, louder than the thunders, sweeter than the harmonies of the heavens, with the solemn and responsive words, "We swear."

The pledge has been redeemed. Through six years of devastating but heroic war; through forty years of more heroic peace, the principles of this declaration have been supported by the toils, by the vigils, by the blood of your fathers, and of yourselves. The conflict of war had begun with fearful odds of apparent human power on the part of the oppressor. He wielded at will the collective force of the mightiest nation in Europe. He, with more than poetic truth, asserted the dominion of the waves. The power to whose unjust usurpation your fathers hurled the gauntlet of defiance, baffled and vanquished by them, has even since, stripped of all the energies of this continent, been found adequate to give the law to its own quarter of the globe, and to mould the destinies of the European world. It was with a sling and a stone that your fathers went forth to encounter the massive vigor of this Goliath. They slung the heaven-directed stone, and

"With heaviest sound the giant monster fell!"

Amid the shouts of victory, your cause soon found friends and allies in the rivals of your enemies. France recognized your independence as existing in fact, and made common cause with you for its support. Spain and the Netherlands, without adopting your principles, successively flung their weight into your scale. The Semiramis of the North, no convert to your doctrines, still con-

jured all the maritime neutrality of Europe in array against the usurpations of your antagonist upon the seas. While some of the fairest of your fields were ravaged; while your towns and villages were consumed with fire; while the harvests of your summers were blasted; while the purity of virgin innocence, and the chastity of matronly virtue, were violated; while the living remnants of the field of battle were reserved for the gibbet, by the fraternal sympathies of Britons throughout your land, the waters of the Atlantic ocean, and those that wash the shores of either India, were dyed with the mingled blood of combatants in the cause of North American independence.

In the progress of time that vial of wrath was exhausted. After seven years of exploits and achievements like these, performed under the orders of the British king, to use the language of the treaty of peace, "it having pleased the Divine Providence to dispose the hearts of the most serene and most potent prince, George the 3d, by the grace of God, king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, duke of Brunswick and Lüneburg, arch treasurer and prince elector of the holy Roman empire, and so forth—and of the United States of America, to"—what? "To forget all past misunderstandings and differences that have unhappily interrupted the good correspondence and friendship which they mutually wish to restore"—what then? Why, "His Britannic majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz: New-Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, to be free, sovereign, and independent states; that he treats with them as such; and for himself, his heirs, and successors, relinquishes all claims to the government, proprietary and territorial rights of the same, and every part thereof."

Fellow-citizens, I am not without apprehensions that some parts of this extract, cited to the word and to the letter, from the treaty of peace of 1783, may have discomposed the serenity of your temper. Far be it from me to dispose your hearts in a levity unbecoming the hallowed dignity of this day. But this treaty of peace is the *deus ex machina* appropriate to the sumptuous banquet of the declaration. It is the epilogue to that unparalleled drama of which the declaration is the prologue. Observe, my countrymen and friends, how the rules of unity prescribed by the great masters of the fictive stage, were presented in this tragedy of pity and terror in real life. There was a beginning, a middle, and an end, of our unity action. The beginning was the declaration which we have read; the middle, was that sanguinary, calamitous, but glorious war, which calls for deeper colors, and a brighter pencil than mine to portray; the end was the disposal by Divine Providence—that same Divine Providence upon whose protection your fathers had so solemnly and so effectively declared their firm reliance, of the heart of the most serene and most potent prince to acknowledge your independence to the precise extent in which it had been declared. Here was no great theater of Runny Mead, yielded and accepted as a grant of royal bounty. That which the declaration had asserted, which seven years of mercy-borrowing war had contested, was here, in express and unequivocal terms, *acknowledged*. And how! In the mere disposal of the heart of the most serene and most potent prince.

The declaration of independence pronounced an irrevocable decree of political separation between

the United States and their people on the one part, and the British king, government, and nation, on the other. It proclaimed the first principles on which civil government is founded, and derived from them the justification before earth and heaven, of this act of sovereignty: but it left the people of this union collective and individual without organized government. In contemplating this state of things, one of the profoundest of British statesmen, in an ecstasy of astonishment, exclaimed, "Anarchy is found tolerable!" But there was no anarchy. From the day of the declaration, the people of the North American union and of its constituent states, were associated bodies of civilized men and christians, in a state of nature; but not of anarchy. They were bound by the laws of God, which they all, and by the laws of the gospel, which they nearly all, acknowledged as the rules of their conduct. They were bound by all those tender and endearing sympathies, the absence of which in the British government and nation towards them, was the primary cause of the distressing conflict into which they had been precipitated. They were bound by all the beneficent laws and institutions which their forefathers had brought with them from their mother country, not as servitudes, but as rights. They were bound by habits of hardy industry, by frugal and hospitable manners, by the general sentiments of social equality, by pure and virtuous morals, and lastly, they were bound by the grappling-hooks of common suffering under the scourge of oppression. Where then, among such a people, were the materials for anarchy? Had there been among them no other law, they would have been a law unto themselves.

They had before them in their new position, besides the maintenance of the independence which they had declared, three great objects to attain: the first, to cement and prepare for perpetuity, their common union, and that of their posterity; the second, to erect and organize civil and municipal governments in their respective states; and the third, to form connections of friendship and of commerce with foreign nations. For all these objects, the same congress which issued the declaration, and at the same time with it, had provided. They recommended to the several states to form civil governments for themselves. With guarded and cautious deliberation, they matured a confederation for the whole union; and they prepared treaties of commerce, to be offered to the principal maritime nations of the world. All these objects were in a great degree accomplished, amid the din of arms, and while every quarter of our country was ransacked by the fury of invasion. The states organized their governments, all in republican forms; all on the principles of the declaration. The confederation was unanimously adopted by the thirteen states, and treaties of commerce were concluded with France and the Netherlands, in which, for the first time, the same just and magnanimous principles, consigned in the declaration of independence, were, so far as they could be applicable to the intercourse between nation and nation, solemnly recognized.

When experience had proved that the confederation was not adequate to the national purposes of the country, the people of the United States, without tumult, without violence, by their delegates, all chosen upon principles of equal right, formed a more perfect union, by the establishment of the federal constitution. This has already passed the ordeal of one human generation. In all the changes of men and of parties through which it has passed, it has been administered on the same fundamental

principles. Our manners, our habits, our feelings, are all republican; and if our principles had been, when first proclaimed, doubtful to the ear of reason or the sense of humanity, they would have been reconciled to our understandings, and endeared to our hearts by their practical operation. In the progress of forty years since the acknowledgement of our independence, we have gone through many modifications of internal government, and through all the vicissitudes of peace and war, with other powerful nations. But never, never for a moment, have the great principles, consecrated by the declaration of this day, been renounced or abandoned.

And now, friends and countrymen, if the wise and learned philosophers of the elder world; the first observers of nutation and aberration, the discoverers of maddening ether and invisible planets, the inventors of Congreve rockets and Shrapnel shells, should find their hearts disposed to enquire, What has America done for the benefit of mankind? Let our answer be this: America, with the same voice which spoke herself into existence as a nation, proclaimed to mankind the inextinguishable rights of human nature, and the only lawful foundations of government. America, in the assembly of nations, since her admission among them, has invariably, though often fruitlessly, held forth to them the hand of honest friendship, of equal freedom, of generous reciprocity. She has uniformly spoken among them, though often to heedless and often to disdainful ears, the language of equal liberty, of equal justice, and of equal rights. She has, in the lapse of nearly half a century, without a single exception, respected the independence of other nations while asserting and maintaining her own. She has abstained from interference in the concerns of others, even when the conflict has been for principles to which she clings, as to the last vital drop that visits the heart. She has seen that probably for centuries to come, all the contests of that Acedama, the European world, will be contests of inveterate power, and emerging right. Wherever the standard of freedom and independence has been or shall be unfurled, there will her heart, her benedictions, and her prayers be. But she goes not abroad in search of monsters to destroy. She is the well-wisher to the freedom and independence of all. She is the champion and vindicator only of her own. She will recommend the general cause by the countenance of her voice, and the benignant sympathy of her example. She well knows that by once enlisting under other banners than her own, were they even the banners of foreign independence, she would involve herself beyond the power of extrication, in all the wars of interest and intrigue, of individual avarice, envy, and ambition, which assume the colors and usurp the standard of freedom. The fundamental maxims of her policy would insensibly change from *liberty to force*. The frontlet upon her brow would no longer beam with the ineffable splendor of freedom and independence; but in its stead would soon be substituted an imperial diadem, flashing in false and tarnished lustre, the murky radiance of dominion and power. She might become the dictatress of the world. She would be no longer the ruler of her own spirit.

Stand forth, ye champions of Britannia, ruler of the waves! Stand forth, ye chivalrous knights of chartered liberties and the rotten borough! Enter the lists, ye boasters of *inventive* genius! Ye mighty masters of the palette and the brush! Ye improvers upon the sculpture of the Elgin marbles! Ye spawners of fustian romance and lascivious lyrics! Come and enquire what has America done for the benefit

of mankind! In the half century which has elapsed since the declaration of American independence, what have you done for the benefit of mankind?

When Themistocles was sarcastically asked, by some great musical genius of his age, whether he knew how to play upon the lute, he answered, No! but he knew how to make a great city of a small one. We shall not contend with you for the prize of music, painting or sculpture. We shall not disturb the extatic trances of your chemists, nor call from the heavens the ardent gaze of your astronomers. We will not ask you who was the last president of your Royal Academy. We will not enquire by whose mechanical combinations it was that your steam-boats stem the currents of your rivers, and vanquish the opposition of the winds themselves upon your seas. We will not name the inventor of the cotton-gin, for we fear that you would ask us the meaning of the word, and pronounce it a provincial barbarism. We will not name to you him whose graver defies the imitation of forgery, and saves the labor of your executioner by taking from your greatest geniuses of robbery the power of committing the crime. He is now among yourselves; and, since your philosophers have permitted him to prove to them the compressibility of water, you may perhaps claim him for your own. Would you soar to fame upon a rocket, or burst into glory from a shell! we shall leave you to enquire of your naval heroes their opinion of the steam battery and the torpedo. It is not by the contrivance of agents of destruction that America wishes to commend her inventive genius to the admiration and gratitude of aftertimes; nor is it even in the detection of the secrets, or the composition of new modifications, of physical nature.

"Excedent alii spirantia mollius aera."

Nor even is her purpose the glory of Roman ambition; nor "Tu regere Imperis populus," her memento to her sons. Her glory is not *dominion*, but *liberty*. Her march is the march of mind. She has a spear and a shield: but the motto upon her shield is—*Freedom, Independence, Peace*. This has been her declaration; this has been, as far as her necessary intercourse with the rest of mankind would permit, her practice.

My countrymen, fellow-citizens, and friends: could that spirit which dictated the declaration we have this day read; that spirit which "prefers before all temples the upright heart and pure," at this moment descend from his habitation in the skies, and, within this hall, in language audible to mortal ears, address each one of us here assembled, our beloved country, Britannia ruler of the waves, and every individual among the sceptered lords of human kind, his words would be—GO THOU AND DO LIKEWISE.

Agriculture vs. Manufactures.

A letter on the necessity of defending the rights and interests of agriculture, addressed to the delegation of the united agricultural societies of Virginia—by John Taylor, of Caroline.

CAROLINE, (PORT ROYAL) Jan. 22, 1821.

SIR—By the last post I received the printed proceedings of the united agricultural societies of Virginia, of the 6th and 7th of December,* and not knowing to whom I am indebted for the civility, my acknowledgement is transmitted to you as the

*The last address and petition from the delegation, and constitution of the united agricultural societies of Virginia.

president of the meeting, although I have not the pleasure of your acquaintance.

An opinion, that nothing has been suggested so likely to advance the prosperity of the United States, as a union and concert of agricultural societies, proposed by the constitution of that in which you presided, induces me to subjoin some reasons suggested by those urged in your proceedings, which have contributed towards its adoption.

Such a union and concert seem to me to bear no analogy to leagues or combinations suggested by fraud. On the contrary it is conformable to the principle which caused men to unite in civil societies for the defence of life, liberty and property, against violence and imposition; and strictly analogous to the confederation of the United States.— This was not entered into for the purpose of invading the rights of other nations; but to prevent other nations from invading our own. The several internal combinations, suggested and directed by exclusive interests, which have appeared in the United States, are, on the other hand, analogous to the strong or cunning man in a state of nature, exercising fraud or force over the weak and ignorant; and they have placed the agricultural interest in the same relation to themselves, as this country, without union, would have occupied with respect to countries organized to act with effect. The agricultural interest cannot therefore be more safe against the aggressions of inimical fraternities, unless its members shall act in concert, than the U. States would have been against the aggressions of inimical nations, without a union.

There is even a distinction between the union of the states and a union of agriculturists, in favor of the latter. The union of the states is able to invade the rights of other nations; but the union of agriculturists cannot permanently invade the rights of other interests. It cannot fleece them, because as the agricultural interest embraces, and must forever embrace a vast majority of the people, the spoil to be acquired from a very insignificant minority would be inconsiderable, and its division impracticable. As the chief consumer of imported articles, and the ultimate employer of merchants, manufacturers and sailors, it cannot injure either of these classes, without inflicting a wound upon itself, which could only be healed by removing the injury.

The agricultural interest is, therefore, in this country, a patriot from necessity, and an umpire of the public good, of superior integrity to any other interest. If we compare it with the banking, the capitalist, or the patronage interest, we should pronounce that its integrity, in deciding questions of national concern, was exclusive. But when compared with the mercantile interest, though its superiority will still appear, yet we shall discern in the latter a degree of integrity approaching near to that from which it is reflected. The alliance between the two is so indissoluble, that their differences, were they the only negotiators, would always end in equitable compromises. I think that the time has arrived for resorting to this interrupted umpire, not merely for the sake of the agricultural interest but of justice to labor, industry and talents exerted in all employments; and particularly to manufacturers themselves, who will suffer more than any other class of society, by the setting up a class of capitalists or masters over them, at national expense.

One crisis is a bad thing. It is that nice point of time at which a single prescription may be the cure. If a single crisis is a cross or pile of

for life or death, how tremendous must a case be, by which liberty is exposed to three! Such, in my view, is the situation of the U. States at this period. The three perils by which we are beset, may be called the fanatical crisis, the avaricious crisis, and the geographical crisis.

The fanatical crisis exhibits the curious phenomenon of an enthusiasm against negro slavery, and in favor of the slavery inflicted by monopoly. This inconsistency arises from neglecting to compare the evils of each. From the mass of facts for this comparison, a selection of a few will suffice to show which inflicts the most misery. Negro-slavery in the United States, instead of killing, multiplies people. The slaves increase like the free. Their condition is softened by the sympathies and interest of the owners, by supplies of food and raiment without care, by connubial freedom, and by a multitude of indulgencies, sufficient to produce a stream of cheerfulness and mirth, indicating no small share of personal happiness. The tyranny of monopolies possesses no sympathy, it supplies no food and raiment; it creates a constant famine as to both, by its constant thefts from industry; it produces little cheerfulness or mirth; it diffuses poverty over a vast number of people; it peoples poorhouses and standing armies; and as its mischiefs forever outrun its remedies, it annually, consigns multitudes to the grave, before these remedies can arrive; for they come behind, after the mischiefs have gone far ahead. Thus the system of monopolies in England fails in its attempts to soften its own tyranny. The pauperism it creates leaves its affected humanity far behind, and thousands annually perish for want of bread. Cadaverous, melancholy and desperate, its victims are compelled to commit atrocious crimes, because subsistence is not secured to them, and the connubial comforts themselves (the strongest natural propensity) are converted into the strongest incitement of vice, by an incapacity to support a family. In the East Indies, the single monopoly of rice, murdered, in one year, five millions of people. In Turkey, the slavery of monopoly depopulates the fairest portion of the earth, and personal slavery is the remedy for its ravages. However the account may stand between the common evils inflicted on mankind by these two sorts of slavery; if we should even doubt whether individuals suffer most under the slavery of monopoly, spread over Europe, or under negro slavery in the United States, in periods of peace, yet by computing the wars, begotten by the avarice of privileged orders, the doubt must vanish; and who is so blind as not to perceive the germ of this terrible evil sprouting in the United States? But a comparison between the slavery of monopoly and negro slavery, to display the inconsistency between declamations in favor of one, and against the other, is superfluous. In the United States these declamations flow from kindred sources, and converge to the same point. Personal ambition is the prompter, in one case, and personal avarice in the other. They both infringe the rights of the states, and the rights of industry and property; and they must therefore meet, if successful, in an arbitrary form of government. Both have used fanaticism as an instrument. Avarice first set up the idol called banking, and assured us that it was made of gold. The nation fell down and worshipped, and consigned to it a despotic power of legislation over currency, and of course, over almost every private interest. Shall we break this idol in pieces, or continue our adorations?—This idol having failed to make the country rich and happy, the new idol, called protesting duties,

is now set up for a Deity, by the same kind of priesthood, and an increase of taxation for the benefit of exclusive privileges and the purposes of patronage, ought now, it is said, to be the objects of national veneration.

The geographical crisis, invented conjointly by ambition and avarice, is still more alarming. There was no great ingenuity in deceiving a fanatical lover of money to become an admirer of banking, but to convert a hatred of slavery into a veneration for exclusive privileges, taxation, and inflamed geographical parties, is an evidence both of great skill and great folly. Fanaticism is, indeed, an engraver, universally employed by ambition and avarice, because there is nothing too absurd for it to imprint on the human mind.

Ambition, avarice, and this engraver, combined against our republican system, are fearful odds. The people are not yet sufficiently oppressed to be roused; private affairs absorb their intellects; and the only existing hope rests in an agricultural influence over our legislatures. That interest alone is yet able to avert the impending dangers, unless fanatical notions, so difficult to be wrung out of human nature, should bind it to the chariot wheels of avarice and ambition. How specious, how apparently honest, are proposals to increase taxes for the payment of public debt!—But, what nation ever got out of debt, by increasing taxes? It is simply, a sinking fund. It is the delusion of a sinking fund, yet to be detected?—Every increase of taxes generates new hordes of public harpies, just as pauperism is generated in England by increasing poor rates. The most successful effort to pay a national debt which was ever made, was Jefferson's combination of a repeal of taxes with economy. His successful experiment is met by its natural enemy, who exclaims "continue and increase taxes for patronage, and pay them to capitalists, pensioners, exclusive privileges, and sinecures, for, otherwise, we can have no currency, we must become dependent on foreign nations, and we should wound the faith of individuals in a waste of public money." Dependence, want of money and public faith! what cabalistical words! How can such superstitions be overturned? To prove them to be superstitions is nothing. Mankind are as hardly persuaded to renounce false Gods as to worship the true one. Our republican system ought to be our political deity. If we adopt the idolatries of Europe, it will cease to shed blessings upon us. Even sovereignty, that unlimited and illimitable European idol, has been thoughtlessly imported by our legislatures, and has caused them to usurp a despotic power over the whole property of the nation. The Roman code of the twelve tables prohibited personal or partial legislation, and the subversion of this salutary prohibition was the era, from which the corruption and ruin of that republic ought to be dated. We have unworshipped religion, and endowed bankers, capitalists, and soldiers. Our soldiers' endowments would be considered, even in England, that country of sinecures, as an injustice to meritorious industry, more nearly resembling imperial donations to pretorian cohorts, than an endowment of the ministers of the gospel, incessantly laboring for our temporal and eternal welfare.

But when a law is passed, if it is discovered to be a very bad one, the inveigling words "charter, confidence, and national faith" are paraded by avarice against its repeal. These are addressed to our fanaticism. They did not prevent us from wrenching our liberty from England. They did not pre-

vent us from unendowing a hierarchy. And shall they subject us to exclusive privileges and gratuitous sinecures?

At this very time, breadstiff farmers, the manufacturers of the staff of life, who live fifty miles from navigation, cannot possibly make a profit, equal to their taxes, state and federal. In a great extent of country, the crop will not bear the expense of carrying it to market. Ought not such taxation to be diminished? Ought not such unprofitable industry, to be relieved from paying taxes to gratuitous pensioners and exclusive privileges? Ought not our ports to be opened to an influx of commodities, which, like an influx of money, will increase prices, supply wants, and multiply comforts? Is not our soil too poor to bear pecuniary frauds? What remedy exists for our evils but the restoration of freedom of industry? All other projects of relieving the national distress, or saving our republican system are, I believe, mere empiricism. But a mass of laws, flowing from European notions (we are too fond of notions,) of the illimitable rights of sovereignty, and from the seductions of power, have met with an acquiescence founded in confidence and ignorance, neither of which are proofs of public approbation. Can it be wicked or presumptuous for the enlightened and patriotic members of the agricultural interest, to remove this double bandage from the public eye, and to awaken legislative attention to the hideous consequences of measures founded in error, and hostile to liberty? Yes, replies exclusive privileges, politics are our office, and agriculture would travel out of her sphere by meddling with them. Let her keep her eyes shut, and we will lead her.

The end of society, must be kept constantly in view, to obtain the benefits resulting from it. That is, the good of a community, and not a subjection of some men to the avarice of others. Society ought to be the equal nurse of its members; but, instead of this, avarice and ambition have converted it into a mother for themselves, and a step-mother for the rest of mankind.

The value of wealth, created by civilization, has substituted avarice for revenge, as the cause of war. From this motive, independent nations now usually wage war with each other; and from the same motive, domestic combinations are constantly waging internal wars, carried on, not by the sword but by political weapons. If these internal combinations can appropriate to themselves political weapons, as powerful in domestic warfare as the sword in wars between nations, the rest of the community will be as defenceless as the South Americans, when invaded by the Spaniards. The agriculturists, from having neglected such weapons, are losing their gold and silver like the unarmed aborigines of South America. The United Agricultural Societies propose to resume them, because, in the hands of the agricultural interest, those weapons may mildly restrain fraud, but can never cripple justice. Is not the mode of resisting exclusive privileges, by bringing public opinion to bear on legislative bodies, preferable to any other, under the peculiar situation of the United States? They are nations sufficiently distinct to resort to the wars of the sword, invariably arising from the efforts of distinct nations, to obtain or resist pecuniary advantages. Laws extracting wealth from some states and bestowing it upon others, will as certainly produce this species of war, with aggravated calamities between the states, as attempts of the same nature against independent nations. A union exists between European kings, but if this confede-

ration is no security against pecuniary wars, neither will the confederation between the states, occupying a territory nearly or quite as large as all Europe, be a security against such wars, if some states are told by others "you possess slaves, therefore exclusive privileges shall enslave you." There is no nation so contemptible as to bear such an insult long.

One would think that the United States, in their very origin, had received a sufficient caution against the policy of establishing pecuniary combinations. Most of them were subjected to mercantile charters and monopolies producing oppressions sufficient to have strangled them in their infancy. Common sense came in to the aid of common justice, and by abrogating those charters, saved them from a premature death. What use ought we to make of this admonition in our own history? Ought we to resume the same policy, because it cannot now kill us, as it was near doing in our infancy, and can only subject us to the evils which it is now dispensing to the mature nations of the old world?

It cannot be denied, that a citizen who pays duties is defrauded by those who do not pay them, even if the duties are employed for the national benefit; because he who shares in the benefit, ought to bear a portion of the expense necessary to procure it. When this maxim is violated by throwing on a class of citizens the exclusive burden of contributing to the public expenses, and excusing another class from contributing any thing, the injustice to the contributing class is manifest. Add to it a bounty to be paid by the contributing to the non-contributing class, and it is intolerable. I see no great philosophical distinction between political cannibals, who eat up the means by which men live, and those who eat the men themselves. In the eye of morality, the difference lies between a quick death and protracted misery. The difference is point of wisdom, between those who resign their bodies to the care of cannibals, or their property to the care of exclusive privileges, is much the same.

A foolish hope is a definition of superstition. The hope that banks would make us rich, was superstition. The hope that to make industry pay an exorbitant price for its necessaries will make them cheap after it is dead, is superstition; like the hope that donations to priests would purchase heaven. The hope that sinking funds or heavy taxation will get a nation out of debt, is superstition. These hopes, in fact, create public harpies, and squander public wealth. The hope that geographical enmities will do good, is food for ambition. And the hope that exclusive privileges will sustain republican institutions, is a superstition more absurd than the hope of the Indians, that their hunting grounds will be secured by their treaties, because they are deluded by an obscurity which they cannot see through, whilst we know that these institutions are preserved by such privileges just as the Indians preserved their lands by treaties. If personal ambition should sustain the hope that geographical enmities will preserve the union; if avarice shall sustain the hope that exclusive privileges will enrich the nation; or if patronage and sinecures shall sustain the hope that heavy taxation will get us out of debt, our republic is but a meteor. The danger can only be averted by expelling such superstitions from the minds of the people, that is, by taking out the talents of the agricultural interest. The payment of more money annually, to exclusive privileges and in taxes, than the whole amount of our exports, cannot disclose to

how they are impoverished, and detect these perfidious hopes, neither would they be convinced by a messenger from the dead. A triple crisis calls loudly upon the people to decide, whether the despotism of sovereignty, exercised either by monarchy, aristocracy, or democracy, ever has or ever will become the champion of liberty. A sovereignty over property, usurped by our legislatures, like that over religion, must be exploded, or we shall cease to be free. It is the moral pivot on which the prosperity of the republic must turn, and whether our representatives are sovereigns or servants, comprises the whole scope of its revolution.

RAYNAL says, "if government sets up for a judge of the abuse, it will soon set up for a judge of the use of things, and then there is an end of all true notions of liberty and property. If it can require me to employ my own property according to its fancy; if it can inflict punishment on my disobedience, my negligence, or my folly, under a pretence of public utility, I am no longer absolute master of my own; I am only an administrator, who is to be directed by the will of another. He who burns his corn or throws his money away, is such a fool as is seldom met with, and therefore ought not to be restrained by prohibitive laws, which would be bad in themselves, as being an attack upon the universal and sacred notion of property. In every well regulated constitution, the business of the magistrate must be confined to what concerns the public safety, inward tranquility, the conduct of the army, and the observance of the laws. Whenever authority is stretched beyond this mark, we may venture to affirm that the people are exposed to depredation. If we take a survey of all ages and all nations, that great and fine idea of public utility will be presented to our imagination, under the symbolical figure of a Hercules, knocking down with his club one part of the people, amidst the shouts and acclamations of the other part, who know not that they are quickly to fall under the same strokes."

This is a perfect picture of the conspiracy between sovereignty and public utility. These ideas combined compose Raynal's political Hercules.—They have begotten banking, protecting duties and pensions, each shouting public utility, and answered by their own acclamations, whilst knocking down public prosperity. What a poor fund is left for the expenses and improvement of agriculture after all our exports are absorbed by taxes and these money-suckers! Can public prosperity receive a more severe blow?

It is the bad principle itself, and not its name, which we ought to keep in view. Not the name "king," but the sovereignty attached to the name, constitutes the bad principle. If kings were elective, yet if the principle of sovereignty was attached to the office, despotism must be the consequence; and therefore, elective kings, possessing sovereign power, have never secured the liberty of a nation. If our president possessed a sovereign power over property, his being elective would not defeat the innate wickedness of the bad principle. As it would corrupt an elective president, so it will corrupt elective legislatures. An absolute power over property can usurp all other powers, and legislatures accordingly exercise judicial powers under its auspice. Neither one man, nor any body of men, however instituted, can be invested with despotic power over national property, without destroying a free government. This truth dictated our restriction of legislative and executive powers though both are elective. Ought these to be superseded

by substituting the indefinite rights of sovereignty for an incontrovertible maxim?

Whether you ascribe this long letter to a sense of civility, to the garrulity of age, or to zeal for the principles and propositions of the United Agricultural Societies of Virginia, you will also discern that it is an apology for not taking a more active part in your measures, inconsistent with the capacity of my time of life, and yet an humble protest against being buried before I am dead.

I am, respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN TAYLOR.

Foreign Articles.

London papers of the 10th of June,

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Preparations for the coronation are going on rapidly, and it is quite laughable to notice some of the fooleries in readiness. The queen has partaken of a splendid city-dinner at the lord mayor's. Ireland is in a very unsettled state—nearly 20 baronies have been declared in a disturbed condition: a great many outrages take place—murders are frequent. The town of Manchester contains 108,000 souls—increase in ten years, 23,557. Some time ago, when the duke of Clarence and some of the rest of the "royal brothers" were about to get married in the hope of having an heir to the throne, the ministers proposed to increase their salaries in the sums of from about 12 to nearly 20,000*l.* each. They were in the minority—the house of commons would grant only 6,000*l.* and the duke above named thought that sum too contemptible to receive, though, while he lived with Mrs. Jordan, he actually took up and used her salary at the theatre! He has *relented*, and the house has graciously voted that he shall receive the 6,000*l.* and its arrearages.

Two of the most eminent female performers at the Covent Garden theatre, London, are a Miss Foot and a Miss Dance.

Nearly 9,000 children are educated by voluntary subscriptions, at different schools in London.

FRANCE.

The coronation of Louis 18th, was to take place at Rheims, on the 25th August, and as the pope was too much enfeebled through extreme old age, the ceremony was to be performed by a deputy.

It is supposed that there are 40,000 English in Paris! Some new law about the *liberty of the press* is contemplated, and ardent debates are expected.

In digging for the foundation of the building which the city of Lyons is erecting to the east of the Jardin des Plantes, Place de St. Anthony, there was found a marble Diana of most exquisite sculpture; it is two feet and a half high. The head and the arms of the goddess, and the head of the dog at her feet, were separate, and, according to all appearance, had been so before the statue was buried which took place, perhaps, during the invasion of Gallia by the Barbarians. The other parts were in perfect preservation, and it has been placed in the palace of the arts.

NAPOLÉON BONAPARTE.

There is a report of the extreme illness and of the actual decease of this distinguished personage: but neither is relied upon.

SPAIN.

The cortes have granted a pension to gen. Pepe. We are again cautioned not to believe the rumors received by way of Paris, of troubles in Spain. It is reported that two of the brothers of the king are to be sent to America, to establish independent

sovereignties, in which the representative system is to be acknowledged. The cortes has passed a decree against the sending of money to Rome for bulls, &c. but in lieu thereof will make a voluntary gift to the pope. The tythes have been greatly reduced, and there is a prospect that they will be abolished. The rents of houses and lands belonging to the church, have been appropriated to the use of the state, by an *unanimous* vote, even the bishops, &c. being in favor of it.

A lieutenant of a Neapolitan ship of war, of 12 guns, has written to the cortes that he had entered the port of Barcelona filled with emigrants. He offers his vessel to the nation; the crew and their leader offer their services to Spain. The cortes have expressed their satisfaction with the petition.

TWO SICILIES.

Many arrests of persons have taken place—despotism reigns under the Austrian bayonet.

GERMANY.

The emperor arrived Vienna on the 24th of May, from Laybach.

TURKEY.

The Greek patriarch, murdered by the Turks at Constantinople, was 80 years of age—his body was thrown into the Bosphorus. He is said to have been honored in the Greek church as the popes were in the Latin in the 12th century; and his death, it was thought, would cause a great excitement. The Greek monks and priests are numerous—20,000 of the former were on Mount Athos alone; and 2,400 more in the Morea—in the rest of Greece there was supposed to be about 28,000 priests or *papas*.

The pacha of the Morea has complained to the English government of the Ionian Islands, that the insurgents received arms, &c. from thence—in consequence, all aid, assistance, succor or supplies to them is prohibited by the *legitimate* protector of these islands.

Great terror prevailed at Smyrna when the news of the outrages at Constantinople reached that city. The Turks and Greeks were mutually alarmed—each calculating that the other would be the assailant, and thousands had precipitately fled in the greatest possible confusion.

The master of a vessel arrived at Genoa from Odessa, reports that he met with a fleet of armed Greek vessels, cruising in the Archipelago—he was hailed, but suffered to pass without molestation.

It is mentioned, that the pacha of Belgrade had sent an extraordinary messenger to the different commandants of the province, requiring them to proceed forthwith to Constantinople; but that they had refused to comply, under a conviction that it was intended by the Sultan to decapitate them. It is added, that the officers had since opened a correspondence with the chiefs of the Greeks, and issued proclamations calling upon the Servians to arm against the Porte.

☞ *Later.* The following important article, (if true), has been received by an arrival at New-York from France in 28 days—"Late intelligence from Turkey stated that the vanguard of the army of prince Ypsilanti, the Greek commander in chief of the insurgents, was at Adrianople, a distance of about 30 leagues from Constantinople. The troops of the grand seignor had been defeated and dispersed—and three Turkish frigates were in readiness, in the Bosphorus, to take the grand seignor, his riches, wives, and concubines, said to amount to 800, to his dominions in Asia."

CHINA.

The new emperor will not admit any missionaries within his empire. It is mournful to reflect that the general conduct of *christian* missionaries in the east, may be said to justify the procedure.

EAST INDIES.

The cholera morbus, the great destroyer in the East, is raging in Siam. 40,000 persons perished with it in the capital, Bankok.

BRAZIL.

Rio de Janeiro has been in a state of great disorder, since the king left that city for Portugal.—About the 1st of March last, the people being assembled for the purpose of appointing deputies to Lisbon, were fired upon, without ceremony, by a party of soldiers, and forced out of the house at the point of the bayonet. No cause is assigned for the outrage.

COLOMBIA.

The privateer Conqueror, (formerly the *Irresistible*), has captured a Spanish government brig, with a valuable cargo and 130,000 dollars on board, and carried her safely into Margaritta.

It appears pretty certain that Caraccas has again been captured by the patriots—a vessel has arrived at St. Thomas' with a number of emigrants from La Guira, which had been completely evacuated by the royalists in consequence of the capture of the capital by gen. Bermudez, whose force was much strengthened by the blacks, who had espoused the independent cause. The troops, &c. at La Guira had proceeded to Porto Cabello, under convoy of a frigate. A general engagement between the main armies was expected to take place immediately. A royal expedition went from Cartagena against the patriots at Lovia—they were met at the point of the bayonet at the moment of disembarkation, 84 of them killed and many made prisoners, and all their boats, 41 in number, were taken by the patriots. The news of this event caused great confusion at Cartagena.

MEXICO.

Though the progress of revolution in Mexico, Colombia, &c. are far more interesting to us than those of Naples, Piedmont, or of the Greeks, can possibly be, we have been so much perplexed by conflicting accounts, that, generally, we have passed them over until something like certainty appeared as established; and, even then, have been often compelled to deny the truth of what seemed the most positive. With this preamble, we give the following paragraph, first published in the Baltimore *Federal Gazette* of Saturday last—

"A friend of ours has sent a letter from the Havana, dated 26th June, stating that an express had just arrived from Vera Cruz, with the important information that all Mexico had fallen into the hands of the patriots, except that place—and, that it was the general impression at Havana, that Vera Cruz would be compelled to follow the example in a few days."

A letter from Havana, dated June 28, seems to confirm the preceding account—all the sailors from the shipping had been called out for the immediate defence of Vera Cruz—at which place there was said to be property and cash to the amount of millions, belonging to merchants and others at Havana.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

NEW SERIES, No. 22—VOL. VIII.] BALTIMORE, JULY 28, 1821. [No. 22—VOL. XX. WHOLE No. 516

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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

☞ An excellent article from the author of the "meaning of words," &c. shall appear in our next.

The bank of the United States has partially retired from the ruinous plan devised by the original speculators in the stock, of paying the dividends in England. See page 344.

HEALTH OF BALTIMORE. We have now the pleasure to state that there is not any present apprehension of a spread of the malignant fever this season. The interments were reported daily for five days since our last—these gave an aggregate number of 36, only one of the fever—26 of the whole number were children, chiefly under two years of age, and several very aged, one 111 years. On Wednesday evening last, the Board of Health issued the following notice:

"No deaths having occurred from malignant fever for several days past, and there being no case of the disease within the city, the board of health have the satisfaction to announce, that they will issue bills of health on the 26th instant.

"The board have much gratification in stating, that there has been the most POSITIVE EVIDENCE of the cause of the few cases of malignant fever which occurred this season, being local, and they have every reason to believe that the measures which were taken for its removal, have been effectual.

"By order, P. REIGART, Sec."

FOREIGN NEWS. We have late news from Europe—see the proper heads. The Greek insurrection appears to be in full vigor, and it seems agreed that the Turkish empire in Europe is in a most precarious situation. The march of 100,000 Russian troops to the frontiers, has given rise to much speculation and rumor. Some of the British editors consider Alexander as on the point of becoming "lord of Constantinople;" which they wail about not a little. It is said that Austria has shewn some jealousy at his proceedings, but it is most likely that the *Ashly* allies will divide the spoil. If Russia obtains possession of European Turkey, so long the idol of Russian ambition, Great Britain will then see and feel that in putting down Bonaparte, she raised up another master spirit not less hostile to the interest of that country, and the repose and independence of Europe. The report is, that Alexander has directed that a reparation should be made by the Turks for the murder of the Greek patriarch, &c.—this is given as the pretence for interfering. We shall know what reliance to place on these rumors before long.

FLORIDA, at length, is in the peaceable possession of the United States, acquired by treaty. On the 10th inst. the flags were exchanged at St. Augustine, under salutes of artillery, in ample form. The United States' troops marched into the fort at 4 o'clock, P. M. when the Spanish marched out, and the flag of the latter was replaced by that of the stripes and stars.

Proclamation by col. Joseph Coppinger, governor of East Florida, to the inhabitants thereof.—[Translation.]

On the 10th inst, possession of this province will

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be given to colonel *Robert Butler*, the commissioner legally authorized by the United States. The Spanish officers and troops will therefore evacuate said territory on the day above mentioned, as the same will be occupied by the officers and troops of the United States, agreeably to the treaty concluded at Washington on the 22d of February, 1819—the royal warrant on the 24th October ultimo—and other orders in my possession as a commissioner for the delivery of said province. As soon as the delivery is effected, the Spanish authority, in the exercise of its functions, will cease, and the American commence.

It is my duty to inform you of this important change. I have already stated to you the stipulation made by our government to secure to you the free exercise of the Catholic religion—the possession of your property, and all the enjoyments that the treaty guarantees. I have also informed you of the privileges and protection offered by our government to all those who may wish to emigrate to any of the Spanish dominions, and particularly the Island of Cuba.

I now cease to command, but shall remain with you a limited time for the fulfilment of some particulars of my commission, which resolution I expect will receive the sanction of my superiors.—Meanwhile, those desirous of removing to the Havana, will always find me ready to render them all the assistance which lies in my power; and wherever I am placed, to testify towards you the particular esteem and regard you are entitled to.

Floridians—You are now going to give a signal proof of your virtues, by obeying his majesty's commands. With this change, may all the vicissitudes that circumstances have made you suffer with such heroic resignation, cease. As a witness of my desire, and a proof of the sacrifices you have made to your country, I shall, as I always have done, bear testimony of all those I am apprised of, who may require it.

I flatter myself with the idea you will be happy—which is the sincere wish of

Your friend and fellow-citizen.

JOSEPH COPPINGER, Colonel.

St. Augustine, 7th July, 1821.

☞ It appears, by the arrival of the U. S. schooner *Revenge*, lieut. *Hammersley*, at Charleston, from Pensacola, and other correct sources of information, that the Spanish flag was flying at that place as late as the 1st of July, and it was probable it would not be exchanged before the 10th, if before the 20th inst. The vessel bearing the order for the delivery of the province had been *six weeks* on her passage from Havana! Gen. Jackson, with the troops, remained fifteen miles from the town—the governor would not give it up until he was ready to embark, and some delay had occurred in withdrawing the soldiers from St. Marks. There is a great press of emigrants into Pensacola, where the accommodations for such an influx of inhabitants are very indifferent.

POST-OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT. From the *National Intelligencer*. Having seen it stated in the newspapers, that the revenue of the post-office establishment would, for the present year, fall short of its

expense by forty thousand dollars, we have taken the trouble to enquire, with the view of obtaining correct information on the subject. In the year 1819 the aggregate amount of postages received was 828,716 dollars. The total cost of transportation, &c. for that year was 743,436 dollars, leaving a profit of \$85,281. In the year 1820 the amount of postages received was \$759,674, being a diminution in the receipts of \$69,042, attributable to the reduction of correspondence between the commercial cities. In the same year the expenses were 782,260 dollars, being an increase of 38,824 dollars, attributable to a new set of post roads established by congress, which went into operation the 1st of January of that year, at an annual cost of 45,000 dollars. The revenue of the post office therefore fell short of its annual expenditure in the last year, by 47,414 dollars.

During the present year another new set of post roads had gone into operation, adding \$36,000 more to the expense of the establishment; and it is estimated that its income will be reduced still further by 30 or 40 thousand dollars; so that the revenue of the post office for the present year will, in all probability, fall short a hundred thousand dollars of its expenses.

The post-office establishment in our country, where newspaper postage is so low, and so many newspapers and letters go free, and where so vast a country is included in its lines, cannot, for many years, become a source of profit to the country. In some years, indeed, it has yielded a revenue, and during the year of double postages, it yielded something like a quarter of a million of dollars. In general, however, perhaps more ought not to be expected than that its revenue should be equal to its expenditure. But its expenditure ought not to exceed its revenue. The deficiency for the last and present year, we presume, may be supplied by forcing collections of debts due to the office; but, for future years, some more permanent provision will be necessary, and will require the attention of congress.

PLAIN TALK. Several *small* things had recently occurred that I knew not how to account for, until some evidence was afforded that certain office-holders and office-hunters, and persons invested with pompous ideas of their importance at "head quarters," and with a notion of what was considered orthodox there, had supposed that they were in duty bound to become persecutors of those interested in the promotion of national industry, to bring about a reliance on ourselves for the supply of our own wants, and prevent disgraceful, if not dishonest, borrowings of money, to meet the current expenditures of government in a time of profound peace, (without providing the ways and means for a reimbursement of the same) — as "enemies of the administration;" cabalistic words, which must produce a great sensation, and agitate the people like the cry of "mad dog" moves a crowd in the awful season called *dog-days*. Poor things—I pity them, yet must needs despise them as the most wretched, because the most debased, of the community. Let them go on—I will "laugh at their calamity and mock when their fear cometh;" for hundreds of them must soon be dismissed. The people will

*The iniquity of such proceedings lies directly at the door of the house of representatives, which has shamefully neglected its duty in many respects, for the last two years: and especially so, in all that related to the national finances,

know what they pay in taxes, and then there will be a severe purgation; which, indeed, is badly wanted: for what should go into the *efficient* force of the civil, military and naval establishments, is much consumed by the drones—who, long practised in all sorts of management, know of many ways in which the public monies may be appropriated to private purposes, under the semblance and sanction of the laws. Let me be understood: I am clearly of opinion that each and every establishment, great and small, and in all and each of its departments, branches or offices, should be carefully overhauled from time to time, for quantities of *live lumber* must necessarily be collected; but I am decidedly opposed to that *variety of intention* which congress has manifested respecting the army and fortifications, whereby many of our best men have been, as it were, sacrificed to a *rage* for retrenchment:—but such measures, some pretend to say, were forced upon them by the necessities of things, and the want of a disposition somewhere to fit the expenditures to the state of the revenue. Yet, a little looking at the navy would not do any harm; there are some persons in that establishment, as well as not a few in our custom-house department, that would be severely put to the blush if asked what they *had done* or *were doing* for the many tens of thousands of dollars which they annually receive among them.

The present time has received the honorable appellation of the "era of good feelings" from persons who caused, or permitted, a *five-striped flag* to be hoisted at a season when an enemy trod the territory of the United States! Honied words are now to effect what the thunder of the senate-house and of the *pulpit* so ridiculously failed to obtain; and, what is not a little singular, those men are partially joined by others that lately were their most inveterate opponents—the one to regain, the other to hold on to power: and the common condition on which they suffer toleration to rest, in this day of "good feeling," is a blind subscription to the right of all that is done or neglected to be done, as if both were the result of infinite wisdom and omniscient discretion. Political infallibility was never so fashionable in the United States as it is now: even under the colonial administrations, the people thought, reasoned and acted, for themselves—if the mind had been subjected then as it is at this time, the American revolution would not have taken place, and we might yet have had the felicity of being under British rule, and in the receipt of "protection from British cannon." From 1764 to 1775, the people thought deeply, and then acted—they thought again in 1798, and acted in 1800; and it appears to me quite necessary that they should set to thinking again, notwithstanding there are so many persons scattered through the country who are quite willing to save them the trouble of doing so. In almost every state, city, county, town, township, village or hamlet, you may find a person or persons who have assumed the powers of prefects—some as "bashaws of three tails," others as whippers-in of the smallest game: all dictating to their respective classes what shall be seen, what shall be heard, what felt, what believed. The chiefs of these, well knowing that the nearest way to the heart is down the throat, invite their deputies to a splendid dinner, and treat them with the most costly viands—then pomp and shew and wine have done their part, he gives the key note—

The leader "cries out *ho!*" and all the throng,
"Ewes, rams, lambs, wethers, bellowing roll along!"

after which they disperse themselves, and *ho!* to the less dignified squads under their charge, *ho!*

til the note reaches the very dregs of the people, collected and treated with whiskey fresh from the still, and so prepared to "roll along bellowing" what they know not. Heaven forbid, that these remarks should be considered as generally applicable—but every body knows that they are applicable in too many cases, though, perhaps, rather going out of fashion just now. This spirit of dictation comes of the difference between *meum* and *tuum*—the ins and the outs—the receivers and the payers of the public monies; and its standard is fixed at the precise point which subserves personal interest or gratifies a felonious ambition. It is thus that some physicians rejoice at the spread of an epidemic—that too many lawyers delight in quarrels between their friends and neighbors—that some priests are gladdened at the progress of scepticism, provided it alarms the people and opens their pockets, that it may be combatted—that the poor grave-digger finds consolation in the rage of a pestilence! And, while this principle operates, they pat the people on their heads, as we do a favorite dog, saying to them, (if they shew a disposition of resistance,) as the ordinary of Newgate did to a fellow about to be executed, that had not any relish for the operation, "do be hung, *good man*; do be hung, *HANDBSOMELY*." But sometimes the people will even yet resist, and reply to the prefects pretty much after the manner that an Irishman did to a person who ordered him to hold his horse: "Does it take two to hold him?" enquired Paddy. "No—any one can hold him," replied the other. "Then hold him for yourself," said the Irishman, as he turned his back upon the dictator. I have seen things like each of these in the political world, and known many people who lent themselves to others, to raise them up—who, having mounted to the top of their ambition, nobly kicked down the instruments by which they reached it.—This is what I call office-hunting gratitude: to-day, meanly courting the meanest of men—to-morrow, riding over them "rough shod."

That there has been a great declension in political virtue, no one, "republican" or "federalist," who interested himself in public affairs twenty years ago, will, I apprehend, attempt to deny. The then existing vigilance of parties kept each within bounds, and matters that then would have agitated the whole country, are now passed over as if unknown to any one. Bless me! what a clatter I helped to make about the loans negotiated in Mr. Adams' administration—but now, to oppose the borrowing system is "disaffection:" aye, and so it was then—but the queerness of the thing is, that they who opposed the loans in 1798—9, when the United States were in a semi war, think them right in 1821, when we are at perfect peace!† What a difference there is between the ins and outs! Who

†There is something more strange than that which I have just mentioned: those who denounced political and spiritual damnation on all who lent money to government, when resisting an enemy whose avowed purpose it was to *burn, destroy and plunder* "ALL PLACES ASSAULTABLE," (though some of them were secretly engaged in *shaving* the public stocks at the rate of 40 or 50 per cent. discount), are now among the greatest advocates for loans, and supporters of such measures as they know must render them indispensable, unless it is agreed that the government shall stop the payment of its ordinary expenses. I hope that I have forgiven the conduct here reprehended, and think that I might even forget it, if the old leaven did not shew itself occasionally.

shall measure it? I cannot—it must be done by a *new* rule; the old standard of feet and inches will not touch it, because what was wrong is right, and what was right is wrong. It is fashionable to speak of the degeneracy of the times and extol things that were: This may be not only allowable, but also wholesome in many cases. In a toast lately given in reference to the congress of 1776, it was said "there were giants in those days:" if so, and we should look at the last national legislature, we must admit that there are pigmies in the present. It is in vain that among them we should look for the integrity, talents, high-souled honor and rugged independence that distinguished their body in the year 1800, &c. The want of these things is plain, palpable, embodied! It is admitted, and it would not be either decent or true to say otherwise, that the last congress congress contained some great, many good men—but the latter never had so little influence; they were cast aside to give room for the babblers, a numerous class that make speeches like old women spin *coarse flax*, valuable according to the *length of the yarn*. When the fountain is polluted the stream must needs be impure—the *rag system* has filled the republic with all that is debasing and disgusting, and "the end is not yet"—it has generated rapine and robbery, meanness and pride, servility and authority, prodigality and distress, and fully broken down much of that spirit which foreigners thought impudence, because they could not comprehend the feelings that belonged to a state of personal and political independence. The influence of wealth has astonishingly increased, and a sense of moral rectitude is blunted by the frequency of fraud or repetition of crime. If a fellow rolls in money, whether he has obtained it from the blood of men or widows' tears, he is at the top of the wheel; and, being a great man, takes upon himself the office of a prefect, and attempts to give *opinion* to the district in which he lives; though if he was poor, his brutal ignorance and dishonest practices might render him despicable among convicts in a penitentiary. "State banks," too, without capital—stop laws, stay-laws, and appraisalment laws, are among the most efficient causes that depreciate the public and private character of this people. They *belong* to the *rag-system*, and operate for the benefit of a few at the cost of the many.

In such a state of things, there is no condition in life so unpleasant as that of the editor of a popular journal, unless the pursuit of his interest or the gratification of his ambition has swallowed up every other consideration. He must either stand with his pen ready nibbed to advocate *anything* that the prefect suggests, whether it is right or wrong, and refuse to express his own mind, or become liable to a charge of disaffection to "the cause," being called also a self-conceited fellow, puffed up with vanity, &c. Generally, such a charge will work his ruin, for he is the only one that is not allowed to hold something like an opinion for himself. His "differences of opinion" are construed into "differences of *principle*," and he is sacrificed by those who lustily talk about the freedom of the press, and so forth: it was thus that the "Holy Inquisition" caused people to be burnt to death to furnish evidence of the merciful dispensations of the gospel of *CURST*; it is thus that the "Holy Alliance" tramples upon the natural rights of the people and nations, to shew their regard for the preservation of liberty—and so it is that many of our presses are under as severe a *surveillance* as those of France, under charge of the censors—with this advantage, however, that parties and factions may establish presses

and print for *themselves* what they please. In the senate of the United States, a member in his place, gave his opinion that not more than forty out of four hundred of us editors were above purchase at a very low rate: "an office hunter," said he, "has nothing to do but enclose a fifty dollar bill to the editor, and he becomes pre-eminently qualified to fill the first office in the state or nation, without, perhaps, a single qualification for either, *unless it is in his talent for intrigue, for which there is so large a demand in this country.*" Well now, what of all this?—perhaps the office-hunter is the prefect of a district,—the organ of a state, through whom the bounty of government principally flows, (and I think that I could name some such persons),—is he a man to be slighted by a manufacturer of paragraphs and setter-up of types? By no means: the editor would be hunted down for it, and his family be deprived of bread, for his contumacy. But let me ask the gentleman, why we editors have not as good a right to sell ourselves as members of congress, dignified officers civil and military, lawyers and clergymen? If he wants cases of these sales, I could give him enough to make a book of in a very short time, without saying any thing about *contracts*, a fruitful matter in such buyings and sellings. But time will not admit of it—two or three cases may suffice:—does he believe that every member of congress who voted on the famous Yazoo question, or more recently about the concerns of the bank of the United States, were more *disinterested* than I should be, if I sold one of my best paragraphs for, "fifty" dollars?—is a lawyer who takes a fee to clear murderers, pirates bank-robbers, &c. guiltless, and the poor editor guilty—each being paid for telling lies or disguising truths?—are the *clergy*, such as those who are "called" for from 1,000 to 2,000 dollars a year, who are like their predecessors in what is named "the reformation" in England, that, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, gave up their opinions of the truth for the preservation of their "livings," more virtuous than the venders of paragraphs? No—each of us have our *wares*, and the price of them is the chief thing that is higgled about. Refer to Mr. *Holmes'* speech, mentioned in our last paper, and say whether the *principle* of the appointments mentioned by him was any thing else than a buying and selling? Nor should the reader believe that such incidents are uncommon: many things have happened that had a strong resemblance to a well known circumstance said to have occurred years ago in England, perhaps, under the administration of the infamous Walpole. A certain "noble lord," who had *twenty votes* in the house of commons at his perfect disposal, by owning the boroughs that sent the members or from some other cause, as some "noble lords" have now—asked the minister to give a certain place to one of his *aye-and-no* men. It had been promised to another, and the minister, with considerable humility, stated it, to which the other said, "*we are twenty.*" "But consider, my lord, we are pledged, and the promise was made without an idea that you wished the office for one of your friends." "*We are twenty,*" said the lord. "Pray do not press us, my lord—name any other place and it is at your disposal." "*We are twenty,*" repeated the noble lord; and the minister gave way and violated his word, in favor of the *commander* of the twenty. I myself have some knowledge of two cases, and I might give the names and circumstances without apprehension, if I could bring myself into personalities—but I will not. In one instance, the representatives of a certain state in congress made it a *rule quæ non* that one of them should receive

a particular office—that is, they said freely that they were determined to obtain the appointment, or else their weight should be felt on a certain question about to come before the house—they made no secret of this: the appointment was made. On another occasion, a certain great man was pleased to advocate the claims of a person to an appointment—it was objected to, because there were already too many from the state to which that person belonged; on this being reported to the great man, he swore, by his Maker, that the appointment should be made; it was made. Look at the annual lists of appointments, and see how many of them are members of congress and their relatives, and who dares doubt the existence of an influence that cannot be too severely deprecated? But in mentioning those cases, I do not presume to insinuate that the executive was driven from its ground by the threats I above mentioned—it is probable that they never reached the ear of the administration; but they go to shew the fact that some have supposed it possible to *force* their friends into office, as the "noble lord" did in England. This is a buying and selling world, and the American people are super-eminently gifted with a spirit of trade—we deal in every thing, and make a traffic of honor as well as of "wooden nutmegs." I recollect to have seen a caricature print, in which there was a representation of a celebrated black gentleman, with horns on his head, a cloven foot and forked tail, who held up a paper marked with the words "Chancery suit," to the delighted view of a crowd of persons, also dressed in black and wigged; they were all rushing upon it, but the *hindmost* cried out, "LET US ALL START FAIR." Now, we editors are hindmost, and have the most reason to push on to "feather our nests"—for, with 10, 20 or 30,000 dollars justly due by our "patrons," some of us that are hardly pressed to pay an honest debt of fifty or one hundred dollars—so that a sale of fifty dollars worth of praise is a handsome affair. A single advertisement may yield that sum, and "our advertising friends" must not be neglected!

To be serious, and bring this matter to a close—if the people desire an *independent press* they can easily possess as many as they want. The editors are not any better or any worse than other people: and, I believe, it is the disposition of almost every man rather to do what is right than to commit wrong—provided he can make as much by it. Here and there, in every walk of life, you may find a man who is superior to a wilful act of wrong; but with most persons, the chief consideration is to "make money," and acquire power. Yet, such a press cannot exist unless it is liberally supported—if the editor has to beg and borrow money to keep his establishment afloat, he *must* become subjected to some special influence:—*he must be independent or he cannot keep his press free.* All persons interested in such a press, should act upon the principle that the Frenchman did in a large company, that had been greatly moved with an account of the sufferings of some unfortunate woman: "I pity her a guinea" said he, *putting*

It is no matter when these things happened—it is sufficient to express my perfect assurance that they have happened. Indeed, I may be *said* to know that one of them did, and the other rests on testimony that I cannot question. It is with unfeigned regret that such things are mentioned—but a thousand times more so to feel that it is right to notice them.

one into a hat and presenting it to the person nearest him, "how much do you pity her?" So, when an editor is spoken of with approbation, the parties present should reflect whether they owe him any thing, and if so, resolve to pay him off immediately, sending him also some new supporters, if they can. If in his zeal, he at any time over steps the bounds of propriety, the hints of such customers, if rightfully tendered, must always be respected, else the editor cannot be either a prudent man or a gentleman. There is an immense difference between honest advice and arbitrary dictation. I do not speak of those things as specially regarding myself—they at least equally apply to others who are far my superiors in point of talents and standing in society; these are not sufficiently cherished—and there are few, if any, of them that continue to be editors from choice: to the incessant labor and toil of the profession, is joined the public and private attacks of their enemies, and the more severe and less tolerable neglect of their friends,—which, all together, keep them in a state of continual anxiety and uneasiness, and confer upon them a greater share of "miseries" than falls to the lot of other men. Hence they are driven out of their establishments, which pass into the hands of more accommodating persons, who suddenly realise private fortunes at the expense of the public good.

After this digression, which I flatter myself will not prove useless, I should return to the dark hints about "disaffection"—but room is not allowed for it now. If it were otherwise, I would say so at once—but the idea of a personal opposition to the administration has never entered into my mind, nor that of any other friend of domestic industry that I know of;—on the contrary, I feel myself competent to demonstrate that we are the best friends of the administration, as I shall attempt to do in a subsequent paper. It is universally admitted, for it cannot be denied, that the present plan of raising a revenue and of borrowing money, *must* be abandoned—and for this sufficient reason, that it is inadequate—unfitted to a state of peace or of war. We then, are laboring to prepare the public for the imposition of taxes in other shapes, and lessen the fear that it may be unpopular to resort to them. I am not an advocate for the new tariff *in extenso*, but for the establishment of such domestic manufactures as will give a sure market to the farmer, and enable him and others to meet the new requisitions which must inevitably be made on them, unless there are some great changes in the condition of Europe, which we have no right to look for, and ought not to depend upon, even if they were to happen. If I know the dispositions of those with whom I act an humble part, they are totally destitute of electioneering views, except to bring about some changes of policy—it is all the

*I am clearly admonished, that the present severity of attention which the business requires, and the frequently unpleasant incidents that I meet with in sustaining it, are neither consistent with my happiness, health or duration here; and hence it is that I have resolved, if possible, either to get along with less trouble hereafter, or to bend my whole mind to some other way to make a living. The public has little, if any interest in this—for the editor of the *St. Louis Enquirer*, has positively affirmed that the sun will rise and set, even after my decease, or used words to this effect!—but the people are deeply interested in the preservation of an independent press—no matter by whom conducted, if honestly devoted to their welfare.

same to us who holds or succeeds to the presidency, provided the republic is brought to rest on herself for her own existence in independence and safety; and, of all the persons named for that high office, we only appear to be united in opposition to one of them. § But electioneering is no part of my business, and I shall not say any thing more about it. All I wish is, that the prefects above mentioned would come out openly and meet us face to face: let us see who they are and learn what they have been; know what offices they hold and how much of the public money they have received. They will not—they prefer the use of the stiletto in the dark, to wound or murder those that they dare not encounter in the day-light. But we care not for them—we are assured that they must fall, and that their conduct will be disavowed by those whom they mistakenly think they are serving. This paper has passed through one fiery persecution from the *money-manufacturers*, and if the good sense of the people will suffer it to fall on the present occasion, I shall consider it an evidence that I have greatly erred in my opinions of what the welfare of my country required. Of this however, though it be called vanity, I have no apprehension just now; and will resist to the utmost of my power every attempt to put me down, except that of fair argument and candid reasoning—always being ready to yield to the truth.

If my opinion is worth any regard, I will cheerfully bear the testimony of my belief that Mr. Monroe is as honestly devoted to his country's good as either of his predecessors were; yet from the circumstances in which he has been placed, the want of energy in congress, &c. perhaps, the republic has suffered more damage in the last four years than in any such period that ever preceded it. It is probably the only period in which our prosperity and the general happiness has retrograded. The causes of these things should be enquired into.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.—I am happy that the author of the essays on the meaning of words and application of principles, has brought out Messrs. Gales and Seaton in opposition to manufactures and a permanent revenue. We are at issue—the people of the country are the jury to try the cause on the evidence offered to them. I shall proceed by the introduction of a document of much importance, and, if I am not mistaken, of conclusive authority—the answers of the New York Mercantile Society to questions proposed to them by the committee on manufactures. These answers were made after much pains to procure the necessary information; various committees were appointed on the different subjects, who satisfied themselves and the society of their correctness. This society is composed of more than one hundred merchants of New York, among whom is Mr. Cambreleng, a member of congress elect from that city. He was opposed to the society giving any answers to the questions, but after they were reported by the committees, submitted to the society and approved of by them, acknowledged that they were correctly made. They have been printed by order of congress, and in N. York no answer has been made to them; no merchant can deny

§Perhaps, this is rather my own idea than the fact of the case—for there have not been any public indications or private determinations, that I have heard of, in opposition to the gentleman alluded to, except so far as the opinion of individuals may have acted against him without concert, from the impulse of their own judgment and feeling.

or question their truth. I have been informed, by credible men, that the utmost pains were taken by the committee of manufactures on these subjects to obtain information,—that a copy of the questions was put into the hands of Mr. Newton, chairman of the committee of commerce, with a request that he would send them to Mr. Bayard, president of the New York chamber of commerce, and request his answers—thinking that he would furnish the answers at the request of the committee of commerce, but not if coming from the committee on manufactures: that a copy was sent to Mr. Mason, of Boston, with a request that he would put them into the hands of some intelligent merchants, who had retired from business, and had now no connection with commerce or manufactures, and request their answers: that a copy was sent to Mr. Warfield, of Baltimore, to be given to gentlemen who were named and known to be opposed to the new tariff—and to request their answers. The two last copies were delivered according to request—the gentlemen in Boston did not answer any question, the gentlemen in Baltimore said they had mislaid them.*

A copy was also given by the chairman of the committee of manufactures, to the chairman of the committee of ways and means, with a declaration that they were sent for information, and in a spirit of amity and conciliation—that if the measures about to be proposed would injure American commerce, it was because the committee of manufactures knew no better—that they wanted information and sought it from mercantile sources, with every disposition to respect it. It was requested that the questions should be shewn to an eminent merchant, a member of the house of representatives, and that an answer would be given—the copy of the questions was retained for perhaps a week, and returned without an answer. Of the truth of these facts I am assured on good authority. These answers are a document which ought to be kept by every one. I intreat the reader to compare them with the second publication of Gales and Seaton, and to peruse them till I make my comments. [Communicated.]

Questions addressed by the committee on manufactures, to the Mercantile Society in New York, with their answers.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

You will recollect that the 10th section was stricken out, and the 9th so modified as to be unobjectionable.

Question 1st. State the items on which you think so high a duty was proposed as would lead to smuggling.

Answer. Smuggling cannot be carried to any extent, except on our frontiers, and generally speaking, there would be but little difference there, whether the duty was fifteen or forty per cent. Those who are most conversant with our revenue laws, know, that the difficulties attending smuggling from on ship-board are so great, that the gain would not justify the risk. European and Indian ships and cargoes are so valuable, that, supposing character in no way affected, the owners would never jeopardize them for the sake of clandestinely introducing a small part; to thus introduce

*Whose fault is it then that no answers were given, except from the New York society? It is not for me to assign the reasons why none other could be procured—the public will draw their own inference.

any considerable part would be impracticable, without the connivance of the officers of the customs.

Under the duties of 1815 and 1816, the whole amount, smuggled from on ship-board in our commercial towns, did not probably, amount to a twentieth of one per cent. on the cargoes imported. Watches, jewelry, laces, and sewing silks, are the principal articles that are, and would continue to be smuggled; because their bulk is so trifling that they are imported by passengers and others, and not entered on the manifest; therefore, the vigilance of the officers cannot in all cases, prevent their being landed without paying the duties. As such goods, so introduced, must almost necessarily be sold by auction, any saving in the duty might be met by an equivalent auction duty.

Question 2d. Enumerate those which you think would amount to a prohibition.

Answer. Art. 5th will amount to a prohibition of all kinds of paper, except colored and stained paper, and paper hangings; all kinds of hats, except Leghorn straw; it will probably ultimately amount to a prohibition of prunelle and silk shoes, flint, cut and window glass, slates, and tiles for building, common corks, salted fish, and inferior kinds of gunpowder.

Question 3d. Generally would the rates of duty proposed, diminish or increase the revenue; in other words, would the increased duties equal the diminished importation? If you think it would, state the items specifically.

Answer. The proposed tariff if adopted, would, in our opinion, diminish the revenue. The articles enumerated, in the answer to the 16th question, are all now recollected, that will bear an increase of duty without injury to the revenue.

Question 4th. Are there any general provisions in this bill that would have an injurious effect on the revenue or commerce? If so, specify them. This does not refer to the rate of duties.

Answer. In the 5th article of the tariff bill "*allowances or discounts*" ought to be stricken out, as they throw insurmountable difficulties in the way of many descriptions of goods.

Question 5th. What is the cost of a British ship, of say 300 tons? What of an American of the same force and burthen, and generally, the difference in the price of shipping by the ton in each country, completely equipped?

Answer. A British ship of 300 tons, equipped for sea, will cost 24,000 dollars, or 80 dollars per ton. An American ship of the same quality will cost 18,000 dollars, or 60 dollars per ton.

Question 6th. The quantity of iron and cordage to the 100 tons of shipping?

Answer. It will require 4 tons of iron, 1,500 lbs. of copper bolts, 4½ tons cordage, and 20 bolts of duck to the 100 tons.

Question 7th. Would the proposed increase of duty on iron, hemp, and cordage, have the effect of inducing the merchants to build their vessels abroad, or of giving foreign a preference over our own shipping?

Answer. As to American merchants building vessels in foreign countries, it is out of the question; for, by our navigation laws, American papers could not be obtained for them. Foreign vessels would not have a preference in our ports over American built vessels, unless at a reduction in freight of 25 per cent. or advantages equivalent at the port of destination, as is now the case with French and other foreign vessels taking cargoes for France.

Question 8th. State the price of the following articles in 1811, or any other year or years before the war, which will present a fair average of their price in the years of a flourishing commerce: coarse cottons, umbrellas, nails, gunpowder, playing cards, carriages, cabinet wares, wafers, hats, &c. boots and shoes, and any other manufactured articles which were formerly imported, but are now, in a great measure, if not wholly made in the U. States; the present prices of the same articles, the relative quality of the imported and domestic articles.

Answer. Common coarse cottons, such as are manufactured in the United States, may be fairly stated to be 50 per cent. lower than in 1811, and are much superior to the piece goods of similar description from Calcutta.

Cabinet wares are greatly superior, and full 25 per cent lower.			
Gunpowder,	do	do 25 to 50 per c't.	do.
Umbrellas,	do	do 33 1-3	do.
Carriages,	do	do 50	do.
Hats,	do	do 35	do.
Boots and shoes,	do	do 20	do.

Silver ware is now made in this country as cheap as in London; and is 12½ per cent. lower than in 1811.

Question 9th. Where the domestic has superseded the foreign supply of our market, state the general effect it has produced, as to price and quality; and whether it has resulted in the benefit or injury of the consumer.

Answer. As far as our own information has given us an opportunity of judging, the consumer is supplied with a better article for the same price; it is particularly so with coarse cottons, hats, boots and shoes, cabinet wares, carriages, fancy chairs, looking glass and picture frames, silver plate, andirons, brass head shovels and tongs, grates for burning coals, gold leaf, woollen satinets, cut nails, fancy, mock tortoise shell, and fine ivory combs, rifle guns, cut tacks, and brads, and tin wares.

Question 10th. Taking the article of cotton as an example, and supposing coarse cotton goods are excluded, has the effects been injurious to commerce? Is there as much tonnage; are there as many seamen employed, in the transportation of the raw material, and the manufactured article coastwise, as there would be in the importation of the foreign manufacture, and the exportation of as much cotton, as would make the goods we import from Europe? If more or less, state the difference.

Answer. The exportation of the raw material to Europe, and the importation of the article when manufactured, would give employment to a greater number of seamen, and more tons of shipping, than the transportation of the same raw materials, and manufactured articles coastwise. So far as relates to a prohibition of India cottons (manufactured) our commerce has no doubt been benefitted, because it could only be employed in bringing an article manufactured from a raw material of foreign growth, whereas the raw material, of which the substitute is made, as well as the manufactured article, are both transported coastwise, and give employment to more shipping, and a greater number of seamen, than the importation of India manufactured cottons could possibly do. It would take five cargoes of unmanufactured cotton to make one of manufactured goods.

Question 11th. Take a given number of tons of shipping, say 100,000, in the East India trade; what would be the number of seamen employed; what number would be employed in the European trade, the same number of tons; same in the West Indian; the same in the coasting trade?

Answer. Take 100,000 tons of shipping in the East India trade, the number of seamen employed

would be one man to twenty tons, equal to 5000 men; the same number of tons in the European trade, one man to twenty-three tons, equal to 4,347; in the West India trade, same number of tons, one man to twenty tons, equal to 5000; in the coasting trade, same number of tons, one man to fifteen tons, equal to 6,666 men.

Question 12th. Does the consumption of cotton in the American manufactories, diminish the price of what is exported to Europe; in other words, are, or can, the fruits of cotton manufactories be injurious to those who raise this article?

Answer. The consumption of cotton at home, increases the price to the growers; the demand in this market for home consumption, is generally considered to keep the price from one to two cents per pound higher than it would otherwise be.

Question 13th. Generally speaking, do you think there would be as much employment for our shipping and seamen, in the transportation of raw materials and manufactures coastwise, as in their exportation and importation? This must be understood, as applying generally to our articles of consumption.

Answer. The kind of foreign trade here named, employs more tonnage, and probably more seamen than the coasting trade would in exchanging the same amount of articles.

Question 14th. Except cotton, how much tonnage is employed in the transportation to other countries, of the raw material of the manufactures which we import?

Answer. We know of no raw material, of any magnitude, excepting cotton, the production of this country, which is exported and returned in a manufactured state.

Question 15th. State your opinion of the probable operation of this bill on commerce; if injurious, point out specifically, the objections. Would it decrease our tonnage, or number of seamen? Would it diminish the price of any of our articles of export, if so, state of what? Is the price of these articles, and their demand abroad, regulated by the wants of other nations, or by the amount of manufactures we receive in exchange? State not only your opinion, but experience, and the information of others that is to be relied upon, if no general revision of the tariff should be proposed.

Answer. We think generally it will not be prejudicial to commerce; it would not diminish the value of any article of domestic produce exported; the price of our articles abroad, and the demand for them, is regulated by the wants of other nations, and not by what we in return receive from them.

Question 16th. State the articles on which an additional duty might be laid for the purposes of revenue, without injury to commerce, and the amount of such additional duty.

Answer. The following articles may be raised from their present rate of duty to that annexed to each article, for the purpose of revenue, and would not diminish the importation or consumption.

Linen goods to	25 per cent.
Silk goods manufactured in China, and other places, beyond the Cape of Good Hope,	35 do.
Silk goods from France and other places, except beyond the Cape of Good Hope,	25 do.
All staple and fancy hardwares under 25 per cent. to be raised,	25 do.
China and earthen wares,	35 do.
Ale and porter, in bottles or casks,	25 cts. per gall.
Almonds,	4 do. do. lb.
Cassia, from China,	10 do. do.
Cocoa,	3 do. do.
Coffee,	6 do. do.
Cotton,	6 do. do.
Henry,	dolls 2 per cwt.

Iron, in pig,	75 cts per do.
Iron castings,	dolla. 1 50 do do.
Sewing silks and twists, of silk and worsted,	1 50 per lb.
Putnags,	75 cts. per lb.
Cigars,	dolla. \$ per thousand.
Linseed oil,	25 cents per gal.
Miankots,	25 per cent.
Bombazets and stuff goods,	25 do. do.
Worsted and cotton busiery,	35 do. do.
Buttons of all kinds, and moulds,	25 do. do.
Lace goods,	15 do. do.
Clocks and time pieces,	35 do. do.

Question 17th. Have you any reason to believe, that from the 1st March, 1815, to the 1st July, 1816, there was more smuggling than at any former or subsequent period? If so state them specially.

Answer. It is not believed that smuggling of any consequence is carried on now, or at any other period, since the restrictive measures, and then the places were mostly confined to the eastern lines, and along the river St. Lawrence. From the 1st March, 1815, to 1st July, 1816, goods commanded a ready and profitable sale, therefore the inducement was less. The evils of the auction system can here be introduced with much propriety, as through that channel almost all the smuggled goods introduced during the restrictive measures, were scattered; it was well understood, at that time, the amount that was introduced and sold at auctions was for account of the smugglers; the facility to spread the goods, prevents in a great degree the possibility of detection; the auctioneer is not bound to ascertain how the parties came by the property—whether stolen or otherwise.

Question 18th. State your opinion of the propriety of the following regulations: appraisers to examine each package imported; surveyor of the port to examine each package exported for drawback; whenever a manifest is required by the existing law to be verified before the American consul at the place of exportation, all goods to be entered in a manifest of the place of export, (same as in the coasting trade) to be verified before the American consul, if any; if none, before the collector, or other officer, having the superintendance of the customs.

Answer. Collectors should be instructed to designate particularly the packages to be sent to the public store from each invoice, for examination.—It would be well if it were the surveyor's duty to examine every package exported for drawback.

Question 19th. What is the value of a full cargo of woollen and cotton goods; assorted for our market; ditto of silks, and linens from Europe; ditto silks and nankins from China; ditto of cottons and muslin shawls from Calcutta; ditto of glassware and crates from Europe?

Answer. This question can only be answered by application to the secretary of the treasury, or applying at the custom house.

Question 20th. What number of vessels are employed in the direct trade with England; say American vessels, from the port of New York, and the usual number of seamen in each?

Answer. We refer you to the secretary of the treasury; we are unable to answer it.

Bank of the United States.

At a meeting of the president and directors of the Bank of the United States, on the 19th of July, 1821, the following report and resolutions were adopted, viz:

The committee on the state of the bank, to whom was referred, on the 16th of February last, a reso-

lution concerning the payment, in England, by the bank, of dividends on the capital stock of the bank, held by persons residing in Europe, report:

That, on the 28th of November, 1816, it was *resolved*, that, at this time, it is expedient to establish an agency in England for the payment of the dividends on such portion of the capital stock of this bank as may be held by persons residing in Europe, and that John Sergeant, esq. be instructed to make arrangements for the payment there, at the par of exchange, at the risk and expense of the bank." That, in pursuance of this resolution, an agency was established for the payment of the dividends, as follows: the dividends declared in January in each year, were to be paid in London on the first day of July thereafter, and those declared in July in each year, were to be paid on the first day of January thereafter, and the bank agreed to pay to the agents a commission of one half of one per cent. on all dividends thus paid. The following form of a requisition on the part of stockholders, requiring the payment of dividends through this agency, was prescribed by the board: "Personally appeared before me A. B. who declares that he is a resident in Europe, and that his usual place of residence is ———, and that he doth thereby request the president and directors of the bank of the United States, in conformity to their resolution of the 28th of November, 1816, to cause to be paid to him, or his legal representatives in the city of London, all such dividends as shall hereafter be declared upon all stock standing in his name upon the books of said bank." That sundry holders of stock, who were resident in Europe, presented to the bank such requisitions, and the dividends heretofore made have been paid accordingly.

The committee have attentively and maturely considered the resolution referred to them, and they are of opinion that it is inexpedient to continue the agency—that it will, probably, under no circumstances, be advantageous to the bank, and, under some, it may be very burthensome. The bank will, in all likelihood, be called upon to pay in England, when exchange on that country is high, and the stock held by residents of the United States may be placed on the books of the bank, in the names of European residents, and the payment of the dividend required in England; while on the other hand, when exchange shall be against England, the bank may, and probably will, be called upon to pay in the United States; there is, therefore, no mutuality of advantages, either absolute or contingent. The apparent advantage of paying the dividends some months posterior to the periods when they may be declared, is illusory, for little less time will be necessary to effect the requisite remittances.

The committee are also of opinion, that the bank is under no legal or equitable obligation to continue this agency longer than its own views of expediency shall induce it to do so. They, however, jealous of any appearance of a departure from the highest sense of rectitude, notwithstanding the bank is not legally or morally bound, think it will best comport with the character of the institution, to continue the payment of the dividends in England, in those cases in which requisitions, in due form, have been made, or shall be made within such reasonable time as the board shall now prescribe.

In conformity with these views, the committee submit, for the consideration of the board, the following resolutions:

1st. *Resolved*, That the agency for the payment in England, of dividends on the capital stock of the

bank, held by persons resident in Europe, be, and is hereby, from henceforth discontinued, except so far as is declared in the resolution next succeeding.

2d. *Resolved*, That the bank will continue to pay the dividends on stock held by persons residing in Europe, according to its resolve of the 28th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, in all cases in which requisitions, in due form, have been received, or shall be executed in Europe, and be actually received at the bank in Philadelphia on or before the first day of September next; but such dividends shall cease to be paid in England, so soon as the stock shall cease to belong, bona fide, to persons residing in Europe.

3d. *Resolved*, That this report and these resolutions be published in the National Intelligencer, and in those gazettes in the city of Philadelphia, in which the bank is accustomed to insert public notices, and that a copy thereof be sent to Messrs. *Baring, brothers, and company*, the agents of the bank in London.

L. CHEVES, *President*.

Attest—THOMAS WILSON, *Cashier*.

Compliment to Mr Carey.

FROM THE DELAWARE WATCHMAN.

The citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, friendly to national industry, have presented to Mathew Carey, esq. of Philadelphia, a piece of plate, as a testimony of their gratitude for his writings upon political economy. The article presented is an elegant silver urn, which is admired by all who have seen it, for the beauty of its design and workmanship. The inscription on it is in these words:

“A TRIBUTE OF GRATITUDE

to

MATHEW CAREY, ESQUIRE,

In approbation of his writings on
POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Presented by

Some of the friends of National Industry,
in

WILMINGTON, DEL. AND ITS VICINITY.

April, 1821.”

The following letter from the committee, appointed on behalf of the contributors, accompanied the delivery of the urn:

Wilmington, July 4th, 1821.

SIR—The friends of national industry in Wilmington and its vicinity, feeling deeply impressed by a sense of the eminent services you have rendered to that cause, and to our common country, have appointed the undersigned a committee, to procure a piece of plate, and to request your acceptance of it, as a testimony of their esteem and regard. In performing this duty, the undersigned avail themselves of the opportunity it affords, of expressing their own high sense of those writings which have aroused the spirit of enquiry, and opened the eyes of a large portion of the nation to a full view of those sound principles of political economy, which, in their due application, have ever constituted the true sources of the wealth and prosperity of nations.

The situation of our country, when you commenced the labors which it is our wish to commemorate, was such as no patriot could contemplate with apathy or indifference. After a prosperous career of more than twenty years, during which our strides to individual and national wealth and aggrandizement,

had been rapid beyond example, the scene became suddenly changed, and we behold this great country paralyzed in its finances, and its principal branches of industry—agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, sinking to the lowest ebb of depression. Before this great reverse had overtaken us, the science of political economy was in its infancy in this country—or, like other sciences, its knowledge was confined to the bosoms and studies of the learned: the great body of the people, while sailing down the stream of prosperity, felt not the necessity of enquiring into the causes of national wealth; and the wide spread embarrassments that ensued, found them equally at a loss to determine their origin, or to provide an adequate remedy. Absurd theories and narrow expedients, the offspring of ignorance or prejudice, were not wanting; but they served only to establish error, and to darken the prospect around us. By some of these it was suggested, that the secret of our distress was to be found in the disorders of our banking system; but since the reformation of our banks has failed to restore activity to commerce, agriculture, and manufactures, the fallacy of this hypothesis must be obvious to all. The misconduct of the banks, justly censurable as it was, was but a mere incident, a tributary stream, which served only to swell the tide of distress, and was almost lost in the overwhelming torrent that spared neither the cottage nor the city. By other theorists, a species of overruling necessity was contended for; and the evils of the times were pronounced to be “the inevitable effects of a transition from a state of war to a state of peace in Europe;” as if any necessity could exist why the people of this great country should be idle, poor and shiftless, or as if its prosperity or adversity depended upon the shifting scenes of Europe, or the fickle temper of its sovereigns! We deny that such is our condition. It is not necessary to our happiness or prosperity that the flame of war or revolution should ravage the fields of Europe. We possess means of greatness and happiness within ourselves, perfectly compatible with the repose of the rest of the world. These means are, the general diffusion of employment among the people, and the protection of their industry by the government.

This truth is becoming every day more clearly demonstrated. The path of enquiry has been ably explored by numerous writers, who early saw and predicted that the system of trade pursued by this country was ruinous to its interests. Dear bought experience has come in aid of their predictions; and every one begins now to perceive that the country which buys more than it sells, which throws open its ports to an indiscriminate admission of the products and manufactures of other nations, while its own products are rejected and thrown upon its hands, is plunging deeply in debt, and “preparing for itself a scene of sorrow and ruin.” Among those who have led the way in demonstrating these truths, your name, sir, stands conspicuous. With a spirit undaunted by opposition, and a perseverance unwearied by difficulties, you have ably vindicated the great cause of national industry, asserted its title to the regard of the people, and its right to the protection of the government. And when the day arrives, which we believe to be now rapidly approaching, that both government and people shall unite in a system of national policy, embracing within its scope, the fair and equal protection of all branches of national industry, you will enjoy, in contemplating the prosperity of your country, the noblest of all gratifications—a consciousness of the benefits your labors have conferred on it.

We are, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

JOHN TORBERT,
W. P. BROBSON,
JOHN HEDGES,
V. DU PONT,
WM. W. YOUNG,

Committee.

MATHEW CAREY, Esquire.

ANSWER.

Gentlemen—I receive, with sincere respect, this very honorable testimony of the kindness of the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, approbatory of my feeble efforts in support of that portion of the national industry devoted to manufactures.

It is consolatory to find that correct views on this important topic, are rapidly spreading throughout the United States, even among those who have heretofore been hostile to legislative protection of manufactures. It is now admitted, as a clear axiom, by all who duly consider the subject, that a nation, thousands of whose citizens were devoted to idleness for want of a market among their countrymen, while it gave full employment to greater numbers of manufacturers at a distance of three thousand miles, which manufacturers it was not allowed the poor privilege of supplying with food, could not fail to be distressed and embarrassed as the United States have been: that is to say, in other words, that a nation which excludes nothing whatever from any part of the world, while its bread stuffs, the chief staple of one third of its population, are, unless in case of scarcity or danger of famine, excluded from consumption, by positive laws in four nations, Great Britain, France, Spain and Portugal, embracing one third of the population of Europe, pursues a most ruinous system, wholly destitute of the shadow of reciprocity.

The farmers now find, by dear bought experience, that the plausible advantages, depicted to them in such glowing colors, to arise from buying cheap foreign goods, for which the wealth of the nation has been exhausted, are mere "day-dreams," a delusive mockery; that in many parts of the United States, it costs them three or four times as much of the fruits of the earth, to purchase those cheap goods, as formerly to purchase the same quantity when goods were universally dear; that the depression of manufactures has produced a two-fold deleterious effect on the agricultural interest—it has deprived the farmers of an invaluable domestic market, not only for raw materials, but even for food; as, by forcing manufacturers to become farmers, it has unhappily converted a host of customers into active and formidable rivals. In fine, that our policy has fatally and completely realized the ancient fable of the belly and the members, so fraught with a profound lesson on those sordid maxims of political economy, of which the obvious effect is to bestow on strangers, that countenance and support which are denied to fellow citizens.

It requires little argument to prove, that wisdom dictates to abandon a policy which has blighted and blasted the countless blessings so liberally bestowed by bountiful heaven on Ireland, Spain, Portugal and Italy; enfeebled and impoverished every nation by which it has been pursued; and produced here, for three or four years, a state of things, thus justly and mournfully characterised by the secretary of the treasury—"Few examples have occurred of distress so general and so severe as that which has been exhibited in the United States."

The history of Europe abounds with illustrious instances of a contrary policy, producing copious

harvests of human happiness. This policy, under the Edwards and Elizabeth in England, and under Sully and Colbert in France, sowed those beneficent seeds of prosperity, whose germination laid the foundation of the greatness of those powerful nations: in Prussia enabled the wise Frederick to repair the losses and heal the deep wounds inflicted on his dominions by the sanguinary seven years' war—to double or treble the number of artists in his country—and increase its population to an extent scarcely credible: furnished the means whereby Great Britain, subsidized half the monarchs in Europe, and maintained a long-protracted and stupendous conflict with the most formidable power ever wielded by one man: regenerated France in three or four years, after she had, for twenty, bled at every pore in the most tremendous warfare Europe has witnessed for five hundred years; and after she had been devoured for two or three years by wasting hostile armies, and subjected to an enormous military contribution of one hundred millions of dollars, while the United States, alas! only "scratched" by a brief war of two years and a half, and subsequently enjoying six years of profound peace, have been gradually declining in resources—are obliged to supply the deficiencies of revenue by loans, and have the uncomfortable prospect of excises and direct taxes, when, according to a recent report, of a committee of the house of representatives, (Feb. 6, 1821,) "the imposition of an excise at THIS TIME OF EXTREME DISTRESS, would be unwise, and is not demanded by the state of the treasury; IT IMPOSED, it would be difficult to collect; and IF COLLECTED, it would, in some parts of the union, be in paper little available." Such a picture of the state of the country, drawn by the highest authority, points out as clearly as "the hand writing on the wall," the necessity of a change of the policy by which it has been produced.

With the numberless advantages, natural, moral, and political, enjoyed by the United States—advantages rarely equalled, never perhaps exceeded, the wise policy of the Edwards, Elizabeths, Sullys, Colberts and Fredericks, could not fail to insure us as high a degree of happiness and prosperity as ever fell to the lot of any nation.

To have been in any degree instrumental in the dissemination of truth on this momentous topic, beyond all comparison the most interesting to this nation, will afford me a solace which death alone can terminate.

I am, very respectfully, gentlemen, your obedient humble servant.

MATHEW CAREY.

Messrs. John Torbert,
W. P. Brobson,
John Hedges,
V. Du Pont, and
W. W. Young.

Philadelphia, July 12, 1821.

Important Legal Decision

A very important legal decision has recently been made in the district court of the U. States for the district of Massachusetts, on the constitutionality of the 41 and 43 sections of the act of congress of March 2, 1799, "regulating the collections of duties on imports and tonnage." The case was information filed in behalf of the United States, against 18 pipes distilled spirits—claimed by T. W. It was argued by Jas. T. Austin and Danl. Webster, for the claimant, and George Blake, (district attorney) for the United States.

It appeared in evidence—first, that the casks of distilled spirits in question, were of such description as were required by the act to be marked and accompanied with the usual certificates. And,

Secondly, that on the 29th day of April last, they were found by the seizing officer, in the possession of a person unaccompanied by such certificates. It was shewn, by the testimony of sundry witnesses, that the casks in question, were filled at the time of the seizure, with a species of distilled spirits, and that each of them had been regularly marked at the custom house in Boston, in conformity with the requirements of law, as containing foreign gin of the first proof, imported in ship Packet, Turner, master; all the original marks and numbers remaining as at first, without any change or obliteration. It was furthermore proved that the claimant, being present at the seizure, was requested by the seizing officer to produce the certificates which were required to accompany the casks; that in answer to this demand, the claimant declared that he had the proper certificates, and that he would go to his house for them, and bring them down to the custom house for the inspection of the collector.—The seizing officer requested him to do so, assuring him at the same time that he would go immediately to the custom house in order to meet him there. The casks were accordingly removed by the seizing officer to the store commonly used by the collector, as a place of deposit for merchandise under such circumstances: and thereupon, the seizing officer went to the custom house, according to the arrangement which had been previously made with the claimant, as above stated, in order to wait there his arrival with the certificates. It appeared however that the claimant did not, on that day, nor at any time afterwards, produce the said certificates at the custom house, as he had proposed to do—and in fact that nothing further was heard of any such documents either by the collector or any other person representing the U. States in behalf of the prosecution, until they were produced before the district judge on the second day of June following, when an application was made to the said judge, by the claimant, for the delivery of the merchandise, upon giving bond for the appraised value thereof, in conformity with the provisions of the law in such cases.

It was further shewn on the part of the United States, very clearly and satisfactorily, that notwithstanding the apparent conformity between the casks and the certificates, yet that the contents of the former at the time of the seizure, were essentially different from what they were at the time of their being marked, and at the issuing of the certificates—that the spirits now contained in the casks, instead of being genuine Holland gin of first proof, according to the purport of the marks and certificates, were, in fact, a species of mixed, adulterated spirit, composed (in the opinion of the witnesses) partly of foreign and partly of domestic manufacture; and although not much reduced, merely as to proof, yet so affected by the mixture as to have lost about fifty per cent. of the market value of the article as at the time of its original importation.

The opinion of the judge, upon the several points which had arisen at the trial, was expressed to the effect following, viz:

1st. That even if the certificates now produced were genuine, and found, in every respect, to correspond with the marks and contents of the casks, still that the circumstance of their nonproduction, upon the demand of the seizing officer, and their being kept back, for such a length of time by the claim-

ant, must be deemed sufficient, in point of law, to maintain the "averment that the casks were found unaccompanied with the proper certificates," so as to justify the seizure and to raise a legal presumption of their liability to forfeiture, which could only be removed by the production of satisfactory proof on the other side; that the distilled spirits contained in them, at the time of seizure, had actually been imported into the United States, and the duties thereupon paid or secured."

2d. That a person having in his possession for sale, a cask of distilled spirits, which has once passed from the custom house, and is accompanied by the marks and certificates required by the law in that case, has no more right, without first obliterating such marks, and surrendering the certificate, to change, essentially, the contents of such a cask, than he has to alter the marks, or to erase and falsify the certificate itself—that to do this, in either case, is to tamper with an important public regulation; that it must be regarded as a fraudulent act of the party; and like the forging or falsification of a deed, or any other instrument, must forever debar him from the privilege of resorting, afterwards, to the original voucher as affording the evidence of his rights.

3d. As a conclusion from the foregoing positions, it was laid down distinctly by the judge, that if, from the strong proofs which had been produced on the part of the prosecution, it should be the opinion of the jury, that any part of the spirits contained in these casks were of foreign manufacture, or in other words, were such as were required by law to be marked and certificated; and that the contents of the casks, at the time of the seizure, were essentially different from what they were when the certificates were issued, then that the certificates ought to be rejected as wholly inapplicable, as affording no evidence whatsoever that the spirits had been legally imported, and the duties secured. In fine, that whatever might be the inconvenience or injury resulting to the claimant from this construction, it was such and such only as had been brought upon him by his own indiscretion or fraud, in attempting to pervert the purposes of an important public document; and that he had therefore no reasonable grounds for complaining of any hardship.—*Boston Patriot.*

Yearly Meeting.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA UNION.

An American author has said, that the people called Quakers are laughed at by fools and admired by philosophers. There are certainly many things in their character which are deserving of admiration, and among others their method of doing business is not the least worthy of notice.

The yearly meeting in Philadelphia is probably the largest deliberative assembly in the world. The members convene in two large buildings in Arch-street, not indeed as splendid as the capitol, but quite as commodious, and though they are not all the most fluent speakers, there appears to be among them a stock of good sense which would well atone for the lack of eloquence. They are of both sexes, and all ages. One house is composed exclusively of females, and confers with the other by means of committees! In this division of the assembly into two parts, the yearly meeting may be likened to our national legislature; but we fear that there are few other points in which a resemblance can be discovered; for here is no let-

ter writing, newspaper reading, or long speaking. When a subject is broached, a member rises and gives his opinion of it in language at once concise, comprehensive, and definite. A second follows him, extending the view of the subject, if there is any cause for extension; if not, he expresses his accordance of sentiment in a short sentence, such for instance as "I am in unity with the friend who has last spoken," or, "that friend speaks my mind," and down he sits very composedly. A third rises, delivering his opinion in like manner, or, if he dissents from the others, he expresses his disapprobation in a speech equally pertinent and laconic; and thus a subject is broached, discussed, and decided upon, in less time, perhaps, than we have taken to relate the mode of proceeding; for these people do not think it necessary to use ten thousand words to communicate ten ideas, or give to ten ideas ten thousand forms.

The ecclesiastical economy of the Quakers, it is well known, embraces more points than that of any other religious community. Many difficult cases come before the yearly meeting, which has in some instances an original, and in others an appellate jurisdiction. Some of these cases involve points of doctrine as well as discipline, and yet all the multifarious business growing out of the ecclesiastical concerns of the many thousand persons to whom its care extends, was transacted in 1821 by "the yearly meeting held in Philadelphia, by adjournments from the 16th of the 4th month to the 20th of the same, inclusive." Thus much for good order, and good sense. But we will venture to say that, if "Friends" had adopted the mode of doing business at present in vogue with some deliberative assemblies, they would have been forced to continue their adjournments till the 20th of the Fourth month, 1822.

There are certain general dicta, which, though the result of but partial experience, have acquired the character of universal truths. Among these are the vulgar dogmata, that large assemblies are incapable of transacting business judiciously and that a propensity to loquacity in the fair sex disqualifies them for every thing but talking.—That these are not universal truths is proved by the case of the yearly meeting; and we are happy that, in refuting erroneous opinions, we can both evince our gallantry, and serve a more important purpose which we have in view. The facts here adduced, place it beyond doubt, that the ability of a public assembly for business depends more on the character of the members, than their number, and that a great fondness for prolixity of speech is owing to the mind and not the sex of the speaker.

Both sexes, and all ages, as we have before observed, compose the yearly meeting of Friends; but it must not be supposed that every one of the five or six thousand persons who form the two "houses," troubles the meeting with his or her observations. On the contrary, none speak but those who have something to say, and the speakers endeavor to include, in their discourses, not all that could be said on a subject, but all that ought to be said.

Thus, by avoiding all needless repetition and unnecessary declamation, and by an order as excellent in other things as in debates, the yearly meeting transacts business with ease and despatch, which, if brought before certain other deliberative bodies, would perplex, vex, and weary the members, be but half done, ill done, or not done at all.

Lithographic Printing.

Of all the modern inventions, noticed in the foreign scientific journals, that of printing from *stone plates* seems to promise the most beneficial results. A person of the name of Solenhofer, a German, was the first who introduced this mode of printing; but, owing to the bulky and heavy nature of the material which he employed, and his keeping the manner of manufacturing the plates a profound secret, it was not likely that other nations would derive much advantage from the discovery. All this, however, has been obviated by a Mr. Senefelder, of Munich, who has lately been at Paris, where, at the annual sitting of the Society for the Encouragement of National Industry, he exhibited specimens of *stone paper*, which are light and portable, and as answerable for the purposes of lithographic drawing and printing, as the unwieldy plates of the original inventor. In a letter, published in the London Literary Gazette, dated Paris, April, 20, 1821, it is stated, that "when Senefelder first established himself here, he found that in France it was very difficult to procure the stone proper for lithography, which is so abundant in the neighborhood of Munich. From that moment, his attention was wholly directed to the problem of substituting some other substance for stone; and he was not long in discovering a composition, which, being spread upon pasteboard, presented a smooth and polished substance, resembling stone."

After repeated trials, the artist satisfied himself that the old method of lithography was an imperfect art, very inferior to what it may become with the assistance of his new invention. The composition is described to be as white as writing paper, and costs no more than what was usually paid for polishing the stone. Its use, in printing books, and in multiplying drawings and manuscripts, is said to be incalculable. "When, for instance (says the writer,) a work of lasting merit is published, a proof of each sheet may be taken off on the lithographic pasteboard; and, when a new impression is required, it is only necessary to print from the boards, without the labor of re-composing the work."

The secret of preparing this invaluable paper is kept by the inventor, who, very naturally, wishes to remunerate himself for the discovery. It appears, however, that Mr. Senefelder is likely to be deprived of a part of the gains on which he calculated, as an improvement similar to his, and apparently as well adapted to the purpose, has been brought forward in London, by Mr. Miller, the king's printer, who, it is stated, has, for these seven years, greatly contributed to the advancement of lithography, and has actually been successful in manufacturing a substance which answers the purpose of stone plates. The prints of a drawing with a pen, taken from such a substitute plate, had been exhibited, and were found perfectly clear and distinct. A large folio size plate weighs 3 oz.; whereas a stone plate of the same size, one inch and a half thick, weighs 21 pounds.

An art which promises so many advantages, and which, when the secret is known, will not fail to be imitated in every country, well merits the attention of all governments disposed to patronize what may be calculated to promote general utility. France and Great Britain have long been rivals in the arts and sciences, as well as in arms. It will give us real pleasure to find their rulers contending in this instance, who shall be first in extend-

ing their patronage towards an improvement affording such easy means of diffusing knowledge throughout the world, and of multiplying specimens of the fine arts. As far as we are enabled to judge of the lithographic art, we are inclined to regard it as a discovery which even surpasses the invention of printing.—[*National Advocate*.]

Foreign Articles.

From London papers of the 19th of June.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

We have a copy of a proclamation which fixed the 19th instant for the coronation of George IV. It is not worth inserting.

The king has paid a visit to the duke of Devonshire, and an account of the things that were seen and done at the dinner, concert and ball, would fill one of our pages.

About 1,317,000 in gold, [1,407,480 dollars] has been landed at Liverpool from the *Venus*, from New-York, consigned to a mercantile house in London, to pay dividends due to individuals from the American funds!

The fine arts! A few days since a disgraceful circumstance occurred at Sudbury:—Henry Frost, a weaver, sold his wife, (with the customary practice of a haler round her neck), to one Robert Whiting, for 2s. but the bargain being offensive to a number of females present, they would have given the new bridegroom a summary chastisement, had he not taken shelter in a cottage, but into which they pursued him, and he was obliged, at last, to make his escape by jumping out of the chamber window. And the following extraordinary notice appeared in a late Liverpool paper:—Whereas, Mary Willey, alias Robinson, has left me without any just cause, and is now sold to William Robinson, 7 Darwin-street, by private contract, for the sum of five shillings!! I hereby give notice, that I will not be answerable for any debts she may contract after the date hereof. As witness my hand, 18th of May, 1821. John Willey.

Printing machinery. In a cause lately tried in London, in which the *Times* newspaper was a party, one of the clerks in the establishment stated in his testimony, that, with their press machinery, *they could strike off fifty papers in one minute!* The most which can be done by the best presses in America, is eight in a minute.

Chancery. On the 30th of May last, in moving in the British house of commons, a resolution respecting the court of chancery, Mr. A. Taylor observed that, "with the knowledge he had of that court he would rather pay 3000 or 4000*l.* than answer a bill that might be filed against him for property of that value."

FRANCE.

Many priests from Spain are seeking an asylum in France.

A trial is progressing at Paris of the persons accused of a conspiracy to place the son of Napoleon upon the throne, to the exclusion of the Bourbons.

A letter of recent date from Paris, says—"All political interest is at present absorbed in the discussions of the chambers, which every day become more animated. The following is an incident which I may add to the reports of these discussions:—At an anniversary service in memory of the young Lallemand, the crowds that proceed towards the cemetery of Pere la Chaise was immense. Numerous pickets of gens-d'armes in consequence lined the Boulevards. Arrived at the barrier, the young people were forbidden to go out. The great body of

them obeyed the order, but some refused to disperse at the summons of the officer of the gens-d'armes, who, in consequence, ordered his men to charge. The soldiers refused, and the conduct of one corps, appointed as the instrument of the police, astonished every body. The placards immediately written and posted up at the schools of law and medicine were thus expressed:—"The students of law and medicine are invited to attend the anniversary service in memory of the young Lallemand, assassinated in the dragoonings of the month of June."

The following account of later proceedings in the chamber of deputies, will appear very singular to those accustomed to the soberness of debate which generally distinguishes our legislative bodies—the more to be wondered at when we reflect that too many of our speakers regard the time occupied much more than the matter that they have to say—a six hours speech always being a *great* speech.

During the debates of the budget, on the 6th of June, Mr. Girardin (of the opposition) made a long speech against the multiplication of ministerial offices, and, above all, against the selection for them, of members of the chamber of deputies; and to defeat such a proceeding, in future, he moved to reject the provision for the salary of the under secretary of the minister of justice. Among other things, he said, "by the ordonnance of the 9th of July, 1815, no one could be admitted to the council of ministers, but the secretaries of state, actually having separate departments. In the time of that ordonnance, gentlemen, the charter was yet virgin; its principles were respected; but it has, in a few years, undergone every sort of outrage, and been violated in all its parts. It was so a little in Mr. Richelieu's favor, it was much more dishonored in favor of Messrs. Lainé, Villele and Corbieres.—When I consider it in its present state, it is impossible for me to recognize in it any longer the daughter of the king, such as when he presented her, for the first time, to France. You even know, that, out of these walls, it is dangerous to speak of it; and to that circumstance it must be attributed, that, on a late solemn occasion, among the innumerable harangues made, the name of the charter was not once mentioned.—(Lively sensation.)" But, gentlemen, the opposition will not cease to say, that a council of ministers, composed differently from this ordonnance, is vicious. There is certainly a difference between a minister with, and a minister without a *portefeuille*; a difference that is perceptible, even without sitting on the opposition benches. The triumvirate of deputies, who are also *ministers without departments*, are so convinced of this difference, that not one of them has yet assumed the ministerial costume; they preserve one which is equally honorable and flattering to us; but supposing that, less modest, they had joined the costume to the title of excellency, the same difference would equally be observable even under ministerial embroidery; the public would not renounce the right of calling them by the names of 'semi-ministers,' 'amateur-ministers,' 'quasi-ministers,' 'ministers *in partibus*,' 'excellencies in tail.'—(general laughter.)

M. De Serre (keeper of the seals) rose to reply—and, after making some general remarks, as to the difficulty of following the last speaker through his *wanderings*, said, "I will make no great effort to repel the many rash attacks which are made against the magistracy. Speakers who possess anarchical principles, and who seek to put them in activity;

are, at least, consistent with themselves."—[Movement of indignation on the left.]

General Foy—This is always his system of calumny.

M. Lafitte—This is rather the language of an agent to provoke, than of a minister.

The president, ringing his bell—do not interrupt the speaker.

Many voices at once—Do not permit the deputies to be insulted and calumniated.—[Prolonged agitation in the chamber.]

M. De Serre—It is time, gentlemen, to terminate this strange and incredible difficulty. If you think yourselves calumniated, declare that your speakers did not attack the whole magistracy.—[Renewed exclamations, and interruption from the left.]

M. De Serre—If there is liberty to attack, there should also be liberty to defend.

M. Lafitte—It is you who attack, who calumniate—you do nothing else. [A voice from the right.]—Who are you s—y nose?

The agitation redoubles, notwithstanding the president's bell—being at length calmed,

The minister resumed.—Certainly, gentlemen, if injuries have been addressed to any body, it is to the deputy, the minister of the king, who is occupying the tribune.—But these injuries I merely reply to by contempt.

The whole left side, spontaneously.—We return it thoroughly.

A member—Your contempt is honorable—your esteem would be dishonoring.

The minister—I have deserved your insults, by my efforts to defend royalty. [First murmurs on the left—on the right—yes, yes—silence.]

M. Mounier Hussion—Makes a sign to his honorable friends to be calm and silent.

The president—This sort of discussion is forbidden by the rules. The speaker ought to be heard—and certainly enough has been said to give him the right of reply.

M. De Serre—If you drown my voice in your murmurs, I shall say that you dare not listen to me, and that clamour is your only resource against evidence.

From the left—We will reply to you, if your majority will permit. [Silence was re-established.]

The minister went on to say—That, if the magistracy had not been abused and insulted, he had nothing to say: but if they had—it follows, said he, from the clamour of those who interrupt us, that they disavow their accusations—for those accusations you all heard.

Messrs Foy and Lameth—Yes, without the least murmur—the house has ordered them to be printed.

M. De Serre—Assuredly I pity an opposition reduced to such puerile arguments. [Murmurs and interruption from the left.]

Listen to me, [cried the minister,] or I shall again have to complain of your violence. I have been the object of many personalities, and have never permitted myself to utter one. [Burst of laughter from the left]—no, never.—*** You are now reduced to this point—you attacked the magistracy, and I have a right to reply—then I did not calumniate you. Your murmurs are without motive, unless, indeed, they be a testimony of your consciences against yourselves. [Bravo on the right, laughter on the left.]

Many voices—He dares to talk of conscience!
PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese minister at Paris has published

his thanks in the name of his government, to Mr. Winslow, of the American ship *Maryland*, for saving, at sea, the lives of ten Portuguese sailors.

The Portuguese brigs *Buen, Cambinho*, from *Quilimenez*, with 254 slaves, and *Dourado*, from *Mozambique*, with 313 do. have arrived at *St. Salvador*—116 died [that is, were murdered] on board the former, and 180 on board the latter, on the passage!

[What a consistency between these two paragraphs!]

SPAIN.

The archbishops and bishops of Spain have, at the desire of government, published pastoral letters exhorting the people to observe the constitution and obey the authorities.

The decree of the cortes is now promulgated, authorizing the government to equip 5 ships of war, 4 frigates, 2 brigantines, 4 schooners, and the vessels necessary for the colonial correspondence, and to raise 3,500 men to form the crews.

The king has sanctioned the decree for paying the debt of Holland, with arrears of interest.

General Elio was condemned to death on the 28th of May, by the preliminary tribunal of Valencia. He was to be strangled after being first degraded.

Madrid, May 31.—The commission of the cortes, charged to report to that assembly upon the affairs of South American territories, have terminated their labors. The substance of the bases, proposed in the report, are, that there shall be three sections of cortes in America; one in the northern and two in the southern divisions—the king to appoint a delegate charged with the executive power, to each of the sections; the members of the royal family to be eligible to this vicarious office; and four ministers to be created, namely, interior, finance, pardons and justice, and war and marine. The commerce between the peninsula and America to be upon reciprocal bases. The natives of each country to be equal in regard to civil rights, and in eligibility to public offices. New Spain to engage, by bond upon its revenues, to remit to the peninsula two hundred millions of reals, within the term of six years; and also to contribute forty millions of reals towards the maintenance of the peninsula navy. The payment to commence the first year on which the representative legislature shall assemble, and to be augmented as soon as the situation of New Spain shall permit. The other provinces of America, comprized in the other two legislative sections, to pay to the peninsula a contribution proportionate to their resources. New Spain to engage to pay the whole of the public debt contracted in its territory by the Spanish government, or by the agents acting under its authority. The delegates vested with the executive authority, the deputies of the respective sections, and all public functionaries, on taking the oath to observe, and cause to be observed, the constitution of the Spanish monarchy, shall also swear to accomplish, and cause to be accomplished, the present law.

June 4. The intelligence received from the *Empedrado*, as to the strength of *Merino*, became every day, more alarming. The war, carried on between them, is terrible. Each shoots the prisoner he makes; and the former, who is always for extremes, declares that he will shoot the relatives of those who may be with *Merino*. The cortes frequently hold extraordinary sittings.

TWO SICILIES.

Letters from *Naples*, of the 9th of June, state that 8000 Austrians are about to embark for Sicily. While the *Carbonari* are bogged through the

streets of Naples, the people follow in great crowds, calling out "live the king, live God!" All meetings of more than five persons, if not of the same family, are prohibited by a royal decree!

The king has ordered the Spanish squadron which was in the bay of Naples, to depart without delay, and further prohibited it from anchoring in any of the ports of his kingdom.

Some of the provinces of Naples are yet said to be in a state of revolt, and it is reported that, at Castro Villori, the people defeated an Austrian force, killing 200 of them.

ITALY.

A band of robbers assaulted a convent at Rome and carried off a number of monks, for whose lives they demand a ransom of 70,000 crowns. This shews the weakness of the papal government.

NORWAY.

The affairs of Norway begin to excite very great attention, in consequence of certain differences between the king and the Norwegian diet. The king, though sensible of the defects of the Norwegian constitution, has done every thing to enforce the observance of it. Some questions have been bro't before the diet which has given the ill-disposed a plausible pretext to proclaim loudly against the king and constitution. It is stated that the king has never had a wish to incorporate Norway with Sweden, and acting on the principle of maintaining the independence given to the Norwegian nation, he is determined to oppose all innovations that threaten the public tranquility, and will use his utmost authority to suppress them.

RUSSIA.

Certain bodies of Russian troops at Warsaw, after being reviewed by the emperor, were marched towards Italy—they were counter ordered; their real destination unknown.

Grodno, (Poland), May 21. From the 1st to the 15th inst. above 100,000 Russians have passed the Dwina, and are cantoned on the left bank of that river. The government of Minsk alone has received orders to prepare for the reception of 80,000 men.

TURKEY.

There is a strong report, via Germany, that Ali, pacha of Janina, has been strangled by his principal adherents. The reason assigned is, that he had been bought over to the service of the Grand Seigneur, and was about to join his forces to the Turks for the extermination of the Greeks. Other accounts shew that Ali was living, and still an inveterate enemy to the Turks.

The Turkish squadron, [on the coast of Epirus], was attacked by the Grecian flotilla, which captured the major part of the Turkish vessels—the remainder of the squadron took refuge in a port near Corfu, where they were blockaded by the Greeks.

The insurrection spreads. Macedonia is up in arms. Ypsilanti is powerfully aided by princes Kantacuzano and Theodore. The war in the Morea is decidedly favorable to the Greeks. The Greeks of Thessaly have joined the Suliots against the Turks in Romelia. The islands were generally free, and even Cyprus was in insurrection. The Grecian fleet was impatient to attack Constantinople!—it was even reported that the passage of the Dardanelles had been forced! All the coasts of Asia Minor were in revolt or an unsettled state. Blood had been shed at Smyrna—the Greeks are now fighting as much for life as for liberty. They have some able officers among them, and many experienced foreigners are entering their service. The Grand Seigneur, exasperated by news from the Morea and the Archipelago, had ordered that all the Christian

churches in the capital should be destroyed. This order had been immediately obeyed, with an excessive barbarity. Sixteen churches were razed from the foundations. To a representation from the Russian ambassador that this violence would offend all Christendom, the Ottoman government replied merely, "that the sultan was master there, and the grievance had been dictated by reasons of state." Intelligence had just before arrived that the Hydriots had captured 40 vessels from Egypt, laden with corn. The capital is in consternation. The fleet will certainly not put to sea. The troops expected from Asia Minor do not arrive; those which have an appearance of leaving Constantinople, return at night to pillage and assassinate. The bazars and shops are closed; and, as there is no longer any personal safety, all business has ceased. Adrianople witnessed another dreadful crime on the 9th of May. An ex-patriarch of Constantinople, three Greek bishops, and 40 other persons of that nation, had been publicly murdered. The Jews denounce the Greeks to the Turks. Several Greeks, who had endeavored to purchase the silence of the Jews, found themselves miserably deceived by those wretches. The Servians are arming. The murder of the Greek patriarch caused terrible retaliations in many places on the Turks. The Greek armed vessels have made many captures—they command the Archipelago, and all the trade between Constantinople and the islands had ceased. The Janissaries at the capital have threatened the ministers, and even the Sultan himself—after the manner of things in Russia, the murder of a "legitimate" is fashionable among them; but it seems they had been quieted for the moment by the distribution of 220,000*l.* sterling! Disorder still reigned at Constantinople on the 13th of May. The Greeks murdered in the empire are estimated to amount to 40,000 already. Some say that Ypsilanti has crossed the Danube with a large army, others that he continued to discipline his forces north of that river. A party of Greeks are said to have been cut to pieces by the Turks at Galacz—the number, it appears, was considerable, as they were attacked by 6000 men. The Sultan had appointed a new patriarch, but the Greeks would not acknowledge him, and he died suddenly, said to be of fright at his elevation! The plague is said to have shewn itself in Constantinople. A Trieste article, of May 26, says "three Turkish frigates, of 50 guns each, and four brigs, which recently sailed from Constantinople, in order to support the operations of the forces destined against the insurgents of the Morea, have been given up to the latter by the Greeks, which formed the majority of the crews of this squadron. The Turks on board, in number about nine hundred, were at first landed as prisoners, on the island Milo; but as soon as the murder of the patriarch was known, the Greeks sacrificed them to their vengeance."

Ypsilanti is spoken of as a very capable officer—well fitted for the service in which he acts. He had just received 40 pieces of cannon from his friends in Russia, notwithstanding the interdictions of the emperor to the contrary.

Trieste, May 31. The porte has again advanced 10 per cent. the value of certain kinds of money, which were already below their nominal value. This ruinous measure, and the recourse not less ruinous, that of confiscation, have seemed sufficient to defray the immense expenses of the war; but the advancing the value of money is only a momentary relief, and the confiscations enrich only the favorites.

Declaration, sent by the Messenian senate of Calmata and the commander in chief, Mayromichale, to the governments of Europe.

"For above a century the Peleponnesus has groaned under the tyranny of the Turks. This tyranny has grown daily more oppressive, and has at length so bowed us down, that we hardly retained strength enough to utter our sighs. Despair has seized us, and we have, with one accord, taken up arms to throw of the yoke of slavery. Immediately all the seeds of dissonance, which despotism constantly cherished among us, were destroyed by the glorious influence of freedom. Our arms already reach the barbarians who had loaded them with chains.—Our feet, wearied night and day by exorbitant labor for our lords, now tread the path of honor to regain our rights. Our heads, long bent beneath an iron yoke, are again raised and supported, and encouraged by the national feeling. Our mouths, which dared not open before our tyrants, except to express humble complaints, now make the air resound with the cry of 'liberty!'"

"This liberty, the blessings of which we already begin to taste, we will either maintain or perish with it.

"Never was a cause more just, more holy, than ours; we fight for our sacred religion, for our lives, for our honor, for our property, which our oppressors have never respected. This soil, honored with renowned heroes, by the understanding and virtues of our forefathers, and which, alas! has so long been bedewed with our tears, this soil belongs to us; it is our patrimony.

"All Europe is indebted to it for its arts, its sciences, its knowledge, and for all its blessings of civilization. Enlightened nations! enlightened governments! the time is come to pay our debts to Greece, our country. We ask of you only counsel, arms, and pecuniary assistance, and will gratefully return them; the glory of our benefactor shall be as durable as that of Greece.

"Given at the head quarters of the Spartans, March 25th, 1821, (O. S.) (Signed)

"The Messenian senate of Culmata.

"P. Mayromichale, commander in chief."

BARBARY STATES.

The Algerine corsairs are dismantled in port. The dey has declared that he would not commit any hostility against other powers unless they should first molest his flag.

EAST INDIES.

Letters from Bombay, state, that twenty ships have been taken up by the governor, on board of which six thousand troops are embarked, destined to the Persian Gulph, to repair the disaster suffered by the surprise of the detachment left by sir William Kier.

WEST INDIES.

Piracies are frequent off the coasts of Hayti, though president Boyer does all that he can to check and punish the marauders. Many vessels, have been plundered by them. Three vessels, a ship, brig and schooner, bearing the Oriental flag, (that of *Arizgas!*) under command of "commander" Northrup, had been condemned at Port au Prince. Northrup had fled secretly from the place, not considering his person in safety.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Generals Arismendi, Marino and McGregor are members of the congress or convention at Cucuta. Don Pedro Wall is appointed secretary of state, vice Roscio, deceased.

We have an indirect account that a great and decisive battle had been fought between the opposing parties in Venezuela, near Valencia, in which the royalists fled with the fragment of their army to Porto Cabello, where they had shut themselves up until an opportunity should offer for a final evacuation of the continent.

The occupation of Caraccas by the patriots is confirmed. Bolivar, having completely defeated a division of 4000 men under La Torre, was himself marching for that city at the head of 3000 men. Laguirra has also been "finally abandoned" by the Spaniards.

There is a considerable degree of address, or cunning, in the following letter, which has just reached us through the London papers.

"H. M. S. Andromache, off Callao, 8th Jan.

"Gentlemen—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ult. which is the first that has reached me; and I have to inform you, that as soon as I am in possession of any facts, to prove the property under your charge, (which has been detained by the Chilian squadron), to be *bona fide* belonging to British subjects, I shall claim it as such. But you must understand, that, as my instructions are particularly explicit in ordering me to act perfectly neutral, I cannot follow captain Downes' plan of seizing your vessels by force, as such an act would be a declaration of hostilities on my part, against the Chilian government, who as a belligerent power, have a right to detain any suspected property, although under a neutral flag; any attempt to take it away by force, would, according to the laws of nations, condemn it *in toto* as prize.

"I am particular in mentioning these circumstances to you, as you might otherwise expect more than I, or any other officer, should be able to accomplish. In the mean time I shall protest against the vessels being detained here, instead of being sent to Chili for adjudication; as I shall also do of your boats and men being used for warlike purposes. (Signed) "W. H. SHIREFF."

MEXICO.

A fleet sailed from Havana, with 1000 troops, &c. on the 9th inst. for the relief of Vera Cruz. It appears highly probable that the patriots may have been in possession of that most important and wealthy place before the fleet could arrive there. We know but little of the real state of things in Mexico.

CANADA.

The Canadians have completed a canal by which an easy communication is opened between lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence. A great feast was given on the occasion. The people in the vicinity of that famous sheet of water have now two markets presented—those of New York and Montreal.

CHRONICLE.

Naval. The U. S. ship Columbus, of 74 guns, com. Bainbridge, and the brig Spark, capt. Ekin, have arrived at Boston, from the Mediterranean, all well. This noble ship entered the harbor in the finest style. She has on board the statue of Washington, by Canova, for the state of North Carolina.

Major Andre. The remains of this unfortunate man, who justly suffered death during the revolutionary war, are to be removed and deposited near the monument erected to his memory, in England, by the direction of the duke of York, as commander in chief of the British armies.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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

☞ We invite attention to the remarks of our correspondent on those of Messrs. Gales and Seaton, recently published in the "National Intelligencer," which he has touched with the spear of Ithuriel. We think that these gentlemen will find it a difficult matter to explain some things that they have said, to the public satisfaction.

FLORIDA. We have accounts from St. Augustine to the 17th ult. The Spanish troops, about 500 in number, sailed on the preceding day for Havana, with many of the late civil officers and their families. None of the civil officers of the United States had then arrived, except the marshal, Mr. Forbes—and Mr. George Gibbs was appointed collector *pro tem.* by col. Butler.

The "Florida Gazette," published by R. W. Edes & Co. appeared on the 14th July: the Spanish authorities had prevented its publication until after their power should cease. It contains a copy of the treaty, general Jackson's proclamation countersigned by col. Butler, with an account of the surrender of the territory, &c.

We may now congratulate our countrymen that this important country has become a part of the United States. In many respects, its acquisition seemed to be absolutely necessary to our peace and safety. Without indulging in the wild speculations which some have thrown out of the probable productions of Florida by American skill and industry, or depressing the character of the territory as being little else than swamps and sand banks, as other speculators say that it is, it will, no doubt, prove highly valuable to us by its cultivation, furnish us with an almost inexhaustible stock of the best sorts of ship timber, and afford us several harbors in which vessels of war may rendezvous in safety, for the defence of the trade of the Gulf, every day becoming more and more important to the United States generally, and especially so to that great section of country denominated the valley of the Mississippi; and facilitate and defend our trade with the West India islands, Mexico, &c. Yet it may well be doubted whether the present great emigration to Florida will prove beneficial—whether it will not retard rather than forward the progress of improvement: the want of employ in many of the old states, together with the spirit of adventure that peculiarly belongs to the American people, will probably cause such an influx of emigrants as must occasion a great degree of distress, and cause many to return with lugubrious accounts of the country, and thereby check the regular progress of a population the most useful to the territory and to the United States. Few persons should yet proceed to Florida without being in possession of the means of sustaining themselves there for a considerable time, or of causing themselves to be brought back again, if necessary. The country is very thinly inhabited and badly cultivated, and trading or professional characters who adventure there must expect to meet with serious disappointments. We mention these things with a sincere desire to promote the public happiness, and to cause Florida speedily to become enabled to support and defend herself, as well as aid us in the com-

mon acquisition of national wealth and rightful power.

It is a little remarkable that, though so much was said in England about our negotiation with Spain for the Floridas a few months ago, there does not appear to have been any recent jealousy exhibited at our acquisition of them; nor are any pretensions now made to Cuba, as being indispensably necessary to the safety of the British West India trade and colonies, in the event that has happened.

PROCLAMATION,

By major general Andrew Jackson, governor of the provinces of the Floridas, exercising the powers of the captain-general, and of the intendant of the Island of Cuba, over the said provinces, and of the governors of the said provinces respectively;

Whereas, by the treaty concluded between the United States and Spain, on the 23d day of February, 1819, and duly ratified, the provinces of the Floridas were ceded by Spain to the United States and the possession of the said provinces is now in the United States,

And whereas, the congress of the United States, on the third day of March in the present year, did enact, that until the end of the first session of the seventeenth congress, unless provision for the temporary government of the said provinces be sooner made by congress, all the military, civil and judicial powers exercised by the officers of the existing government of the said provinces, shall be vested in such person or persons, and shall be exercised in such manner as the president of the U. States shall direct, for the maintaining the inhabitants of said territories in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion; and the president of the United States, has by his commission, bearing date the tenth day of said March, invested me with all the powers, and charged me with the several duties heretofore held and exercised by the captain-general, intendant and governors aforesaid:

I have therefore thought fit to issue this my PROCLAMATION, making known the premises, and to declare that the government heretofore exercised over the said provinces, under the authority of Spain, has ceased, and that of the United States of America is established over the same; that the inhabitants thereof will be incorporated in the union of the United States, as soon as may be consistent with the principles of the federal constitution, and admitted to the enjoyment of all the privileges, rights and immunities of the citizens of the United States—that in the mean time, they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and the religion they profess; that all laws and municipal regulations which were in existence at the cessation of the late government, remain in full force; and all civil officers charged with their execution, except those whose powers have been especially vested in me, and except also, such officers as have been intrusted with collection of the revenue, are continued in their functions, during the pleasure of the governor for the time being, or until provision shall otherwise be made.

And I do hereby exhort and enjoin all the inhabitants and other persons within the said provin-

ces, to be faithful and true in their allegiance to the United States, and obedient to the laws and authorities of the same, under full assurance that their just rights will be under the guardianship of the United States, and will be maintained from all force and violence, from without or within.

Given at Pensacola, this first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty one.

ANDREW JACKSON.

By the governor

R. K. CALL,

Acting secretary of the Floridas.

St Augustine, East Florida, July 10, 1821.

By the governor,

ROBERT BUTLER,

U. S. commissioner.

"THE HOLY ALLIANCE." The following speech delivered by the emperor of Austria to the professors of the Lyceum of Laybach, has been heretofore alluded to, but we have thought it worthy of preservation, as unfolding even yet further the detestable doctrines of the holy alliance.

"Gentlemen—The students of Carniola have always deserved praise. Endeavor to preserve for them this good character. Remain ever faithful to what is ancient; for what is ancient is good, and our ancestors ever found it so. Why should it not be the same with us? *People are occupied elsewhere with new notions that I cannot approve, and I never shall approve.* From such notions preserve yourselves: attach yourselves to nothing out what is positive. *I do not want learned men; I want only loyal and good subjects,* and it is your part to form them. He who serves will instruct according to my orders; and whoever feels himself incapable of that and embraces novel ideas, had better depart, or I shall myself remove him."

So much for theory; in practice, this august personage has followed up the great principles therein laid down. *He has not only abolished two Lanes-terian schools of five hundred boys each, in Milan; but has published a decree, abolishing through the whole of his Italian dominions, the schools established on the new system of speedy instruction!!!*

MEANINGS AND APPLICATIONS.—My first notice of Messrs. Gales and Seaton's remarks were principally to shew the great inconsistencies between the parts of their article on "the meaning of words"—but it is by no means my object to rest on those parts alone. These gentlemen have taken broad ground, which it is my intention to meet without taking time to examine minor matters. The matter, and not the men who discuss it, is my aim. Before I take up the subject of revenue we must understand the meaning of one word, and that is revenue itself. Messrs. Gales and Seaton compound *direct taxation* with *internal revenue*—opposing direct taxes is beating the wind, for nobody advocates them*—it is not very candid or

*When this article was written, my correspondent could not have seen the reply which I addressed to the author of a card in the "Richmond Enquirer," and though I have not advocated direct taxation on the scale *previously insinuated or suggested* by the editors of the "National Intelligencer," I have endeavored to shew the justice and propriety of such a tax as forming a part of a revenue system. But my correspondent has not even hinted at the necessity or expediency of resorting to it—indeed, all that he has said indicates an opposition to its adoption, and he manifestly believes that it can be

very fair to assail a system which I never pretended to approve—that is, of direct assessments on real estate: this, and this alone, is the common and the accepted meaning of direct taxation. The friends of manufactures have never urged this—the committee of manufactures, in the strongest terms, gave it their reprobation—indeed, no man in the nation has ever made the proposition for its adoption. Let this suffice—let me not be compelled to expose the unfairness of attempting to deceive the people: hereafter let direct taxation rest in peace, it may be an item, but it is no necessary part of a system of national revenue. The secretary of the treasury, in all his official reports, discriminates between *direct taxes* and *internal duties*; the constitution of the United States prescribes the mode of apportionment as to the direct taxes, but is silent as to all others.—In practice they are entirely distinct from internal revenue, and no men better know it than Messrs. Gales and Seaton—they shall not draw the attention of the public to a system which has been universally disapproved, in order to avoid a discussion of one which they are unwilling should be understood by the people. I must repeat it, the attempt is unfair and ungenerous—it is equally so to hold out the idea that Mr. Niles or myself have ever contended that impost ought to be wholly abolished. It is as untrue, that either of us have ever advocated an excise on any thing, which is worn or eaten in a house, or have ever proposed excise as an extensive system of revenue. Following the principles laid down by the committee on manufactures, we have endeavored to convince the people that the revenue should be derived from both sources—part impost, part excise: Messrs. Gales and Seaton, afraid to meet us, are artfully endeavoring to change the ground of contest by affecting to combat a system never proposed, as well as arguments never urged; for I admit it would be as unjust to impose an excise on every thing as it is to impose it on nothing. There is a middle course at which my efforts have been directed, and until Messrs. Gales and Seaton will attack the principles on which it has been brought forward, they will be left to the quiet enjoyment of their own phantasies the projects of their own imagination. One or two of their remarks deserve notice—as to the two modes of revenue they observe, "In the first place as regards its expensiveness, there is not a reputable merchant in the United States who will not contract to collect your whole revenue from imports and tonnage, for a commission of three per cent, while the government was glad to get the direct tax collected for fifteen per cent. being just the difference of five to one." I will not use hard names, but in plain terms deny the truth of every part of this paragraph. Government never paid 15 per cent. for collecting the direct tax: they allowed a discount to the states who would assume it, because the government wanted money and were selling stock at a loss of 25 per cent.—they allowed to the states 15 per cent. for prompt payment, which saved them 10. The merchants who had money would lend the United States 80 dollars on a certificate of stock for 100; these advocates and friends of impost were making princely fortunes by its depreciation. If government borrowed, they paid more than if they would sell

dispensed with: and, as it was on his remarks that Messrs. Gales and Seaton were commenting, he has managed the subject with the utmost fairness towards them, as well as in perfect consistency with the matter of all his own essays. (Ed. Reg.)

their land-tax in the lump—it was the best bargain they could make—the states lent their money on better terms than individuals; one lent on stock, the other took an assignment of the assessment-book, and the public saved 10 per cent. This is the truth—let Messrs. Gales and Seaton assert what they will. To put down at once all statements of this kind by a document of a most incontestible character, to enable the public to decide between me and these gentlemen, I call their attention to a paper to be found in page 21, of the statements accompanying the report of the committee on manufactures. Commencing with 1791 and ending with 1819, the expenses of collecting the customs have averaged 4 and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—Until 1813, it was never so low as 3 per cent. and has been so but two years since. In 1809 and 1813, the expenses exceeded 6 per cent.

(* We are here desired to insert parts of some tables at greater length than it appears to us necessary to exhibit the facts desired. The following brief abstract from the table of the "general receipts of the United States from 4th March 1789, to 30th Sept. 1820" may suffice, (because, as a curious statistical paper and most useful for reference, we shall soon publish it entire)—to which we have added a conspicuous notice of the state of the internal duties for one year, as an example of the rest.

The cost of "collecting the customs" was as follows—the periods ending on the last day of the years respectively given.

Years	per cent.	Years	per cent.
1791	5.16	1806	3.84
1792	4.48	1807	3.52
1793	4.23	1808	3.31
1794	4.40	1809	6.36
1795	4.43	1810	4.81
1796	4.24	1811	3.20
1797	4.35	1812	5.05
1798	5.02	1813	2.99
1799	5.86	1814	5.49
1800	4.62	1815	6.08
1801	4.29	1816	2.10
1802	3.78	1817	2.68
1803	3.69	1818	4.12
1804	4.24	1819	3.67
1805	3.97	1820—y'r incomplete.]	

I hope after this it will not be asserted that any reputable merchant will collect the customs for three per cent. In this statement no allowance is made for the expenses of revenue cutters, light houses, indemnities to collectors, lost debts, &c.—

[INTERNAL DUTIES, 1814.

On licenses for stills, &c.	\$1,681,087 19
On carriages	225,178 47
On licenses to retailers	787,065 12
On sales at auction	154,629 20
On refined sugar	11,670 27
On stamps	410,516 52
Interest	1,196 85
Moiety of fines, &c.	2,647 34
	<hr/>
	3,273,990 96
Duties refunded or remitted	11,793 84
	<hr/>
Total accruing duties	3,262,197 12

Expenses of collection, consisting of

Contingent expenses	17,147 38
Measuring stills	13,594 58
Commission	107,225 61
Extra allowances by the president	11,024 21
	<hr/>
	148,991 78

Which shews that the cost of collection was at the rate of 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.]

The Internal duties accruing for

1814 were	3,362,000	expenses	149,000	per cent.	4 1-2
1815	6,342,000		379,000		4 1-2
1816	4,633,000		293,000		5 1-2
1817	2,960,000		160,000		5 1-2

The difference between revenue accrued and what is actually received, will make some addition to the expenses of collection; hence the expenses of collecting the internal revenue actually received in 1817, are stated by the secretary of the treasury, in his report to congress of 18th December 1818, to be 5 8-10 per cent. on the amount paid into the treasury. In the same report, he states the expenses of collecting the direct tax to be 6 3-10 per cent. on the amount paid into the treasury for the same year. Reader, what do you think of the assertion that the direct tax costs 15 per cent. to collect, or that the difference between the two modes of taxation is—"just five to one!" You must read these documents—they will give you much information, and render harmless any publications like this of Messrs. Gales and Seaton.

Now, I wish these gentlemen would take the system of internal duties, adopted during the late war, and compare it with impost—to put no fancied cases, but apply their remarks to what has existed and what is now proposed. Till they will do this, they must excuse me from any further notice of their remarks on revenue, except the horns of the dilemma on which they think they have impaled their adversary. They observe—"The writers in the Register appear to us to stand in this predicament—they must admit, as they have most rigorously contended, that the duties on imposts are less than they ought to be, and of course not sufficiently onerous to the people—or they must admit, as they have just discovered and now insist that they are already too high, and ought not to exist at all." These are the words of the "Intelligencer."

I have heard of quibbles and sophisms, but it has been reserved for this occasion to present such bare-faced ones. As this extract is from a paper which assumes a high rank for talents as well as candor, it is worthy of examination.

The writer in the Register does contend that impost is oppressive on the people, and he contends that duties on articles which could be made at home ought to be raised—not to render them more onerous, but to bring about the substitution of the domestic for the foreign article—then no impost would be paid, there would be no oppression. Impost is no oppression if the people do not pay it—when, therefore, a duty on a foreign manufacture is so high as to prevent its importation, the people do not pay the duty because the goods are not imported. This is plain sailing. The duties on coarse cottons are 100 per cent. and, but as such goods are chiefly manufactured in the country, the people are thus clear of the impost on this article.

Suppose the duty was 1000 per cent. it would make no difference if none was paid; and yet Messrs. G. and S. would say the oppression on the people was tenfold! This would be true if the importation was not stopped—here we agree—but if the importation of any article ceases, the duty pays.

*The parts inserted in brackets are abstracted by the editor from the official documents.

ble on its importation is not paid. It is no inconsistency to contend that low duties are oppressive and that high ones will remove the burthen—because the importation in the one case is encouraged, in the other case it is checked or prohibited. Then the question comes up which is most onerous on the people—to be compelled, by a low duty, to import what they can make at home, to let their raw materials remain useless in the bowels of the earth, their laborers go unemployed, their provisions rot on their hands—or, by a high duty, to exclude the foreign article from our market and bring the domestic into it? This great question is not to be settled by pitiful contemptible quibbling, but by an appeal to facts and experience.—(of the facts hereafter.) I think one horn of the dilemma is now turned from the writer in the Register; the reader must see who is impaled on it. As to the other horn, Messrs. Gales and Seaton must permit me to say, that it is utterly untrue that we have admitted, just discovered, or now insist that they (the duties) are already too high and ought not to exist at all. Impost, as an extensive source of revenue, is one thing—but imposts to exclude a foreign article is a very different one. Low impost effects one object, high impost the other. In raising the impost or duty the revenue is unpaid; if the quantity imported is lessened in a ratio greater than the increase of duty, impost may cease to operate at all for revenue and be efficient only for the protection of domestic industry. Reader, you see the difference—if Messrs. Gales and Seaton cannot or will not, I shall leave them not impaled, but dozing, on the horns of a dilemma of their own creation.

Hoping that every man who has read the last Register will remember the questions put to and the answers given by the New York Mercantile Society, I shall have little trouble with facts in examining the positions of Messrs. Gales and Seaton. The answers to the 8th and 9th questions shew that when they are protected by a high duty, domestic articles are cheaper and better than imported. If this is objected to as a document procured by the committee on manufactures, we will refer to the book so highly recommended by Mr. Garnett. Cottons—coarse cottons, are protected by a duty of 100 per cent.—what is the consequence? Mr. Cambreleng in his book, pages 45, 46, says "Cotton shirtings cost in England in 1820, 18½ cents a yard—manufactured in the United States 13"—the difference 5½ cents a yard: this fact ought to be stated in every paper and be a thousand times repeated. Will Messrs. Gales and Seaton deny it? Let them do so if they choose, but till they do deny it they must be cautious how they say that an increase of duty on the foreign is an increase of the price of the domestic article. But they say "if we cease to import we cease to export." Pray gentlemen, where did you find this maxim—it was not learned from merchants. The New York chamber of commerce, by William Bayard, declares "that the want of our provisions is the only security we now enjoy for their admission into foreign ports"—The New York Mercantile Society say of the new tariff,—"We think generally, it will not be prejudicial to commerce; it would not diminish the value of any article of domestic produce exported; the price of our articles abroad and the demand for them is regulated by the wants of other nations, and not by what we in return receive from them." No merchant will contradict this. Has this rule been deduced from the history of commerce—if so, let the country be pointed out which limits its exports by its imports; there is no

such country—there is no such maxim in trade, which is regulated by want and not friendship:—

China imports but little—her exports are immense.

England imports, we may say, almost nothing except in raw materials; but she exports to all the world—she consumes none of our bread stuffs: we clothe ourselves from her manufactories.

In 1819, our exports of domestic produce to the British East Indies amounted to 5,600 dollars: we imported from the British East Indies more than 6,200,000 dollars. In the same year, we exported to China 7,414,000 specie dollars; domestic produce 000,000; produce of our fisheries in the Pacific, 350,000;—we imported from China more than 9,000,000. We exported to England and dependencies 29,740,000 dollars: we imported 45,818,000; balance against us 16,000,000. Let me ask again, where did the gentlemen find their maxim? and where is the evidence of its truth except in their own assertion, which is contradicted by all mercantile experience, by the history of commerce, the laws of trade, and treasury documents. But the authority which cannot be disputed by Messrs. G. and S. is the "National Intelligencer," of 9th June: "In ten years our manufactures will turn the balance of trade and the rate of exchange as much in our favor with England, as it is now against us—That Great Britain will find us competitors in some new markets, and in fifty years our redundant manufactures will find their way to every nook of the habitable globe where a white man can penetrate." Ah, gentlemen, will manufactures do this?—then we shall have exports! Pray, what shall we then import?—if we can supply all the world, we surely can supply ourselves;—and, gentlemen, we shall want ships to export our manufactures—so you must not burn them in your grand estuary! These ships must have seamen—you must not issue your *ne exeat*—and, finally, permit me to say that it will not answer your purposes, it will not satisfy the nation, for you to abandon argument, disregard facts, and indulge in a tirade such as is contained in the latter part of your article. The operation of systems of revenue, as well as the principles of political economy, are now well understood; the people expect candor and good temper in the discussion—the subject has come home to the interest of every man in the union; a great practical evil has befallen us all—one of no temporary nature, but which must increase with every year of peace: a strong sentiment is pervading the nation, growing with our calamities and forced on us by the universal pressure. The necessity of encouraging our home productions is now apparent to the farmer, the merchant, not less than the mechanic. Commerce is anxiously looking for new sources of employment—those engaged in its pursuits can discern the track; they have only to sacrifice their preconceived opinions, to be governed by their own convictions, which tell them there is but one source of relief to any of the great interests of the country—the encouragement and final success of our manufactures: this alone is wanting to cure all the sores of the land.

My labors are nearly done, for I find my opponents arguing to the facts advanced as well as the principles resulting from them. The editors of the Intelligencer, in their paper of the 7th ult. admit "That if an European nation doubles its duties on the import of our products, it is fair to mete to her the same measure which she metes to us. We would be unjust to ourselves not to do it." This is the great principle for which the committee of manufactures have contended—it is the basis of their report; and the

ground taken by the advocates of the new tariff in debate. All Europe excludes our *principal products*, except cotton and tobacco—these are received from necessity; they cannot procure them elsewhere: the friends of manufactures urge the sound rule laid down by Messrs. G. and S.—mete to them the same measure they mete to us; it is unjust to the nation not to do it. Congress has not meted that measure; they will not meet duty by duty, prohibition by prohibition—they have been and are still unjust to their constituents; they suffer the markets of the people to be dependent on foreign governments, and will not enforce reciprocity. If European nations will admit our produce on the same terms we admit theirs, or congress impose on their produce the same duties which their governments impose on ours, the friends of national industry will ask no more. When congress will have established this rule, the nation will be satisfied. This has been the great object of all my labors—to bring about this result has been the great effort of our friends in congress. Were I a member of that body and could feel myself the representative of the manufacturing interest, I would ask no more, and abandon the cause itself if its friends were not satisfied. In the station I am, I would devote the same time and labor to convince the people that this would be protection enough, as I have already done to show them that this much was indispensable. If the committee of manufactures should ask more, they should hear from me with the same freedom as the Boston committee have done—but let it be remembered, that to do less would be, in the language of Messrs. G. and S. “*unjust to ourselves*.” Let this be the point of union among us—to mete to other nations the same measure they mete to us. This sentiment can be opposed by no American.

I am happy to find that Messrs. G. and S. in becoming the apologists for Mr. Walsh, have chosen to adopt this definition of “*foreign vicissitudes*.” Mr. Walsh, no doubt, meant foreign events—such as wars and revolutions: if, however, he alluded only to foreign laws, if these were the “*vicissitudes*” and the classical critic will agree to this meaning, then is there, indeed, some small hope of a termination to this controversy by the rare coincidence in sentiment between Messrs. Walsh, G. & S. and Niles' correspondent. There seems, however, some room to fear that Mr. Walsh will not agree that his *new allies* shall become his interpreters—his paper of the 11th July does not thank them very courteously for their defence against the “*doggrel writer* in Niles' Weekly Register,” and Mr. W. seems to have lost his temper too much for me to venture upon any comments on his eulogy upon Jeremy Bentham's letters on political economy, which seem to me to have no other merit than their being of *foreign* manufacture. It seems dangerous, indeed, to use this word *foreign*. Messrs. Gales and Seaton say I called the language of Mr. Walsh *almost traitorous*, and Mr. W. himself says I have *described him as a traitor*. Really, this is manufacturing with a vengeance—no such expression came from my pen, no such thought was in my mind. These printers seem determined to invent an apology for their invectives—my temper cannot be ruffled, they may amuse themselves and their readers as they please—no body calls them traitors; they may call themselves by any name they think proper, may raise clamors against themselves for the pleasure of refuting them—but they must not quote *their language as mine*. One of these printers must recollect that it is not much more pleasant to the feelings, or much more reputable in a moral point of view, to be detected

in *passing a false quotation as genuine*, than in *passing counterfeit paper*. The principal difference is, that one deceives the mind, the other the pocket—in both cases falsehoods are passed for truth. When committed by the editor of a paper, the publishing a counterfeited quotation is worse than a counterfeited dollar: one deceives the community, the other only one individual in it. Whoever then says, that, “*as for the writer in Niles' Register, whoever he may be, who is pleased to describe us as traitors for suggesting that the proposed revision of the tariff is a question the decision of which may mainly depend upon future vicissitudes of human affairs abroad, we do not consider ourselves bound even to read what he has so charitably and shrewdly indicated*,” must expect to be reminded of the consequence of false quotations and groundless imputations. To such men, my advice is not to enter into this controversy unless they can do it with calmness—to make no quotations from domestic productions, and especially as to Niles' Register, and the writers for it—*let them alone, let them regulate themselves, or quote them truly; expose them to the people as they are, but do not create a species of non-descripts, non-existent, for the pleasure of hunting them down*.

The reader will pardon me for this digression—he must not expect me to be able to pursue the “*even tenor of my way*” without noticing some of the objects which cross my path—not for their intrinsic importance, but from respect to myself. I call no man a traitor because he differs from me on any subject—it is unworthy of any one who professes to write for public information; it is unworthy of the highly reputed editor of the Register, who thinks my *doggrel* productions worthy of being recorded in the most useful paper in the union: and, when any man pretending to *quote* me, dares to say that, “*the writer in Niles' Register is pleased to describe him as a traitor*,” it is due to myself, to Mr. Niles and the reputation of his paper, for me to dare to say, it is not true—you quote me falsely; you are passing on the public a counterfeit quotation, and that not for the first time.

The usual length of my essays having been exceeded, I must defer for another the conclusion of my notice of Messrs. Gales and Seaton's remarks.

[Communicated.]

The Slave Trade.

A discussion took place on the 25th of June last in the British house of lords, on the subject of the foreign slave trade, when the marquis of Lansdown took occasion to remark, that there was but one voice in all the governments to whom the subject had been presented, with the exception of Portugal, that the trade should be put an end to; but that, with the single exception of the *United States of America*, they had all failed to carry their engagements into effect. His lordship added some very singular instances of departure, on the part of France, from its pledged faith.* One case was that of the *Jeune Estelle*. When that vessel was overtaken by a British cruiser, and when the captain perceived that the zeal and activity of sir George Collier would render it impossible for him to escape the punishment which awaited his offence, a number of the unfortunate negroes were thrown overboard in caaks. These caaks were said to have been

*He stated that 60,000 slaves had been transported from Africa to the West Indies, under the French flag, in one year!

thrown overboard to lighten the ship, and the horrid nature of the transaction would never have been known, had it not been for the vigilance of one of the British sailors who boarded the *Jeune Estelle*. This sailor, on striking a cask, heard a faint voice issue from it. The cask was opened, and two negro girls, of about twelve or fourteen years of age, were found crammed in it, and almost expiring from suffocation. It then struck every one of the British sailors with horror, especially when they recollected the casks they had seen floating from the ship, the contents of which were now no longer doubtful.

The following are the resolutions respecting the slave trade, introduced by Mr. Wilberforce, and agreed to by the house of commons, and on which a bill was ordered to be brought in:

"1. That the whole of the proceeds of vessels and cargoes belonging to the subjects of the kings of Spain, Portugal, or the Netherlands, respectively, captured for being engaged in illicit traffic in slaves, in violation of the conventions made with those states, may be allowed by the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, to the captors thereof, in all cases in which such proceeds have been actually distributed among such captors.

"2. That a moiety of the proceeds of vessels and cargoes belonging to the subjects of the kings of Spain, Portugal, or the Netherlands, respectively, captured for being engaged in illicit traffic in slaves, in violation of the conventions made with those states, be granted or allowed by the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury to the captors thereof, in all cases in which such proceeds have not been already distributed among such captors.

"3. A bounty of 10*l.* for every slave forfeited as being found on board of vessels belonging to the subjects of the kings of Spain, Portugal, or the Netherlands, respectively, captured for being engaged in illicit traffic in slaves, in violation of the conventions made with those states, be allowed to the captors of such vessels."

On the same occasion it was remarked by Mr. Wilberforce, after animadverting upon the conduct of France, Portugal and other countries, in relation to the subject:

"That we contemplate with far different feelings the conduct of the United States of America. Not only have their cruisers been actively employed in co-operation with our own in suppressing the slave trade on the coast of Africa, but an act has been passed by congress, which places the slave trade in the list of piracies, and subjects to capital punishment, all citizens of the United States who shall be found to engage in it. That, in witnessing the conduct of the legislature of the United States on this occasion, we are led to reflect with grateful exultation on our common origin, and on those common laws and institutions, whose liberal spirit has prompted our American brethren to be among the very foremost in thus stamping on a traffic in the persons of our fellow creatures, its just character and designation; and we cannot but express our earnest hopes, that not only we ourselves shall speedily follow so honorable an example, but that the day is not far distant when, by the general concurrence of all civilized nations, this detestable traffic shall be pronounced to be piratical, to be an offence against all human kind, which all are entitled and bound by duty to suppress.

"That, from the gratifying contemplation of the zeal manifested by the United States to promote the cause of humanity, we turn with feelings of the most painful disappointment to France, by some of

whose subjects the slave trade has been for some time carried on to an unprecedented extent, along the whole range of the western coasts of Africa; and whose flag not only protects her own subjects in their criminal enterprizes, but serves to protect the subjects also of other powers who engage in this commerce, but who are prevented by the vigilance of British cruisers from finding any shelter under the flags of their own countries."

Singular Law-case.

At a late court held before Mr. Justice Yates, at Buffalo, N. Y. *Soonen-gize*, commonly called *Tommy Jeamy*, the Seneca chief, was tried for the murder of a squaw, who was accused of *witchcraft*. The "Republican Press" states, that, by his counsel, he put in a plea to the jurisdiction of the court, in substance as follows:

"That long before the settlement of the late colony of New-York, and long before the state of New-York became a sovereign and independent state, the Seneca nation of Indians was a free and independent nation, possessing and exercising the rights and powers of sovereignty, among which they had hitherto always possessed and exercised, and still possess and lawfully exercise the exclusive right to try and punish members of their own nation, for offences committed against other members of the nation within their territory, and particularly for the crime of murder as aforesaid committed; which offences were exclusively cognizable by the chiefs, sachems and principal warriors of the nation, from time to time assembled. The plea then set forth that the prisoner and the deceased were and always had been members of the nation, and that the offence stated in the indictment was committed within the territory belonging to the Senecas, and concluded in the usual form, with a prayer whether the court of Oyer and Terminer could or would take any further cognizance of the matter."

The district attorney denied the facts in his plea, and tendered an issue to the country, in which the prisoner joined, and a jury was sworn to try the same. Several witnesses, among whom was the celebrated *Red Jacket*, gave testimony to support the prisoner's plea. The jury, by their verdict, returned that the *allegations* contained in the prisoner's plea are true. A motion was made to arrest judgment, and the whole proceedings will be brought before the supreme court next month at Albany for its decision.

(One of the editors of the *Albany Argue* was present at this trial, and gives the following amusing particulars that occurred. The woman had been regularly tried and condemned as a witch, and the Indians contended that the alleged murderer acted as a minister of justice, in compliance with the law established from time immemorial. "The ridicule which this doctrine [of witchcraft] excited among those to whom it was promulgated, was warmly resented by the chiefs and warriors; and the famous Red Jacket, upon being told of the absurdity of a belief in witchcraft, indignantly exclaimed, "What! do you denounce us as fools and bigots, because we still continue to believe that which you yourselves, sedulously inculcated two centuries ago! Your divines have thundered this doctrine from the pulpit—your judges have pronounced it from the bench—your courts of justice have sanctioned it with the formalities of law—and you would now punish our unfortunate brother for adherence to the superstitions of his fathers! Go to Salem! Look at the records of your government, and you will

find hundreds executed for the very crime which has called forth the sentence of condemnation upon this woman, and drawn down the arm of vengeance upon her. What have our brothers done more than the rulers of your people have done? And what crime has this man committed by executing in a summary way, the laws of his country and the injunctions of his God?"

Evidence was adduced to shew what were the usages of the Indians in such cases, and it appeared that the woman had been tried and executed after their manner. "Red Jacket, the orator, and principal of the pagan party, presented himself to take the oath; and upon being questioned whether he believed in a Supreme Being, and in the doctrine of rewards and punishments hereafter, fixed the "lurking devil of his eye" upon the questioner, and replied—"Yes! much more than the white men, if we are to judge by their actions."

Appropriations of Public Land.

Report relative to appropriations of public land for the purposes of education—made to the senate of Maryland Jan. 30, 1821.

The committee, to whom was referred so much of the governor's message, as relates to education and public instruction, beg leave to report—

That they concur with his excellency in believing education, and a general diffusion of knowledge, in a government constituted like ours, to be of great importance, and that, "in proportion as the structure of a government gives weight to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened." Your committee consider our government as emphatically a government of opinion. A general diffusion of knowledge, which is essential to its right administration, cannot be effected, unless the people are educated. No high degree of civilization, of moral power and dignity, or of intellectual excellence; no superiority in science, in literature, or in liberal and useful arts, which constitutes the noblest national supremacy, can be attained without the aid of seminaries of learning. The establishment of literary institutions, then, of all grades, from the common school up to the university, becomes the first duty of the legislature of a free people.

Your committee are well aware of the difficulty, in the present embarrassed state of our pecuniary concerns, of providing the means of making education general. They are fully sensible that, at this time, large appropriations out of the public treasury for this purpose, all important as it is, cannot be expected. They deem it therefore, their duty to recall to your notice a report and certain resolutions, presented to the senate at the last session by a committee, of a like nature with the present, which has been referred to your committee, as a part of the unfinished business. The object of those resolutions was to call the attention of congress and the legislatures of the several states, to the public lands, as a fund, from which appropriations for the purposes of education may with justice be claimed, not only by Maryland, but all the original states, and three of the new ones.

One thirty-sixth part of all the states and territories, (except Kentucky,) whose waters fall into the

* "There is not, perhaps, in nature, a more expressive eye than that of Red Jacket; when fired by indignation or revenge, it is terrible; and when he chooses to display his unrivalled talent for irony, his keen sarcastic glance is irresistible."

Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico, has been appropriated by congress, wherever the Indian title has been extinguished, and provisions made for further appropriations, according to the same ratio, wherever the Indian title may hereafter be extinguished, for the support of common schools; and other large appropriations have been made for the support of seminaries of a higher grade. Your committee are of opinion, that the states, for whose benefit no such appropriations have been made, are entitled to ask them of congress, not as a matter of favour, but of justice. That this may more fully appear, especially as the right of those states to an equal participation with the states, formed out of the public lands, in all the benefits derived from them, has been doubted, your committee have deemed it proper to take a cursory view of the manner in which they have been acquired.

Before the war of the revolution, and indeed for some years after it, several of the states possessed within their nominal limits, extensive tracts of waste and unsettled lands. These states were all at that epoch, *regal* and not *proprietary* provinces, and the crown, either directly or through the medium of officers, whose authority had been prescribed or assented to by the crown, was in the habit of granting those lands. The right of disposing of them was claimed and exercised by the crown in some form or other. They might, therefore, with strict propriety, be called the property of the crown.

A question arose soon after the declaration of independence, whether those lands should belong to the United States, or to the individual states, within whose nominal limits they were situated.

However that question might be decided, no doubt could be entertained, that the property and jurisdiction of the soil were acquired by the common sword, purse, and blood of *all* the states, united in a common effort. Justice, therefore, demanded that, considered in the light of property, the vacant lands should be sold to defray the expenses incurred in the contest by which they were obtained; and the future harmony of the states required, that the extent and ultimate population of the several states should not be so disproportionate as they would be if their nominal limits should be retained.

This state, as early as the 30th October, 1776, expressed its decided opinion, in relation to the vacant lands, by an unanimous resolution of the convention, which framed our constitution and form of government, in the following words, viz: "*Resolved, unanimously, That it is the opinion of this convention, that the very extensive claim of the state of Virginia to the back lands, hath no foundation in justice, and that if the same, or any like claim is admitted, the freedom of the smaller states and the liberties of America may be thereby greatly endangered; this convention being firmly persuaded that, if the dominion over those lands should be established by the blood and treasure of the United States, such lands ought to be considered as a common stock, to be parcelled out, at proper times, into convenient, free and independent governments.*"

In the years 1777 and 1778, the general assembly, by resolves and instructions to their delegates in congress, expressed their sentiments in support of their claim to a participation in these lands, in a still stronger language, and declined acceding to the confederation, on account of the refusal of the states claiming them *exclusively* to cede them to the United States. They continued to decline on the same grounds, until 1781, when, to prevent the injurious impression, that dissention existed among

the states, occasioned by the refusal of Maryland, to join the confederation, they authorized their delegates in congress to subscribe the articles; protesting, however, at the same, time against the inference, (which might otherwise have been drawn,) that Maryland had relinquished its claim to a participation in the western lands.

Most of the other states contended, on similar grounds with those taken by Maryland, for a participation in those lands.

By the treaty of peace in 1783, Great Britain relinquished "to the United States, all claim to the government, property and territorial rights, of the same, and every part thereof."

The justice and sound policy of ceding the unsettled lands, urged with great earnestness and force by those states, which had united in conquering them from Great Britain, strengthened by the surrender on the part of Great Britain, of her rights of property and jurisdiction to the United States *collectively*, and aided, moreover, by the elevated and patriotic spirit of disinterestedness and conciliation, which then animated the whole confederation, at length made the requisite impression upon the states which had exclusively claimed those lands: and each of them, with the exception of Georgia, made cessions of their respective claims within a few years after the peace. Those states were Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, the charters of which, with the exception of New York, extended westwardly to the South Sea or Pacific Ocean. This circumstance gave to Massachusetts and Connecticut a joint claim with Virginia, to such parts of what was then called the north-western territory, as came within the breadth of their respective charters. The rest of that territory lay within the limits of the charter of Virginia. New York, indeed, had an indefinite claim to a part of it. Cessions, however, from all these states, at length completed the title of the United States, and placed it beyond all controversy.

The state of North Carolina ceded its claim to the territory which now constitutes the state of Tennessee.

Georgia, (whose charter also extended westwardly to the Pacific Ocean,) at length, in 1802, ceded the territory which now constitutes the states of Mississippi and Alabama, except a small part on the south side of them, which was acquired under the treaty ceding Louisiana. The conditions of that cession were, that the United States should pay *one million two hundred thousand dollars* to Georgia, and extinguish the Indian title within the limits which she reserved.

The United States have, in this manner, acquired an indisputable title to all the public lands east of the Mississippi.

All the territory west of the Mississippi, together with the southern extremity of the states of Mississippi and Alabama, was purchased of France for *fifteen millions of dollars*. This sum, as well as the sums required for the purchase of the Indian title to the public lands, was paid out of the treasury of the United States.

So far, therefore, as acquisition of public lands has been made by purchase, it has been at the common expense; so far as it has been made by war, it has been by the common force; and so far as it has been made by cessions from individual states, it has been upon the ground, expressly stipulated in most of the acts or deeds of cession, that the lands should be "considered," to use the words of the act passed for that purpose by the state which made the

largest cession, "as a common fund, for the use and benefit of such of the states as have become, or shall become, members of the confederation or federal alliance of said states, according to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure, and shall faithfully and bona fide be disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever."

In whatever point of view, therefore, the public lands are considered, whether as acquired by purchase, conquest, or cession, they are emphatically the *common property of the union*. They ought to enure, therefore, to the common use and benefit of *all* the states, in just proportions, and cannot be appropriated to the use and benefit of any particular state or states, to the exclusion of the others, without an infringement of the principles, upon which cessions from states are expressly made, and a violation of the spirit of our national compact, as well as the principles of justice and sound policy.

So far as these lands have been sold, and the proceeds been received into the national treasury, all the states have derived a justly proportionate benefit from them; So far as they have been appropriated for purposes of defence, there is no ground for complaint; for the defence of every part of the country is a common concern: So far, in a word, as the proceeds have been applied to *national*, and not to *state* purposes, although the expenditure may have been local, the course of the general government has been consonant to the principles and spirit of the federal constitution. But, so far as appropriations have been made, in favor of any state or states, to the exclusion of the rest, where the appropriations would have been beneficial, and might have been extended to all alike, your committee conceive there has been a departure from that line of policy, which impartial justice, so essential to the peace, harmony, and stability, of the union, imperiously prescribes.

Your committee, then, proceed to enquire, whether the acts of congress, in relation to appropriations of public lands, have been conformable to the dictates of impartial justice.

By the laws relating to the survey and sale of the public lands, one thirty-sixth part of them has been reserved and appropriated in perpetuity for the support of common schools. The public lands are laid off into townships, six miles square, by lines running with the cardinal points: these townships are then divided into thirty-six sections, each a mile square, and containing 640 acres, which are designated by numbers. Section No. 16, which is always a central section, has invariably been appropriated, (and provision has been made by law for the like appropriations in future surveys,) for the support of common schools in each township.

In Tennessee, in addition to the appropriation of a section in each township for common schools, 200,000 acres have been assigned for the endowment of colleges and academies. Large appropriations have also been made in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Missouri, Michigan, and the north western territory, for the erection and maintenance of seminaries of learning of a higher grade than common schools. Your committee have not had an opportunity of ascertaining the exact amount of those appropriations, but, from such examination as they have been able to make, it is believed, that they bear a smaller proportion to those of common schools, than in Tennessee. Tennessee, in Seybert's statistical annals, is stated to contain 40,000 square miles, which are equal to 25,600,000 acres. One 36th part of this number of

acres, which is the amount of appropriation for common schools, is 711,111. The appropriation for colleges and academies in that state is, as above stated, 200,000 acres, being something less than two-sevenths, of the common school appropriation. It is believed that the appropriations in the other states and territories, for seminaries of a higher grade, do not amount to more than two-tenths or one-fifth of the appropriations for common schools. Your committee think they will not be far from the truth in estimating them at that proportion.

The states and territories east of the Mississippi, which have had appropriations made in their favor for the support of literary institutions; that is to say, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Mississippi, Alabama, Michigan, and the north western territory, are estimated, in Seybert's statistical annals, to contain of unsold lands,

	200,000,000
Of lands sold,	11,697,125
To which add Tennessee,	25,600,000

And the aggregate number of acres in those states and territories will be 237,297,125
 One 36th part of that aggregate number, being the amount of appropriation for common schools, is 6,591,586

Add one 5th part of the common school appropriation, as the appropriation for colleges and academies, 1,318,317

And the aggregate number of acres appropriated for the purposes of education in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Michigan, and the north western territory, will be 7,909,903

At two dollars per acre, which is less, according to Seybert's statistical annals, than the average price of all the public lands, which have heretofore been sold, the amount in money will be \$15,819,806

Seybert estimates the lands purchased of France by the United States in 1803, at acres 200,000,000

By the laws relating to the survey and sales of lands in Louisiana, Missouri, and Arkansas, appropriations of land for the purposes of education have been made after the same ratio, as in the new states and territories on the east of the Mississippi, and it is presumed the same policy will be adhered to in relation to the whole of the public lands on the west of that river. On that supposition the appropriations for common schools, that is, one 36th part of 200,000,000 acres, will be 5,555,555

Add for colleges and academies one 5th part of the appropriation for common schools 1,111,111

And the aggregate number of acres will be 6,666,666 2-3

At two dollars per acre, the amount in money will be \$13,333,333 1-3

To the aggregate number of acres appropriated for the support of literary institutions on the east side of the Mississippi, 7,909,903

Add the aggregate number of acres which, if the system heretofore followed, should be, (as it ought to be) adhered to, will ultimately be appropriated to literary purposes on the west of the Mississippi, 6,666,666 2-3

And the total literary appropriation, in the new states and territories, will be acres 14,576,569 2-3

At two dollars per acre, the amount in money will be \$29,153,139 1-3

Such is the vast amount of property destined for the support and encouragement of learning in the states and territories carved out of the public lands. These large appropriations of land, the common property of the union, will enure to the exclusive benefit of those states and territories. They are appropriations for state and not for national purposes; they are of such a nature that they might have been extended to all the states; they therefore ought to have been thus extended. All the other states paid their full share for the purchase of the region west of the Mississippi, and for the extinguishment of the Indian title, on both sides of that river. Massachusetts, Connecticut, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, besides paying their proportion of these expenses, ceded all their vacant territory on the east side of the Mississippi. All these states, therefore, might, with great propriety, complain of partiality and injustice, if their applications to congress for similar appropriations for like purposes should be refused.

But of this refusal, they need have no apprehension, if they are true to their own interests, and are united in asserting them; for if, contrary to all reasonable expectation, the states which have already received the benefit of literary appropriations, should be opposed to the extension of them to their sister states, the latter are more than two-thirds in number of all the United States, and have a still larger proportion of representatives in congress.—These states are, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Kentucky; and together have one hundred and sixty-nine representatives in congress. The favored states, on the contrary, have only seventeen representatives. The excluded states have therefore an overwhelming majority in congress, and have it completely in their power to make appropriations for the benefit of their literary institutions, upon the improbable supposition, that the representatives of the favored states would oppose them in congress; a supposition too discreditable to their character for justice to be admitted.

The magnitude of the appropriations that would be required to place the states, which have not yet enjoyed any for the purposes of education, upon an equal footing with those in whose favor they have already been made, can afford no just ground of objection. For, superior as the population of those states is, yet, if the ratio of appropriation be observed with regard to them, which has been adopted in relation to others, i. e. one 36th part of the number of acres in the territory of each for common schools, and one 5th part of that one 36th, for colleges and academies, the number of acres required will be much less than has already been given to the favored states and territories; it will indeed amount to but a very small portion of the public lands. For, according to Seybert's Statistical Annals, those lands, in 1813, amounted to

400,000,000 acres. The amount required for all the excluded states would be less than two and a half per centum of that quantity. To show which more clearly, your committee beg leave to submit the following statement, founded upon calculations made upon the extent of territory in each of those states, as laid down in Seybert's Statistical Annals: New Hampshire contains 6,074,240 acres.

One 36th part of that extent, being the number of acres of public land to which that state is entitled for the support of common schools, is 168,728 acres

One 5th part of that 36th, to which New Hampshire is entitled for the support of colleges and academies, is 33,745

Total for New Hampshire, 202,473

Vermont contains 6,551,680 acres. One 36th part, for common schools, is 181,991

One 5th of one 36th, for colleges and academies, 36,398

Total for Vermont, 218,389

Massachusetts, including Maine, contains 28,990,000 acres.

One 36th part, for common schools, 805,277

One 5th of one 36th, for colleges and academies, 161,055

Total for Massachusetts and Maine, 966,332

Rhode Island contains 1,011,200 acres.

One 36th part, for common schools, 28,088

One 5th of one 36th, for colleges, 5,617

Total for Rhode Island, 33,705

Connecticut contains 2,991,360 acres.

One 36th part, for common schools, 83,093

One 5th of one 36th, for colleges and academies, 16,618

Total for Connecticut, 99,711

New York contains 28,800,000 acres.

One 36th part, for common schools, 800,000

One 5th of one 36th, for colleges and academies, 160,000

Total for New York, 960,000

New Jersey contains 5,324,800 acres.

One 36th part, for common schools, 144,577

One 5th part of one 36th, for colleges and academies, 28,917

Total for New Jersey, 173,494

Pennsylvania contains 29,872,000 acres.

One 36th part, for common schools, 829,777

One 5th of one 36th, for colleges and academies, 165,955

Total for Pennsylvania, 995,732

Delaware contains 1,356,800 acres.

One 36th part, for common schools, 37,688

One 5th of one 36th, for colleges and academies, 7,537

Total for Delaware, 45,225

Maryland contains 8,960,000 acres.

One 36th part, for common schools, 248,888

One 5th of one 36th, for colleges and academies, 49,777

Total for Maryland, 298,665

Virginia contains 44,800,000 acres.

One 36th part, for common schools, 1,244,444

One 5th of one 36th, for colleges and academies, 248,888

Total for Virginia, 1,493,332

North Carolina contains 29,720,000 acres.

One 36th part, for common schools, 825,555

One 5th of one 36th, for colleges and academies, 165,111

Total for North Carolina, 990,666

South Carolina contains 15,411,200 acres.

One 36th part, for common schools, 428,088

One 5th of one 36th, for colleges and academies 85,617

Total for South Carolina, 513,705

Georgia contains 39,680,000 acres.

One 36th part, for common schools, 1,102,222

One 5th of one 36th, for colleges and academies, 220,444

Total for Georgia, 1,322,666

Kentucky contains 32,000,000 acres.

One 36th part, for common schools, 888,888

One 5th of one 36th, for colleges and academies, 177,777

Total for Kentucky, 1,066,663

Total amount of literary appropriation necessary to do justice to the states which have not yet had any, 9,370,760

The senate will perceive, from the foregoing calculations, that, if the ratio of appropriation for the purposes of education, which has hitherto been observed, be adopted with respect to the sixteen states, which as yet have received no appropriations of that nature, a much smaller number of acres will be required than has already been assigned to the western region of our country: it would be an inconsiderable portion of the aggregate of public lands; a much less quantity, indeed, than now remains unsold in any of the states which have been formed out of them, with the exception perhaps, of Ohio and Tennessee. The magnitude of the appropriations, then, which equal justice now requires, cannot be considered as a reasonable objection to them; and, as the literary appropriations that have heretofore been made, have been granted for STATE, and not for NATIONAL purposes, according to the just principle set forth in the beginning of this report, similar appropriations ought to be extended to all the states.

The circumstance, that the lands which have heretofore been appropriated for the purposes of education, are a part of the territory of the states for whose benefit they have been assigned, can furnish no reasonable ground for the preference which has been given them. The public lands are not the less the common property of all the states

because they are situated within the jurisdictional limits of the states and territories which have been formed out of them. Such states have no power to tax them; they cannot interfere with the primary disposal of them, or with the regulations of congress for securing the title to purchasers: it is, in fact, congress alone that can enact laws to affect them. The interest which a citizen of an Atlantic state has in them, as a part of the property of the union, is the same as the interest of a citizen residing in a state formed out of them. But hitherto appropriations of them for *state* purposes have only been made in favor of such states; and the citizen, on the eastern side of the Alleghany, may well complain that property, in which he has a common interest with his fellow citizen on the western side, should be appropriated *exclusively* to the use of the latter. That this is the fact, in regard to that part of the public lands, which have been assigned for the support of literary institutions and the promotion of education, cannot be denied.

Your committee do not censure the enlightened policy which governed congress, in making liberal appropriations of land for the encouragement of learning in the west, nor do they wish to withdraw one acre of them from the purposes to which they have been devoted; but they think they are fully justified in saying, that impartial justice required that similar appropriations should have been extended to all the states alike. Suppose congress should appropriate 200,000 acres of the public lands for the support of colleges and academies in New York; and Virginia, who gave up and ceded a great portion of those lands to the United States, on the express condition, that "they should be considered as a common fund for the use and benefit of all of them, according to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure," should apply for a similar grant, and her application should be refused: would she not have a right to complain of the partiality of such a measure, and to charge the federal government with a breach of good faith, and an infringement of the conditions on which the cession was made? It cannot be denied that she would. Congress have already made a grant of 200,000 acres of land for the support of colleges and academies, not indeed in New York, but in Tennessee. Would not Virginia, if she now made an application for a like grant, and were refused, have the same reason to complain as if New York, instead of Tennessee, had been the favored state?

Your committee beg leave to illustrate, by another example, the equity of the principle which it is the object of this report to establish. Foreign commerce and the public lands are alike legitimate sources, from which the United States may and do derive revenue. Foreign commerce has fixed its seat in the Atlantic states. Suppose congress should pass a law appropriating one 36th part of the revenue collected from foreign commerce, in the ports of Baltimore, New York, Boston, Norfolk, Charleston, and Savannah, to the support of common schools throughout the states in which they are situated: the other states, every person will admit, would have a right to complain of the partiality and injustice of such an act; and yet, in what respect would an act appropriating one 36th part of the revenue, derived from foreign commerce to the use of schools, in the six states in which it should be produced, be more partial or unjust than an act appropriating one 36th part of the public land in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama, the

six states in which the public lands, on this side of the Mississippi, are chiefly situated, to their exclusive benefit in the maintenance of their schools?

Your committee are aware, that it has been said, that the appropriation of a part of the public lands to the purposes of education, for the benefit of the states formed out of them, has had the effect of raising the value of the residue, by inducing emigrants to settle upon them. Although, in the preambles of such of the acts on this subject as have preambles, the promotion of religion, morality, and knowledge, as necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, have been assigned as the reason for passing them, and no mention has been made of the consequent increase in the value of the lands that would remain, as a motive for the appropriation; yet the knowledge that provision had been made for the education of children in the west, though other motives usually influence emigrants, might have had its weight in inducing some to leave their native homes. If such has been the effect, the value of the residue of the lands has no doubt been increased by it. This increase of value, however, has not been an *exclusive* benefit to the Atlantic states, but a benefit *common* to all the states, eastern and western, while the latter still enjoy exclusively the advantage derived from the appropriations of land for literary purposes. The incidental advantage, of the increase in value of the public lands in consequence of emigration, if it is to be considered in the light of a compensation to the old states, must be shewn to be an advantage exclusively enjoyed by them. That this, however, is not the case, is perfectly obvious; because the proceeds of the lands thus raised in value by emigration, when sold, go into the United States' treasury, and are applied, like other revenues, to the general benefit; in other words, to *national* and not to *state* purposes.

It is, moreover, most clear, that this increase of the value of lands, in consequence of emigration, produces a peculiar benefit to the inhabitants of the new states, in which the inhabitants of the other states, unless owners of land in the new, have no participation. The benefit consists in the increase of the value of their own private property.

On the other hand, it is undoubtedly true, that emigration is injurious to the Atlantic states, and to them alone. While it has had the effect of raising the price of lands in the west, it has, in an equal ratio at least, and probably in a much greater, prevented the increase of the value of lands in the states which the emigrants have left. It is an indisputable principle in political economy, that the price of every object of purchase, whether land or personal property, depends upon the relation which supply bears to demand. The demand for land would have been the same, or very nearly so, for the same number of people as are contained within the present limits of the United States, if they had been confined within the limits of the Atlantic states. But the supply in that case would have been most materially different. It must have been so small, in proportion to the demand, as to occasion a great rise in the value of land in the Atlantic states: for it cannot be doubted, that it is the inexhaustible supply of cheap and good land in the west which has kept down the price of land on the eastern side of the Alleghany. If the Atlantic states had been governed by an exclusive, local, and selfish policy, every impediment would have been thrown in the way of emigration, which has constantly and uniformly operated to prevent the growth of their numbers, wealth, and power; for which disadvan-

tage the appreciation of their interest in the public lands, consequent upon emigration, can afford no adequate compensation. It appearing then perfectly clear to your committee, that emigration is exclusively advantageous to the new states, whose population, wealth and power, are thereby increased, at the expense of those states which the emigrants abandon, the inducement to emigration furnished by the appropriation of public lands for the purposes of education in the west, instead of affording a reason for confining such appropriations to that quarter of the union, offers the most weighty considerations, of both justice and policy, in favor of extending them to the states which have not yet obtained them.

Your committee beg leave to present one further reflection to the consideration of the senate, drawn from the effect produced by encouraging learning in the western states alone, upon the relative moral power of the Atlantic and Mississippi states. They are far from wishing to make any objection to the augmentation of the intelligence and mental improvement of the people of the west. On the contrary, they sincerely desire the advancement of their brethren in that quarter of the union, in every thing that can strengthen, dignify, and embellish political communities. But, while they entertain these sentiments, they cannot shut their eyes to the political preponderance which must ultimately be the inevitable result of the superior advantages of education there, and they must, therefore, ardently desire that the same advantages be extended to the people of the Atlantic states.

Your committee are persuaded, that, from the views which they have thus presented, on the subject of appropriations of public lands for the purpose of education, the senate will be satisfied that Maryland, and the other states which have not yet had the benefit of any such appropriations, are entitled to ask of the general government to be placed on an equal footing with the states which have already received them. They believe that no one, convinced of the justice of such a measure, can question its expediency; nor can they entertain any apprehension that an application to congress, supported by the combined influence of all the states which are interested, would fail of success. For the purpose, therefore, of drawing the attention of the national legislature to this important subject, and of obtaining the co-operation of the other states, your committee beg leave to recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved by the general assembly of Maryland, That each of the United States has an equal right to participate in the benefit of the public lands, the common property of the union.

Resolved, That the states in whose favor congress have not made appropriations of land for the purposes of education, are entitled to such appropriations as will correspond, in a just proportion, with those heretofore made in favor of the other states.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing report and resolutions to each of our senators and representatives in congress, with a request that they will lay the same before their respective houses, and use their endeavors to procure the passage of an act to carry into effect the just principles therein set forth.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor be also requested to transmit copies of the said report and resolutions to the governors of the several states of the union, with a request that they will

communicate the same to the legislatures thereof, respectively, and solicit their co-operation.

All which is respectfully submitted,

V. MAXCY, Chairman.

Foreign Articles.

London papers of the 29th of June.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The coronation, and the ridiculous preparations for it, nearly occupies the English papers. The mummery of the affair has been spoken of very freely by some persons in parliament. The queen has claimed a right to be crowned also, or at least to have a seat furnished from which she may witness the ceremony. Mad. Catalini was to assist in it.

The American loyalists, *alias* tories, in England, are to be indemnified in the amount of 60,000*l.* (half the sum claimed) from the droits of the admiralty—but the king is made to say that he bestows it to mark his sense of their *merits*.

A late London paper says—We have been told, that seven Brahmins are on their voyage to England in the ship "Good Intent," with a plan for converting the English bishops to Brahminism.

☞ If the poor Brahmins are to judge of the English bishops by the English administrations in India, they have, indeed, reason enough to believe that the bishops need conversion to any thing, rather than that they should continue to be called Christians.

The revenue is said to fall greatly short of its expected product.

The duke of York has withdrawn himself from the English *Orange* association—he had been elected grand master.

Eleven thousand English troops had arrived at Malta, destined, it was supposed, to reinforce the garrisons of the Ionian Islands.

A new census was making in England. The population appears to have considerably increased since 1811, according to the partial returns that we have seen, which are only of some of the towns. The distressed condition of the agricultural classes excites much attention, but no effectual relief can be given.

The duke of York was, it seems, one of the most fortunate betters at the late Epsum meeting; his royal highness having netted at least 6000*l.* on the turf. As he gets his money for doing nothing, he may well venture the loss of it.

At Sir C. Hawkin's silver and lead mine, at Newlyn, in Cornwall, a solid plate of silver was taken, lately, from the smelting furnace, which weighed 286lbs. and another of the value of 900*l.* would be produced a few days after.

At a late sale in the neighborhood of Peterborough under a distress for rent, a stack of wheat, the produce of fifteen acres, was knocked down at only three pounds.

A single acre of quarry land, in the island of Portland, which, about 32 years ago, was sold for 6*l.* has now brought 1200*l.* and the purchaser to pay the auction duty.

In a recent London paper, the following singular advertisement appeared:—"Accommodation to journeymen coopers. Wanted, twelve men who are in the habit of getting drunk *three days a week*, only; six to work three days, and the other six to work three days, alternately. Apply to G. C—, Ray-street, Clarks-well. N. B. Six sober men, to work all the week, will be preferred."

The *Irishman* tells us that an established clergyman, at Fagan, a few miles from Derry, has not only

ly demanded from an industrious farmer, of eight acres of land, (rent 30*l.*) the enormous sum of 25*l.* per acre.

Many parts of Ireland are in a most unsettled state. The military has acted on several occasions.

Reduction of taxes! Heavy debates have taken place on a motion to repeal the agricultural horse tax, and the bill was read the first time against the wish of the ministry, who intended to arrest it thereafter: but it appears that the addition lately made of 6000*l.* a year to the duke of Clarence's salary, which passed almost *nem. con.* is greater in amount of expense than the repeal of this tax will afford relief to many of the English counties!

Law. A London paper of the 28th May last, says, "On Friday last, in the house of lords, the great question between the marquis of Cholmodelly and lord Clinton, was decided in favor of the latter. An estate of 20,000*l.* a year depended on this suit.

It appears that lord Clinton had put his papers into the hands of a lawyer, in order to raise some money on his property. The latter thought that he had discovered that the right to them was in the marquis of Cholmodelly, and he asked the marquis, (who had no idea of having an interest in the property,) what he would give to be put in the possession of an estate worth 20,000*l.* a year—he said three years of the income. This purchased the lawyer, and he sold his honor for nothing, for he was defeated. His name ought to have been published.

Marine velocipede.—Early in June last, a prodigious crowd assembled on the banks of the Clyde to witness the performance of Mr. Kent, who had announced his intention of riding on his aquatic velocipede from Rutherglen bridge. He started precisely at $\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 o'clock, and reached the wooden bridge at $\frac{1}{4}$ past 3. He was somewhat assisted by the river being swollen by the rains. He amused himself with loading and discharging a fowling piece as he sailed along. Several porters were stationed at the different entrances of the Green with subscription boxes. It is computed that above 30,000 people were present. The machine consists of three oval tin cases united by iron rods to support a sort of saddle, upon which the artist sits, at such a height as is suitable for using his feet to give the requisite impulse. According to the inventor, the weight of the whole does not exceed 14*lb.*—*Glasgow paper.*

Words. A gentleman has formed from Johnson's Dictionary, the following table of English words derived from other languages:

Latin	6732	Swedish	34	Irish and Erse	2
French	4812	Gothic	31	Turkish	2
Saxon	1148	Hebrew	16	Irish and Scottish	1
Greek	1685	Teutonic	15	Portuguese	1
Dutch	621	Arabic	13	Persian	1
Italian	211	Irish	6	Frisic	1
German	106	Runic	4	Persic	1
Welsh	95	Flemish	4	Uncertain	1
Danish	75	Erse	4		
Spanish	56	Syriac	3		15,784
Icelandic	50	Scottish	3		

Sugar. In 1820, 367,500 cwt. of West India, and 83,231 cwt. of East India sugar, was entered for home consumption, which is rather more than the average for several years, especially of the East India.

Hops.—50,148 acres were cultivated in hops in England in the year 1820—which is considerably more than the average of the last 14 years.

Earthenware. The value of the earthenware,

including porcelain, exported from Great Britain in 1820, was 367,502*l.* less by nearly two fifths than the average of the preceding six years: in 1815, it amounted to 716,215*l.*

Shipping. In the year 1820, only 582 ships, burthen 65,018 tons were built and registered in Great Britain—in 1815, 877 ships and 101,021 tons were built and registered. But the aggregate amount of tonnage has not decreased much—in 1816 it was 2,416,504, and in 1820, 2,342,712 tons.

FRANCE.

Cardinal Luzerne, aged 86, lately died at Paris. The commissioner charged by the chamber of deputies with the examination of the *projet de loi* upon the liberty of the press, has rejected the *censorship!* an event that is said to have thrown the ministry into consternation.

A conspiracy in favor of the son of Napoleon, is said to have been discovered at Paris.

SPAIN.

Our last accounts shew a more favorable state of things in Spain—they do not come by way of Paris. Merino still eluded pursuit, but his right hand man, the curate of Roa, had been taken by Empecinado.

One of the loyal London papers, speaking of Spain, says—"the wife of general Elio presented a memorial to the cortes, but those wretches passed to the order of the day." Elio, it must be recollected, well deserves to have been called the butcher of patriots, and if any one ever suffered death justly for crimes and cruelties committed, he will so suffer it.

The Spanish frigate Pronta, with 3,000,000 of dollars on board, and the exceedingly rich fleet of 52 ships that she had under convoy, has safely arrived at Cadiz.

PORTUGAL.

The patriarch of Lisbon arrived at Bayonne on the 14th inst. He was president of the regency; and has been banished because he refused to take the oath to the constitution of the cortes without reservation. The king had not yet arrived.

NAPLES.

It is stated that a sullen ferment prevails in Italy, and that party spirit daily increases. The Austrian general has determined, with the consent of the legitimate Ferdinand, to send a corps of troops into Sicily, to re-establish tranquility at the point of the bayonet.

The Jesuits are to be re-instated in Naples, and to have the direction of public education.

The king has given what he is advised to call a "constitution" to his people. The chief features of it are:—That the king chooses the national representatives in the first place, and in the next place gives pensions to such of them as [by their zeal for liberty, no doubt] shall merit such proofs of his royal favor.

SARDINIA.

The Sardinian government has prevailed on that of Switzerland—the country of TELL!! to prohibit the residence of certain of the revolutionists at Geneva and in the Pays de Vaud!

AUSTRIA.

The emperor of Austria on the 9th of June, received a deputation of certain provincial states, to congratulate him on his having re-established peace and tranquility in Italy, and on his having overthrown faction and restored legitimate power. In a long answer which he returned, the following is the most remarkable passage.—

"Providence has permitted great evils for the sake of teaching great lessons. At the moment

when we were occupied with the re-establishment of tranquility at Naples, another conspiracy, not less original, broke out in an empire immediately adjoining mine. The authors of all these plots thought themselves sure of victory; they forgot a firm police can defy any danger, however great or sudden. With the faithful and constant co-operation of my allies, I will maintain peace," &c.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The Hamburg papers are nearly filled with the king of Sweden's message to the diet of Norway, on the abolition of the Norwegian nobility. His majesty enters into a long and tedious exposition of what he considers the benefits which the several nations of Europe derive from the existence of institutions of this sort, and after again expressing his disapprobation of the conduct of the diet, he concludes as follows:—

"The king invites the storting to return as soon as possible to the monarchical order established by the first article of the constitution, and proposes to the diet immediately to recognize the principle of—1. Indemnity to those families who have suffered by the abolition of their privileges; and 2. That his majesty may establish a nobility to reward services done to the state."

PRUSSIA.

Vague rumors have been circulated about the discovery of a dangerous conspiracy in Prussia.

RUSSIA.

The present debt of this empire is estimated at a sum equal to 47,000,000*l.* sterling. It has recently been considerably reduced.

The British Monitor says—"The Russian army in Bessarabia, under the command of general Wittgenstein, amounting to 70,000 men, had received orders to cross the Danube, and to proceed to Constantinople, and that the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, with troops on board, is at the same time to make an attack on the Turkish capital. It will require three weeks ere the army of Bessarabia will be able to reach Constantinople. [*Improbable—see the head "Austria," above.*]

It is said that the late proceedings of the Russian government have given great umbrage in Russia, where it is commonly said that the emperor has enough to do at home, instead of interfering in the concerns of other states.

TURKEY.

There are accounts from Constantinople of the 25th May. The city had been somewhat more tranquil, and murders and plunderings were not quite so frequent. In consequence of the Greeks having cut off the supplies from the Archipelago, all the vessels loaded with grain, from the Black sea, had been stopped, and a price set upon their cargoes by the Turkish government.

The Turks are making the greatest efforts to quell the insurrection of the Greeks, and it is reported have fitted out a fleet of one 74, three frigates, and three brigs, to scour the Archipelago, &c. The sailors have received three months pay in advance. On the other hand, the islands of Spezia, Hydra and Ipsara are said to have seventy armed vessels at sea, well manned and carrying from 16 to 20 guns each, which have "even chased ships of war."

The war is one of extermination—both parties seem resolved to massacre all their opponents. After an affair with Ali, pacha of Janina, the prisoners he took were temporarily confided to the Greek women. They threw the Turks over the precipices, saying "down wretches! and in the

darkness of eternal punishment reflect upon your cruelties towards the Greeks!"

Athens and Patraso are said to have fallen a prey to the flames—particulars not stated. Ali, of Janina, is said to have spread the report of his own death to deceive the Turks—they came, in consequence, and he sorely defeated them at Kiapha, himself dashing into the thickest of the fight.

It is estimated that the Greeks have destroyed 3,000 Turks which they have captured with their fleets at sea. At Galatz the Turks massacred all the women and children and reduced the city to ashes!

Several British vessels of war are cruising in the Archipelago, and a French squadron will be sent there, for the protection of commerce.

A Turkish army of 22,000 men is said to have entered Wallachia. It had been the policy of the commander to restrain his troops from committing excesses.

At Nissa, the second town in Servia, the Turkish pacha was beheaded on the 10th of May, on suspicion of secretly favoring the cause of the Greeks. The archbishop Athanasius, with three noble Servians, were executed by order of the Porte. The former was hanged at the door of the church, and his body, after having been ignominiously dragged through the streets, was torn in pieces and cast to the dogs.

The successor of the venerable Greek patriarch who was hung by the Turks, is ascertained to have been strangled by order of the grand seignor, instead of dying of fright and grief, as has been heretofore reported.

Several districts of Bulgaria have revolted, and the bishop of Ternoza has taken the field at the head of 12,000 men.

*Certain Greeks, flying from the Turks, received a peremptory refusal on requesting leave to enter the Russian territories—*and were driven back to their chance. The Austrian Imperial Aulic council have agreed to allow fugitives from Wallachia and Moldavia to enter Transylvania until a Turkish army shall have entered those provinces—*then, the fugitives are to be driven back by force of rebels.* So much for the "holy allies." But it is said that the Russian ambassador has required that no troops should enter these provinces, about which there are some special stipulations in the treaty between the Russians and Turks.

The population of Turkey in Europe may be reckoned at about ten millions, viz. 3,500,000 Turks, 300,000 Jews, 2,600,000 Greeks or Hellenists, 500,000 Bulgarians, 1,370,000 Moldavians and Wallachians, 87,000 Armenians, 540,000 Aroussis, 210,000 Albanians, 450,000 Servians, 80,000 Balizians, 250,000 Bosnians, 800,000 Dalmatians, and 30,000 Croations.

The following allocution or address of the Grecian ex-arch Germanicus, arch bishop of Patraso, to the clergy and faithful of Peloponnesus, pronounced on the 20th of March, breathes all the enthusiasm that was witnessed in America, in the eventful days of Bunker's Hill. It is dangerous at all times to attack the liberties and religion of a country. Nothing will so effectually arouse and embody all the energies of the people, as to threaten the system with which is connected their national pride, and on which depend the hopes of future blessedness. The outrages committed by the Musselmen upon the "last, best hope" of the Greeks will naturally call forth the most desperate efforts of the holy cause in which they are engaged!

"Very dear brothers!—The Lord, who protect

our fathers and their children, announce to you by my mouth, the termination of the days of tears and trials. His voice has declared that you shall be the crown of his glory, and the diadem of his kingdom. The holy Sion shall no longer be delivered over to desolation.—(Isaiah, lxii 3.) The temple of the Lord, treated like an ignoble place; his vessels of glory dragged in the mire, (1 Mach. ii. 8, 9,) are about to be avenged. The ancient mercies of the Lord are about to descend upon his people. The impious race of the Turks have filled up the measures of their iniquities; the hour of driving them from Greece has arrived, according to the word of the Eternal, "Drive out the slave, and the son of the slave."—(Gen. xxi. 10.) Arm, then, Hellenic race, doubly illustrious by your sires, arm with the zeal of God; each of you gird on the sword; for it is better to perish with arms in hand, than to see the disgrace of the sanctuary and of the country—(Psal. xlv. 4.) Let us burst our bonds in sunder, and the yoke that weighs upon our heads, (Psal. ii. 3,) for we are the heirs of God, and joint heirs of Jesus Christ.—(Psal. vii. 17.)

"Others than your prelate will speak to you of the glory of your ancestors; but, for myself, I shall only repeat to you the name of that God to whom we owe a devotion stronger than death.—(Cant. viii. 6.)

"To-morrow, preceded by the cross, we shall march towards the city of Patrasso, the soil of which is sanctified by the blood of the glorious martyr, the apostle St. Andrew. The Lord will increase your courage a hundred fold; and to add to the strength which is to animate you, I release you from the fast of the lent which we observe.—Soldiers of the cross! It is the cause of Heaven itself that you are called on to defend."

A Vienna article, of June 4, says—"Letters from Warren state that the American squadron has committed hostilities against some Turkish ships! It is asserted that the presence of the naval force of America has greatly aided the cause of the Greeks in the Archipelago. The Americans evinced their joy at the emancipation of the Greeks by salutes of artillery."

There are accounts, by way of Hamburg, that the Turkish forces entered Bucharest, the capital of Wallachia, on the 28th of May, and conducted themselves with great propriety towards the inhabitants—that Ypsilanti had, "with difficulty, escaped"—that the greatest disorder prevailed among the Greeks, and that it was supposed they would not venture a battle with the Turks in the open country.

EAST INDIES.

On the 1st of March, 56 ships, of the burthen of 23,559 tons, were lying in the river Hoogly—of these only three were American.

CHINA.

The latest accounts from Canton state that serious disturbances have broken out on the frontiers of China, and that the emperor Ming Ming, who ascended the throne three days after the death of his father, has been assassinated. *The Pekin Gazette*, speaking of the death of Kea King, says briefly, "In the city of Jeho the 25th day of the 7th moon, his majesty set out to wander among the immortals."

HAWTI.

We are pleased to be informed of the good progress of things in this island, under the wise administration of Boyer, though the old jealousies and antipathies between the mulattoes and the blacks are still partially kept up, by disaffected persons.

BRASIL.

Between the 25th of January and the 9th of April last, eight vessels arrived at Bahia from the coast of Africa with 2056 slaves—the number murdered on the passage of these ships was only 416; much less than the average, which is about one-third.

SOUTH AMERICA.

By advices from Lima, up to the 10th of March, it appears that St. Martin's chance of success was slender, indeed—the troops of the line at that place being given at 10,000 men, besides the local force consisting of 4 or 5000 more. It is added that he was "roughly handled" at Gancha, his own headquarters, by the royal troops; and that an immensely valuable ship from Calcutta, belonging to the Philippine company, had entered the harbor notwithstanding lord Cochrane's blockade. The same articles hint at the probability of a counter-revolution in Chili, in favor of the Spanish constitution, as being highly probable, &c. It is most likely that these are "royal" accounts.

A severe battle appears to have been fought in the province of La Plata, between the governor of Buenos Ayres and gen. Almeida, in which the latter was totally defeated, with the loss of 300 men killed, wounded, &c. after which the remainder of his army dispersed. This shews the continuation of the civil war. Having just now no foreign enemy to dread, the people of these provinces appear to be distracted by rivals pretending to power.

The fight at Carabobo, between Bolivar and La Torre, appears to have been decisive. The royal army, of about 4000 men, seems to have been nearly all killed, wounded, made prisoners or dispersed. Previous to this battle the royal forces in Venezuela, &c. were given at an aggregate of 9,285 men, "all told." The general belief now is, that the war in that country is at an end.

MEXICO.

The royal accounts from Mexico intimate that most of the priests and friars take a decided part with Iturbide, because he has re-established the holy inquisition. We cannot believe this. On the contrary, gen. Gaudaloue Victoria, supposed to have been dead two or three years, has suddenly re-appeared and is said now to be at the head of the patriot forces. This distinguished chief lived twenty-seven months in a cavern, great rewards having been offered for his apprehension or death.

CHRONICLE.

The U. S. schooner *Alligator* has arrived at Boston from a cruise on the coast of Africa, with eight prisoners on board, taken from different vessels engaged in the slave trade. She took in all four vessels, under the French flag, which, it appears, she manned and sent to the United States for adjudication. Their crews are chiefly French and Spanish. While on the coast, captain Stockton heard of a schooner from *Baltimore*, which had 300 slaves on board—(100 of whom will be murdered before she reaches her port of destination), and went in pursuit of her, but unfortunately could not find her.

Sunday. A long address was published in New-York, inviting the people to a public meeting to adopt measures to cause a more rigid observance of what is called the Sabbath, the Lord's Day and Sunday, in behalf of the clergy and laymen interested in the subject. A meeting was held—about 5000 persons were supposed to be present, and the following, among other resolutions, was almost unanimously carried—"Resolved, That the citizens of New-York deem it inexpedient that the clergy

should interfere with the local concerns of the city, or the police thereof, and that such interference is highly improper." So nothing was done.

Leghorn hats and bonnets. The high prices of these fashionable articles of ladies' dress, has induced many of our fair countrywomen to hold out a prospect that such hats and bonnets may soon become a considerable article of export from the United States. A lady in New-York advertises that, for a moderate compensation, she will teach the whole art to any desirous of attaining it, and we observe that in half a dozen places the manufacture is commenced, and that many of the specimens rival, if they do not surpass, any thing received from Italy. It is beautiful work for young ladies, and the time, perhaps, is near when they will take the same pride in displaying a bonnet made with their own hands as they now do in exhibiting their skill with the needle. The import of common straw hats and bonnets has long been prohibited by the superior industry, skill and taste of those engaged in the home manufacture, in Massachusetts, Connecticut, &c. Premiums for the best specimens, as high as 20¢ for a single bonnet, are offered by some of the agricultural societies in New-York.

Another British discovery! The manner of preventing mildew in canvas has just been discovered in England. It has been practised for some time at the Patterson factory, in New Jersey, and is patented at Washington!

The whale fishery. A vessel arrived at New Bedford from the coast of Chili, reports seventeen vessels, all belonging to Nantucket, then engaged in the whale fishery in the Pacific! One of them, had 1700 bbls. of oil, and the rest various quantities, according to time and good fortune. An American whaling brig lately put into Fayal for a harbor, having alongside a fish much longer than herself.

The great (N. Y.) canal. The whole line of the canal, from Schenectady to beyond the Genessee river, is progressing with great rapidity. In many instances, it is said, contracts have been made for the excavation, at the moderate price of four cents the cubic yard.

Shocking. A little girl, about 8 years old, with her brother, aged between 3 and 4, were lately looking out of a second story window, at Philadelphia. Some difference arose, and the girl, in a passion, seized upon her little brother's legs and turned him out of the window! There was no hope of the child's recovery.

In the same city, a colored girl, 14 years old, disappointed in her wish to go into the country with some of the elder branches of the family, procured a quantity of laudanum and gave it to an infant, in the tube or bottle from which it sucked, the grand child of the gentleman who refused to let her go as she desired. The infant died—the girl was arrested and confessed her guilt. The crime is murder in the first degree.

Natural curiosity. The Albany papers inform us, that there is now in the museum in that city, an Indian chief, of the Sioix tribe, eighteen years old, and only thirty inches high: he is double-jointed in all his limbs, and being incapable of walking, he moves himself about in a kind of wooden bowl with much facility. He is an intelligent looking young man, and speaks the language of five different tribes.

A robin was lately found dead in its nest, bleeding upon its young, which she sheltered in a late severe hail storm, near Bedford, Pa.

The *Arkansas Gazette*, of May 12, informs the inhabitants of that territory, that the president of the United States, previous to the last adjournment of congress, gave his assurance, that another treaty should be made with the Choctaws, as soon as possible, to rectify the errors which were committed in the treaty of October last. In the mean time, if any of the Indians should remove to the ceded country, they are to be sent so far west as not to interfere with the white settlement.

An *Indian*, in Chautauque co. N. Y. a stout man, known by the name of the *Devil's Ramrod*, lately had a rencontre with a white man in which he came off second best. Mortified at the result, he twice jumped into a neighboring creek to drown himself, but was dragged out by the people present. He made a third attempt and succeeded.

Breach of promise. A young lady in Delaware county, N. Y. has obtained damages to the amount of three thousand dollars for a breach of promise of marriage.

Punctuality. The steam ship Robert Fulton, arrived at New-Orleans on the very day calculated before she left New-York, to which place she has since returned.

New-York. On the 19th ult. there were in the port of New-York, 61 ships, 2 barques, 56 brigs, 52 schooners and 141 sloops. Of the whole, there were 5 English, 1 Danish, 1 Bremen, all the rest American. Of the sloops, 28 were employed in the West India and coasting trade—the rest in the Sound and adjacent rivers. No vessel under 40 tons taken into the account.

There were building at the same time 7 ships, 3 of them of 500 tons each, and 3 brigs.

Kentucky. Judge Trimble has pronounced the "endorsement law" of the state of Kentucky to be unconstitutional. Under this law an execution, we believe, cannot be served unless the plaintiff endorses his assent on the writ to receive certain descriptions of rags in satisfaction thereof.

The old and once respectable bank of Kentucky, which has not paid a debt for a long time and whose paper is at about fifty per cent. discount for money, has lately declared a dividend of profits at the rate of three per cent. for the last six months! *Facile descendens Averni.* The directors of a bank that would have thought of making a dividend of profits without paying the debts of the institution, would have been annihilated, by the mere force of the public indignation, ten years ago, and especially in high-minded Kentucky: but now, it is fashionable, and that is enough. Fashionable every where for people that do not pay their debts to live like princes on the profits of their speculations, &c. Many that live in palaces are such men.

Notice to intruding settlers and others, who commit waste on the public lands.

Those lawless persons who are guilty of intruding on lands of the United States, and of committing waste on public timber, are hereby notified, that measures having been taken for a rigid enforcement of the laws of the United States in such cases made and provided; they are hereby ordered to desist from such offences forthwith, otherwise they will be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the law.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this 11th day of July, 1821.

By order: **JOSEPH MERRI**,
Commissioner of the general land office.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

NEW SERIES. No. 24—Vol. VII.] BALTIMORE, AUG. 11, 1821. [No. 24—Vol. XX. WHOLE No. 518

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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

☞Wishing to dispose of the subject for the present and appropriate a larger portion of the REGISTER to other matters, we have monopolized a large part of this sheet by some remarks of our own, that our views may be fairly understood—illustrated by some references to facts which, we think, are worthy of the public consideration.

HEALTH OF BALTIMORE. "Honesty is always the best policy," and the most effectual way to put down idle rumor, is to tell the truth.

There is again some little alarm about "the fever" in this city—exaggerated reports have already passed into the neighboring country; and, no doubt, will gather force as they get distance—progressing like the well-known story about the man that was said to have vomited "three black crows."

Within a few days past some new cases of malignant fever have appeared, and from six to eight persons have died of it in about as many days.* So far, the number of cases or of deaths is not of general importance, except to shew that the former causes of disease were not removed, or that new ones have been generated. Under either circumstance, the locality of the poison is proved, and the fault belongs to the police and ourselves. We were fairly and fully warned—we have had one of the finest seasons to act against this disease that ever was known; and, if it spreads, no excuse can be offered for it—nor can it any more be covered by calling it a "dispensation of Providence," than if a man should be killed by the falling of the wall of a house which he saw coming down, and neglected or refused to give room to: for it is shewn that this fever is local, that, at present, it belongs peculiarly to foul and filthy spots, and, from the experience had, it is also evident that those spots may be divested of their destructive qualities. This is the universal belief.

By what we see in some of the New-York and Philadelphia newspapers, and what I myself personally see and smell in Baltimore, an idea might be entertained that an experiment was making to establish the theory of this dreadful disease, and put the advocates of *non-importation* to shame, by suffering its supposed seeds to be extensively nurtured in these cities, in confidence that they would prove innocuous. I am willing to hope that what is said about New-York and Philadelphia may not be so bad as is reported of them, but my senses of seeing and smelling must be very much improved, or the thickest built parts of Baltimore are more filthy now than I have known them for the last seventeen years. A remark to the same purport has been made to me by several strangers—but there is some prospect that certain of the worst places will be cleansed. That part of the city called the "Point" is remarkably healthy—because, in my

* For the 24 hours, ending on the 9th inst. there were three interments of persons who died of the malignant fever—on which the board of health observe, "there were appearances of malignancy in the above cases, but they feel fully warranted in stating that these were sporadic cases, and they arose from causes which have been discovered, and which will speedily be removed."

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opinion, it is remarkably clean, thanks to the officers operating there.

With the same frankness that the preceding is written, we may also observe, that we do not believe there is, at present, any more danger of malignant fever in Baltimore, generally, than there is in any other place; and the city, at large, is quite as free of ordinary diseases as ever it was at this season of the year.

The "National Intelligencer," of Tuesday last, says—

"In 'Niles' Weekly Register' of Saturday last, the first paragraph which greeted our eyes was of the following alarming import:

"☞We invite attention to the remarks of our correspondent on those of Messrs. Gales & Seaton, recently published in the 'National Intelligencer,' which he has touched with the spear of Ithuriel. We think that these gentlemen will find it a difficult matter to explain some things they have said, to the public satisfaction."

"With some trepidation, we turned over the leaf which was to disclose to our eyes the burning spear, whose touch was to sear our nerves, and whose lightning glance would harrow up our very souls. But we were consoled by the discovery, that, although the editor of the Register had been inspired, even to *scriptural* allusion on this occasion, our antagonist was neither angel nor fiend, but the same good easy writer whose lucubrations in the Register we have already had occasion more than once to notice," &c.

☞So far I am directly concerned, as their remarks are on my paragraph; and I must endeavor to defend myself against the suggestion of the solemn reference *conjured* up by Messrs. Gales & Seaton.

If they were *alarmed* at opening my paper, it will afford them pleasure, (for misery loves company) to know that I was *confounded* on reading theirs! I had always thought that *Ithuriel*, and the power of his spear, was the coinage of the brain of an *obscure* old blind man, (though a most splendid illustration of the might of *τῆρας*), called John Milton, who lived in England, and indicted a book by the name of "Paradise Lost," at this time a *very scarce* work, not being to be met with in more than 999 out of a 1000 of our book stores;—but the editors saying that I was "inspired *even* to *scriptural* allusion," instantly caused me to put down my *segar*, (an evidence of the perturbation of my spirits), and run to a "learned divine," to ascertain the book, chapter and verse in which Ithuriel was named in the scriptures. He could not tell—we then referred to that ponderous work, Cruden's Concordance—it was not mentioned therein; we next took up Brown's Concordance—still disappointed; then examined Brown's Dictionary of the Bible—"even" yet wholly at fault: at length, we happened upon some book that told us "Ithuriel was one of Milton's angels"—thus re-assured, I turned to his works, and in the 4th book of his "Paradise Lost," found the following lines, which I shall give place to to assist the "*scriptural*" recollections of the gentlemen:

Ithuriel and Zephon were ordered by a superior spirit to search for Sagar:

— "Him they found
Squat like a toad close to the ear of Eve,
Assaying by his devilish arts to reach
The organs of her fancy, and with them forge
Illusions as he list, phantasms and dreams,
Or, if, inspiring venoms, he might taint
The animal spirits that from pure blood arise
Like gentle breaths from rivers pure, thence raise
At least distemper'd, discontented thoughts,
Vain hopes, vain aims, inordinate desires,
Blown up with high conceits, engendering pride.
Him thus intent, *th'urist with his spear*
Touch'd tightly; for no falsehood can endure
Touch of celestial temper, but returns
Of force to its own likeness; up he starts
Discover'd and surpriz'd.

Yet still a doubt existed as to the meaning of the word "scriptural," and I argued the matter with myself after the manner in which Messrs. Gales & Seaton themselves lately noticed me and my correspondent—thus:

"*Scriptural.* Contained in the Bible.—JONSON.

"*Scriptural.* Belonging to the Holy Scriptures.

[BAILEY.

"*Scriptural.* Contained in scripture; related in the Bible. DYCE.

"*Scriptural.* Contained in the Holy Bible.

[PERRY.

"*Scriptural.* Writing, sacred writing, the Bible.

[WALKER.

Now, all these authorities, except the last, pin the meaning of the word to something contained in the Bible: so I referred again to *Johnson*—he says that *scripture* is from *scriptura*, Lat. which I find, by *Young's* dictionary, means a *writing*: so then, "*scriptural*" may refer to any thing contained in the Bible—to the manifestoes of the *holy* alliance, or "*even*" to the editor's essays themselves—and, certainly, they have a right to this *explanation* if they please to use it. It is furnished gratuitously, for I always like to understand my opponents!

I shall not take up their remarks in detail—but I must say this, that my correspondent has quoted them *honestly*, and drawn fair deductions from their assertions. They *did* say in their paper of the 9th of June, (not the 7th, as erroneously printed), that "there is not a reputable merchant in the United States who will not contract to collect your whole revenue from imports and tonnage, for a commission of three per cent. while government was glad to get the *direct tax* collected for fifteen per cent. being just the difference of five to one." My correspondent shewed the *reason* of the latter, and proved that it saved the U. States *ten per cent.* on the amount levied; and, in this respect, he spoke to the point and *only* of the *direct tax*—it was a separated, specific object, to which attention was *positively* directed, and without reference to any other matter: on which the editors of the *Intelligencer* observe—"He has quoted official documents to shew that the expense of collecting the internal duties has averaged 5 8-10 per centum on their total amount, and that the expense of collecting the *direct tax* has averaged 6 3-10 per centum. It is all very true; and it is all equally true, though it is of little value to the argument, that this is nearly a third greater than the average expense of collecting the imports. But, the writer exclaims, this not *fifteen per cent.*—as if we had ever said that the United States had paid such a per centage for the collection of the internal revenue." *He did not* say any thing like as if they "had ever said that the United States paid such a per centage [fifteen!] for the collection of the *internal revenue*"—he had distinctly shewn the difference between *direct taxes* and *that* revenue; and his remark, that 6 3-10ths per cent. on the amount of money actually paid into the treasury, as the cost of collecting the *direct tax*, was "not fif-

teen per cent." as the editors have it, (though such words are not used by him), were applied specially and by name, to the said *direct tax*, and to its *other* source of revenue: yet it should be recollected that he is not an advocate for *direct taxation*, nor has there been any discrepancy in the principle of his essays:—he cannot be made responsible for the "conceptions" of the editors of the "*Intelligencer*," and we must believe, that if they had really read what they have offered so many remarks upon, they could not have misunderstood him. Certain British Reviewers called *Irving's* famous "Sketch Book," a treatise on *perspective—drawing!* and, personally knowing Messrs. Gales & Seaton as I do, the belief is forced upon me, that they have not used their customary caution in reading before they reviewed! Nor does this depend on my own judgment, because I am almost daily in the receipt of letters complimentary of the *clearness* of these essays; which, though they have no pretension to elegance in style (for it is not the *author's* purpose that they should have it) abound with documentary facts, common-sense remarks and irresistible conclusions, in a very remarkable manner. I may receive credit for this assertion, because it is well known to all those who have read the *Reviews*, that I differ in *opinion* with him on several points—but this is not "a difference of principle" and our *general purpose* is exactly the same.

He will, no doubt, speak for himself—and he shall have room to do so; for the subject, at large, is the most interesting and important that ever was submitted to the consideration of the American people.

PLAIN TALK—continued from page 341. Having cleared away the *rubbish*, or manifested the contempt in which it is held, I shall now proceed to the main subject of this article, and endeavor to shew that the advocates of national industry are the best and most true friends of government—notwithstanding there is a want of evidence that the administration is really friendly to national industry, as applied to domestic manufactures; seeing that it has leaned upon and adhered to the principle of depending upon the products of *foreign* labor for revenue, with surprising tenacity—even until the surplus of the sinking fund, solemnly pledged for the repayment of the public debt, has been swallowed up in the current expenditures, as well as the proceeds of two heavy loans effected in the two last years, to eke out the funds of the treasury; which was still subject to much embarrassment, if not laboring under a deficiency: and it does appear also, that the retrenchments made by congress, were generally opposed by the heads of one or more of the disbursing departments—which shews the absence of *method* and *concord* in regard to the national finances, a matter of the most serious importance at all times, but especially so in the present, when public wealth and private comfort is retrograding faster than it ever advanced in the United States. [a]

We feel that our commerce is almost every day reduced into a lesser range. It may be said, that there is nothing which we can raise or produce that commands a profit in the foreign market, but cotton and tobacco; and it is notorious that the profit on these has suffered so severe a diminution that some have begun to calculate upon the rest as a general blessing, though ruinous to individuals, by reducing the quantity and so keeping up the price

[a] See the notes at the end of the article.

on the principle about which we have spoken frequently, that an *excess* may lessen the aggregate value of a given quantity required, in a far greater amount than the whole value of that excess. As to tobacco—see the *lesson* under the head of France, page 382. Let sophistry do all that it can—twenty volumes of argument, each as big as the whole debate on the Missouri question would make—a terrible mass of words!—would fail to convince us that the amount of our imports must not depend on that of our exports, for the hire of labor and cost of subsistence in their transport, will not do more now than pay the interest of our stocks held in Europe, if even that. From present prospects, the [native] exports of the United States will probably settle down at a less amount than 40,000,000—*ergo*, we may buy foreign goods to that amount; and if the average duties are estimated at 25 per cent. on the cost, we may expect that the amount of the taxes levied on the people by impost will be about 10,000,000, less the cost of collection, losses by bankruptcies, &c. I apprehend that this is a very liberal allowance; and so it appears that impost will not nearly meet the ordinary expenditures of government, much less pay off the enormous debts that become payable in 1826, and the succeeding three years—in all about *sixty-five* millions of dollars, being war-debts.

This is a disgraceful state of things. No prudent individual, no honest man in private life, I venture to say, would suffer himself to be placed in such a predicament, if he could avoid it. He would reduce his expenses, gather his resources, and put all his means into requisition to relieve himself from such a dilemma. Though it oftentimes happens that some of the most careful persons are compelled to borrow money to pay borrowed money, that their faith may remain inviolate—yet it would not reflect credit of any one, nor would he be long trusted, if it was known that he relied upon that practice as a *system*, and made all his calculations upon it: for it would shew that his dependence was not on himself, and that he was at the mercy of others; that one crooked bank director might stop the wheels of his business and shut up his shop. But so it is, that the United States depend on the caprices, wants or misfortunes of *foreign* nations for the means of raising a revenue, and trust to bankers and money-lenders to borrow and re-borrow, and re-re-borrow money to supply the treasury in case that such foreign nations are pleased to prohibit the introduction of our articles because they interfere with their own industry—because they happen to have plentiful harvests—because they will not obligingly engage themselves so busily in cutting each others' throats, as to open a market for the surplus products of our soil! What sort of *morality* is it, that this condition of the United States produces?—Why, nine-tenths of those who shouted and threw up their hats for the victory of Waterloo and the triumphs of the *holy* alliance, by which *our enemy* was enabled to direct his whole force against us, and nine-tenths of the merchants and traders who compose our *peace societies*, (of one of which the Russian emperor is an honorary member!!!) would shout ten times more sincerely, if not quite so loudly, on receiving news of the escape of *Napoleon*, of his landing in France and arrival in triumph at Paris—not because he might restore France to her greatness, and defeat the schemes of the most infamous conspiracy that ever existed against the right of persons and things—but because a *general war* in Europe might be expected, and a demand be made for the employment

of American shipping and for increased supplies of American produce. *This is the morality of the present impost system and of dealing men, without disguise—and no one will deny it.*

Why, in the name of common sense, should we not look at *home*, for comfort, for security? Are there some so stupid as to believe that any nation takes of us any thing *because* we receive goods from that nation? If so, let them point out the solitary case. *But there is no instance of the sort.* It is the policy of all the nations with whom we deal, from China down to little Portugal, to take nothing, *not one thing*, of us, on the fair principle of exchange, which their own soil or industry can supply; and ought we not then, also, to do so? The people of what are called the Christian nations in Europe once thought, generally, that every priest, however mean or impious he himself might be, could open the gates of heaven at his own good pleasure, for the reception of sinful men, without any act of contrition and reformation on their part [b] and some perhaps, believe so still: but should we not think a person a fit subject for the house of correction that would now assume such a power, and condemn him as proper to become an inhabitant of Bedlam, that would now acknowledge it? The admonitions, reproofs, instructions and prayers of good men avail much; but if the subject of them does not do any thing *for himself*, if he does not examine into matters in *his own heart* and refrain from the commission of sin—he has no more chance of getting to heaven with than he would have without such admonitions, &c.—or than the United States have of being *really* free, sovereign and independent, happy at home and respected abroad, while even the payment of the president's salary is suffered to rest on *foreign* contingencies and events, over which they have no manner of controul.

My principle about the degree of protection that should be afforded to national industry, consists in this: I would put a duty of *ten cents per lb.* on cotton, if the growers of it desired it, because we can make enough of it for ourselves; and, for the same reason, when it was so as to sugar, I would put a similar duty upon that article: as our farmers can supply a sufficiency of the materials and their manufacture will employ many persons, I would tax foreign spirits to an amount that should be equal to a prohibition of their common consumption, and levy a tax on the domestic product, to be paid by the consumer, in aid of the revenue. So in respect to *all other things* in which the produce appears capable of being safely rendered equal to the demand—such as ponderous works of *iron*, [c] the coarser manufactures of cotton, and a partial assistance to those of wool, generally, until the stock of sheep and machinery and work people was increased to a proper extent, when they should be put upon the same footing as the other things mentioned. These are noticed only for examples, and to shew my opinion of the *discrimination* which I think it necessary to observe; and to evince also, my desire that no legislation should be made by the general government in favor of any section or people of the country, unless under a certainty that there can and will exist in them a sufficient quantity of the *materiel* for competition that will insure a moderate price for their commodities. [d]—Thus, in the case of coarse cottons—the duty is equal to 80 or 100 per cent. but such American goods can be furnished at cheaper rates than they ever were imported at. It is impossible to believe that this principle and effect can apply to one article only. [e]

What one of my friends calls the "legislation of necessity" is doing much in support of home industry;—the people cannot get money to buy foreign goods, and are compelled to make clothing for themselves. Here is cause and effect; and a further consequence is;—that, though domestic industry is depressed, it is diverted, so far as it exists in manufactures, to the *immediate* reduction of the public revenue! This is certainly one of the most strange things that I ever met with. In every other country, whatever may be the application of its industry, the effect is to increase the public wealth and assist the public resources. I beseech attention to this fact—it is worth all the theories that ever were tendered on political economy. Distress causes the people to produce, and production is in enmity to their government—a *government of the people!* What a rotten condition—the citizens of a free state working against themselves! Why, this might go to verify a once famous saying that "the people are their own worst enemies;" and, by natural reasoning, admit the necessity of a master—some wise man like Louis, of France, or some virtuous one, like George, of England, to govern them.

With such views of this great subject—involving at once the happiness of the citizen and the dignity of his government, how can we be regarded as "enemies of the administration" for advocating a change in the manner of doing things, and for the erection of a *system*, to be built upon ourselves, to provide for our own comforts and supply our own wants? It is manifest—it is as plain as the day-light, that the amount to be paid by the government cannot be paid by its present plan of raising a revenue—that the expenditures must be reduced, or the receipts increased, (and both might be properly attended to, the former as well as the latter, as we shall perhaps shew in some detail hereafter) or that we must resort to borrowing, and reduce borrowing to a system to meet the expenses, though it will inevitably terminate disgracefully, if not in the ruin of tens of thousands of well-meaning individuals and the final stoppage or *bankruptcy* of the government itself. But the people will not put up with the *borrowing system*—they will not suffer money to be voted away without seeing some other means of *paying* it, unless in cases of great emergency, such as occurred in the late war. If I had been honored with a seat in the last congress (which I never expect to hold, and, indeed, have not the shadow of a desire to possess,) I would have offered a resolution directing the "annual report" of the secretary of the treasury to have been returned to him to be rendered intelligible, and that his "supplementary report" should also have been sent back for explanation. I know very well that some will be ready to say, "if you have not half the perspicacity of other men you should have double the patience," and this is right—a wholesome admonition; but here my vanity would compel me to observe, "as a free citizen of the republic, I have a right to understand the state of its finances." "We will admit that—but you are not able to comprehend the subject." "Perhaps so—but I cyphered through Dilworth's Assistant before I was fifteen years of age. The reports from the treasury do not go beyond the rules of addition, subtraction and multiplication; and, though it may require much labor to make them, no great skill in figures should be necessary to understand them." "Yes—yes—but you must know the state of the stocks, the condition of expenditures and receipts, &c." "Very well—who will tell me? When at Washington, I required of at least twenty gentlemen in con-

gress, and some of them ranking as *leading men*, and not one of them was so obliging as to enlighten me, not even pretending that he himself understood these documents—what then, am I to do?" "Why—don't trouble your head about them!" And such, I lament to say, is the practice not only with a vast multitude of the people, but of a large majority of those whom they select to manage their affairs. Is not this "a true bill?"

And, if honored as aforesaid, I would also have proposed that congress should stand pledged not to vote one cent of money on account of the ordinary expenditures of government, until some plan was adopted by which the sinking fund should be restored to its honorable operation of redeeming the public debt, and ways and means were provided to defray the usual peace disbursements without borrowing money, on long or unlimited loans for that purpose.

I am quite serious in these things—there must be a *stopping-place* somewhere, and the sooner we arrive at it the better. Yet, by such a procedure I should be liable to a charge of being in "the opposition" as one of the "disaffected," and so forth. But, would any private friend regard me as his enemy, if I said to him, "you must desist from borrowing money at the rate of two per cent. per month—you are wasting your resources and robbing your children, by a perseverance in the practice; it may be allowed on extraordinary occasions, perhaps—but if pursued, it must terminate in the wrong of your just creditors and your own ruin: reduce your expenses, waste nothing, increase your application. On every hundred dollars thus saved or made, recollect that you not only have so much more capital, but also avoid the payment of the interest upon it. If you cannot then get along stop payment at once, and shew all interested that you have not thrown away your substance—thus, your character will remain unimpeached, and it will serve you as capital to begin with again. You are a slave, a very negro, while you depend on such accommodations!" A person thus addressed might not in his heart thank me for the interference, while he would be compelled to acknowledge the justice of my remarks,—yet if I stood in the same relation to him that a representative of the people does to the administration, there is no rule that he would dare to avow as bearing against what I had said. But a nation cannot wipe off its debt like an individual—it cannot be accomplished without a national convulsion; and, as the people will bear much without resorting to force and arms, a public debt hangs like a mill stone round their necks for ages—perpetually advancing the power of those interested in lending and lessening the influence and straightening the comforts of those who have to pay the interest. After an established monarchy and nobility, with a national priesthood, the most certain way to arrive at despotism is through the agency of a public debt, beyond the means of the people to liquidate. The present debt of the United States bears an interest more than equal to one third of the amount of all that the business of government should cost us—it is one third of our regular disbursements, or more: shall we increase the force of this ravenous moth, which eats up our substance whether we are sleeping or waking, and must and will be satisfied? In very truth, we act in many cases pretty much like a man in Kentucky is recently said to have done, who mortgaged his farm to obtain the loan of \$130 on interest, which he got so easily that he immediately gave the odd 30 to

his wife to purchase a Leghorn bonnet!—Pay-day will come, in spite of all the stay-laws and stop-laws, and it will be a great chance indeed, if the farm is not sacrificed to his folly.

Always having denied the doctrine that "a public debt was a public blessing," because I held it a self evident truth that the government of a free people should be only bolstered by its own virtue and talents, I have looked with delight to the period when the United States should not owe any man any thing. The statements in the presidents' messages, shewing the actually annual reductions of our debt, were referred to with triumph, as furnishing conclusive evidence of the economy, justice and good faith of a republican government: but how stands the matter now? The reverse has taken place, and in what is the welfare of society better promoted than it was in Mr. Jefferson's administration? For my own part I am about to give up the hope of living to see the public debt of the United States paid off—but I shall part with that hope as if I had lost a dear friend; and even yet seek to re-possess it by a change of policy, which, however, cannot be brought about while the "era of good feelings" lasts. Both of what lately were the two great political parties of our country, have lost that scrutinizing zeal and rightful jealousy which kept things straight. I am told that now it is thought "disrespectful" to make a call upon a department for information, without previously consulting the head of it: but such an idea must not long and generally prevail among the representatives of the people—they are not all courtiers, all office seekers, and a portion of the old leaven remains that may "leaven the whole lump." If it does not—if neither the executive nor congress will assume the responsibility which the state of the times imposes, they may sink together, and the people raise up new men and new measures as they have done heretofore, for self-preservation. "Prevention is better than cure." Let nothing happen that can weaken the love of our citizens for their republican institutions—but if the debt is suffered to go on and increase, the influence of the creditors and the power of their intrigues will be so great, that a mighty effort, abounding in ill blood and enmity, will be necessary to cause a return to the old and approved course, adopted and followed twenty years ago.

The revolutionary congress did not think it beneath them to pass a vote of thanks or of approbation, to Robert Bailey, for printing an edition of the Bible on American paper, &c. In the interval between the termination of the duties of the old congress and the establishment of the present government, the people were every where laboring to encourage domestic industry—and the late soldier, in all parts of our country, felt assured that he was helping to secure that independence which his sword had won, by appearing clothed on the 4th of July in home-manufactured articles, which he marched in proud procession to display. WASINGTON was their zealous friend—and he obtained a suit of "home-made" for the purpose of first appearing before the people as president of the United States: then came Hamilton's famous report on manufactures: Mr. Adams spoke encouragingly of them; and Mr. Jefferson with all the frankness of a honest and enlightened man, fairly, fully and completely renounced the opinion which he had expressed in his "Notes on Virginia," and has ever since been zealous for the establishment of our "work shops" at home. In his messages to congress he manifested a constant desire that domestic indus-

try should be promoted. Mr. Madison followed his foot-steps—and so common had it become for a president of the United States, on opening a session of congress, to speak warmly about manufactures—so clearly were they understood to be a national concern, that the laughable fact occurred at the last session, when, even after Mr. Monroe's message had been printed, Mr. Cobb moved that that part which related to manufactures should be referred to the committee on manufactures—but the motion was not seconded, because a member from North Carolina observed, that nothing on the subject was to be found in that message! This is a curious anecdote, and well worthy of preservation, though it never has appeared in the "National Intelligencer!" What a lesson doth these facts teach us? It is needless to comment upon them. It so now, most unfortunately is, that the production of certain articles at home to the value of forty or fifty millions a year, to be added to the common stock of national wealth and prevent three fourths of that amount from being sent abroad, would deprive the government of ten or twelve millions of revenue! That is, a disposition seems to be manifested to deprive the people of SEVENTY millions of dollars that they may be compelled to pay TEN, or in that proportion for a greater or lesser amount! And withal, it is demonstrated that a revenue raised at so great a sacrifice, is insufficient and cannot be relied upon; and that government will be forced to abandon its practice or sink into bankruptcy, when the ever-borrowing and never-paying system shall fail, as it certainly will do.

We may be mistaken—the distress that prevails among the people and the embarrassment that belongs to the financial concerns of their government, may exist in causes different from those which we have attributed them to, and may rest for their relief on the application of different principles: but if so, let it be shewn—let our opponents come out and tell us what they mean to do to relieve the country and disburse the public expenditures. If they will depend upon loans, let them say so, and then we shall understand them! And, after all, if to be opposed to permanent loans in time of peace, and a constant increase of the public debt, is to be opposed to the administration, I shall not hesitate to say that I am as much opposed to it as Samuel Adams was to that of Great Britain; and for the same reason, because the end must be DESPOTISM—the despotism of a "holy alliance" between those who lend money to the United States and those who use it to pay their own salaries, as well as disburse it for other purposes. So sure as there is time and eternity, so certainly will be the result of present proceedings, if they are suffered to go into a system. I cannot believe that such are the designs of any one at present in power—rendered comfortable by their own emoluments and tolerably content with the mighty influence and power possessed, they do not see or feel things as other people see and feel them; and I am afraid too, that there are too many round about them whose interest it is that they should remain blind and insensible to the wishes, wants and necessities of the community, and regardless of the progress of events.

There is nothing that can be more dangerous to the liberties of the people of the United States, or press upon them more onerously, than an established national debt. I would rather see a bench of bishops seated in the senate chamber, than have the executive on this subject in counsel with ma-

ney-lenders, and shaping his course as they would open their purses. The president of the bank of the United States has already stepped forward to the point lately held by the governor of the bank of England—he has great negotiations with and much to do at the treasury already: let things go on as they are, and he will ultimately become one of the most effective members of what is *courteously* called "the cabinet," in humble imitation of matters of the sort in regal governments. When it is so—and the spirit of our fathers shall animate us and our children, we shall hardly get back to the "honest payment of our debts" and repose in safety, without positive hostilities: for *then*, ways and means will be provided to secure majorities in congress in favor of the *system*. When the fund holders and stock-jobbers have an interest differ: from that of the people at large—when they can dictate to the government—liberty is lost. There is nothing new in these doctrines—they are as old as the days of *Humpden*, and were *fashionable* in the United States a very few years ago. If any one had said that the sinking fund would be invaded by members of the *then* dominant party for two successive years, in 1820 and 1821, and that in those years we should be increasing the public debt to meet the public disbursements in a season of profound peace, he would have been called a fool, dolt, idiot or madman. Let the people look back—the period of years is but small; let any republican of that day venture to put his hand upon his heart, and say if I misrepresent facts or am mistaken in them. I should like to see the man of that day that would die, who then had *put his hand to paper* as I did. "O that mine enemy had written a book."

It is a fact that no reflecting republican is prepared to deny, that, to use the words of the *New-York Republican Sentinel*, "the republican party has relaxed in the stern and rigid adherence to principle, which once characterized them, is known to, and spoken of, by every political sect in the nation." And as it was under a "rigid adherence to principle" that we prospered, we must return to it or become wretched. The fact is, we are going back faster than ever we advanced in good works, so far as they are dependent on the conduct of our government. The country is suffering more, a thousand times more, in the loss of life excepted, than it did during the late war. Nay, to such desperate circumstances are many reduced, that I have heard numbers of respectable merchants and dealers, as well as farmers, who regularly attend church and are apparently quite as "*moral and religious*" as those who held it improper to rejoice at the triumphs of their country, say that they preferred *Madison's war to Monroe's era of good feelings*;" with an avowed desire, also, that a general war should break out in *Europe*, and an indirect one likewise expressed, that *we ourselves* might be involved in some controversy "to effect a change of the times!" *On the mere mention of these things, every one will see that they are true; for this is the only period since the adoption of the present constitution, in which misery pervaded the mass of our society; when nearly all men, office-holders excepted, complained of the difficulties encountered in obtaining a comfortable subsistence for themselves and their families.*

It is of less importance to me than a ray of moonshine when I am sleeping most profoundly, whether Mr. Monroe, or Mr. *Any-one-else* is president of the United States. I would not give any thing for a choice of mere men, except to elect myself president, because of the money that I could save out of the office, or to have myself appointed chief

justice, and thereby secure, at once, a snug living for life as well as a character for *infallible* judgment and *unerring* discretion: but I suppose the people will not agree to the former, and I am sure that no president will place me in the seat of the latter; so I must expect to be, as I am now, *just a payer of taxes*—a simple animal, necessary to exist; because, without such as me, there would not be rule and authority amongst men. I have not any rising sun to worship—and frankly confess and sincerely declare, that I would *now* rather pay my respects to the "sage of *Monticello*," whom I always loved, or to him of "*Quincy*" that I have severely reprobated and most strenuously opposed, than to any of those who have power and office, or hope to hold it, at Washington. This may be political heresy in these times—let it be called what it may, it is true and I will abide by it—"sink or swim." But this does not lessen the sense of honest regard that I entertain for several of them—about which, I suppose, they care a great deal!—and the preference will not do any of them wrong.

The people must come forth—they must act to preserve themselves, to maintain the character of their institutions by teaching those in power, what they should do. Our glorious system was not built up for the present age and generation, much less for the benefit of a few individuals, that, whether they are good and great, bad or small, must soon become food for worms. It was built up to bear evidence of the fact, that the ALMIGHTY has granted reason to man for his own government; and that, as man is a responsible being, so should he hold on to responsibility for his own good and the lasting benefit even of those selected and appointed to administer on his affairs. Free enquiry is the friend of truth—and he is a thousand times more honorable who thinks *erroneously* for himself, than another who pins his faith on the sleeve of a neighbor. Too great a degree of toil is better than too much leisure—too great a degree of jealousy and watchfulness is better than too much confidence and neglect—the turmoil of revolution is better than the quiet of despotism and apathy of despair!

NOTES.

(a) In 1815, the returns of several maritime counties of certain of the middle states [see Register, vol. IX, page 232] led me to the conclusion that such counties had an average of *one pauper* for every 230 of the whole population: from information recently received, I have very little doubt but that the same counties now maintain *two* paupers out of every 230 of their inhabitants—that is, the number of their paupers has been *doubled* since 1815. This is owing to the want of occupation for aged and feeble persons, such as they used to have in abundance, or the want of means in others to support them, as was the case formerly—because, even yet, persons able to perform the usual labors of healthy men and women, are not maintained as public paupers. If we take the rich and populous county of Chester, in Pennsylvania, for an example, things will appear far worse than I have represented it. In 1810, the population was 39,536, and the paupers were 115—by the census just taken, the number of its inhabitants is found to be 44,452, and its paupers are 230. In 1810, as *one* was to 344—in 1820, as *one* is to 138! Note, this is one of the richest, most economical and prudent agricultural counties that there is in the United States.

The "Franklin Republican," published at Chambersburg, on the 31st ult. in the midst of one of the richest districts of Pennsylvania, inhabited by industrious and pains-taking farmers, contains notices of

no less than *twenty* pieces of property offered for sale by the sheriff—many of them relating to large farms, containing as much as 250 acres, and belonging to different persons.

“Oppression maketh a wise man mad,” saith Solomon—yes, and converts men, disposed to be honest, into arrant knaves. The distresses of the times, (arising in part from the changes that have taken place in Europe, and in part from our own imprudence and profligacy, but more than either from what I believe to have been the waste and improvidence of congress, whose great business it is to take care of the public welfare), has caused wise people to commit the maddest actions, and honest men to become destitute of the first principles of equity. Instance the “state banks,” “loan offices,” “endorsement laws,” “appraisement laws,” “replevin laws,” and the host of the other regulations enacted to put off the payment of just debts. We are led to refer to these matters again by seeing in the “Chillicothe Supporter,” of the 25th ult. the particulars of a case, with the names of the parties given, in which some wheat, in the sheaf, under execution to satisfy a debt, was appraised by two men, *on their oaths*, as worth *seventy five cents* per bushel, when the real state of the case was that it would not have brought twenty-five cents per bushel. So the plaintiff was either compelled to suffer his debt to remain as it was, or receive *one third of its amount*. From all such things, we can reverently say, “Good Lord deliver us!”

(b) It is universally known that pardons for sins committed, or to be committed, were as much a marketable article in Europe, only a few centuries ago, as hogs are now; and that these passports to heaven were sold as hogs are,—according to the *weight* of the offence against the laws of God, which impious villains thus took it upon themselves to dispense with or set aside, as availing nothing against their decisions, affecting an ability to send the *souls* of men to heaven or to hell, at their own good pleasure! There is yet too much of such blasphemous proceedings, and they are not confined to any one sect. The “Mumbo Jumbo” of the negroes in Africa, is innocent, nay, praise-worthy, compared with such abominations—because we ought to know better.

(c) *New-York, August 1.*—Our iron masters may now be gratified with a view of the *iron railing*, imported by the ship Ann, captain Crocker, from Liverpool. This railing is finished ready for putting up, in order to evade the specific duty of \$30 per ton, and to get it through the custom-house under the *ad valorem* duty of 20 per cent. by which only \$13.54 per ton is paid into the treasury, instead of 30 dollars; making a difference of \$16.46 per ton against the treasury. It will be not a little surprising to our iron masters, to find, on examining this iron, that the whole finishing of each bar, by which the tonnage duty is evaded, may be done for *two cents per bar*, at which price any of our smiths would gladly contract to finish it.

That we should import iron railing, to enclose our grand public square and City Hall, we view as a deep reflection on our patriotism, and as highly reprehensible in the councils of our city; and more especially, when every bar of this iron could have been obtained at a *less price* and better quality, of American manufacture.

To shew that facts fully sustain us in this assertion, we will state the cost of this iron, delivered from on board the ship Ann on the wharf:

Invoice price in Liverpool,	15l. 8s. per ton.
Charges in England,	10 do.
Freight,	15 do.
	<hr/>
	16l. 10s.
	<hr/>
Duty at 20 per cent,	\$73.92
Difference of exchange on \$73.92, at 9 percent.	16.26
	<hr/>
	6.65

per ton, \$96.83
Had it been subjected to the duty of 30 dollars, the cost on the wharf would have been \$110.57.

Every bar of this iron could have been obtained in the New-York market at 90 dollars per ton, finished in the manner in which this has been imported; and the New-Jersey furnaces, we believe, would have made it of *cast iron* at \$65, which would have been much more elegant in its appearance, and equally as durable.

That *cast iron* is, in every respect, for the purposes of railing, equal to wrought iron, there can be no doubt; it is almost exclusively used in England, and we might add, in many instances in this country, and particularly round the extensive state house square in Philadelphia. Why iron should be imported for our public works, when it can be obtained at home on better terms, the people wish to be informed. The same policy was pursued in Philadelphia, till the patriotism of the people effected a complete change in the government of the city; and, instead of sending to England for 2 or 3,000 tons of cast iron pipes, to bring a supply of water into the city, patronage has been extended to the New-Jersey furnaces, and the pipes have been obtained on better terms, and superior in quality and workmanship to those imported; and by which they have kept in the country more than 150,000 dollars. And we might add, that some of the furnaces, which have been engaged in making these pipes for the last three years, have distributed a considerable portion of this money in this city and state, for their supply of bread stuffs, groceries, pork, oystershells, coarse cotton and linen goods, &c. One furnace alone, engaged in making these pipes, has purchased in one year in this city, supplies amounting to more than 12,000 dollars, besides what was obtained from Philadelphia and New Jersey.

Facts like these speak in favor of home industry; we state them without the least fear of contradiction, and they come home to the understanding of every one.

That bar iron should be imported *manufactured* into iron railing, at an expense not exceeding *two cents per bar*, and evade the specific duty of \$30 per ton, claims the attention of our national legislature; and we have learnt, with much pleasure, that the surveyor of the revenue of this port, will make this the subject of a special communication to the treasury department.—*Journal*

(d) About a week after this article was prepared for the press, the editor received a very polite and friendly letter from a distinguished gentleman in South Carolina, from which the following is extracted. After speaking of a general agreement in opinion with me, he says—“With regard to the proposed tariff, we should differ materially. The interests of the manufacturers must necessarily be the interest of a comparatively small minority, which for the present, at least, is always at variance with the immediate interests of the nation at large. That the nation may have, and often does have an *ultimate interest* in the establishment of particular

manufactures, is readily conceded—but it is by no means *presumable* in any case, and I humbly conceive it never can be politic to impose a forcing tariff on such a *variety* of articles at one time, as it is now proposed to do.

“The ‘onus probandi’ that the nation have a sufficient interest in the success of every particular branch, to warrant the sacrifice which legislative encouragement requires, should, in all cases, be rigidly exacted of those who ask the favor; and, as in other cases where individuals ask benefits at the public expense, the demand should be suspiciously received and maturely investigated. But on such matters republicans may agree to differ, whilst they differ honestly.”

☞ It is many years since I first took up the pen in support of national industry, and what I have thought upon the subject has been generally reduced to *writing* and laid before the public. What I have just now expressed is in perfect concord, I believe, with every line that I have written about manufactures; certainly, in strict conformity with my reflections upon the degree of encouragement which the legislature ought to be called upon to afford—not for the benefit of the manufacturers, but for the good of the country. If, then, the text of the present article is liberally compared with the contents of the extract introduced above, what *material difference* is there between the gentleman of South Carolina and myself? We do not require any sacrifices—we only wish to *establish* certain domestic manufactures, by which (*from the certainty of the protection afforded*), certain commodities can and will be furnished at a lower rate to the consumer than they cost him at present, as shewn in the next succeeding note. I am opposed to bounties in general—yet hold it right to tolerate those granted to our fishermen, for the *national* reason that their profession furnishes us with seamen. The amount that they receive is a *real* bounty—a premium actually paid to encourage them to prosecute their business—because the amount received much exceeds that which is paid as duty upon the salt used by them in curing their fish. But, though we do not ask for any *bounty*, can it be said that the fisheries are the *only* pursuit of all the various avocations in which our people are engaged, that is deserving of it? Certainly, no one will answer in the affirmative. But let us look at the *protection* afforded to a single article of agriculture, which at this time operates as a *bounty* on its production—I mean *sugar*. This year's crop will probably amount to 40,000,000 lbs.; the protecting duty, or bounty, on this quantity will amount to *one million two hundred thousand dollars*, for the direct, immediate benefit of perhaps not much more than 2 or 300 planters in the single state of Louisiana! Look at this, seriously—One state, of a weak grade in point of population, protected in *one* production, raised by a *few individuals*, in the amount of 1,200,000 dollars a year! There is no parallel for this—the wildest enthusiast in support of manufactures never dreamt of such a degree of protection—for a *real* protection it is, because the domestic product is not nearly adequate to the domestic demand. When it rises to that demand, and shall become, as our coarse cottons now are, an article of *export*, the duty on sugar will cease to act as a bounty; but until then, it must remain so. Yet, if convinced that an increase of the duty on sugar was necessary to induce its more extended cultivation, and that there was land and spare labor enough to furnish a home supply, with a *surplus*, I would cheerfully agree to its increase: not for the benefit of the planters of Louisiana, but

as a means of advancing the prosperity of the *United States*. This is the broad principle on which I have always acted; and if the people would take the trouble to examine it, I must apprehend there are not many persons that would *materially differ* with me, any more than the gentleman of South Carolina will do, after thus communing with him—for we are of the same mind on the great matter before us.

(e) I have no manner of doubt that if, as soon as the manufacture has a little further advanced and a duty of 100 per cent. on the cost is laid upon Leghorn hats and bonnets, we shall not only have an ample sufficiency for the home supply, but also become the successful rivals of Italy in the European market, just as we can now meet even the British with coarse cottons, which it is notorious are selling cheaper at our manufactories than at those of Manchester. To be sure, this matter of hats and bonnets is a small affair—it will not employ many thousand women and render them comfortable, that now are idle, perhaps driven to crime for subsistence—but still its establishment would save us the sum of at least 500,000 dollars a year, and if it advances so that we could export a similar amount, the *difference* would be more than *two millions per annum*, besides the effect that it would have upon the morals of society.

There is another case in point that may well be noticed—our attention has been invited to it by the *New-York Journal*.

“The marquis of Lansdowne, in a speech in the house of lords, on the 8th of June, stated that the raw silk imported into England, in 1820, amounted to 2,500,000*l.*; and that the value of the raw material, when manufactured, was 12,000,000. It is well known to all those who are conversant with British history, that the manufacture of silk has long been protected by almost prohibitory duties. On this article, alone, according to the marquis of Lansdowne's statement, the manufacturers of England give it an additional value, by their skill and industry, of 9,500,000*l.* The marquis concludes his observations by stating, that “he could inform them (their lordships) that there appeared to be no disposition among the manufacturers to call for the continuance of the prohibition of foreign silks.” The protection they have so long enjoyed has enabled them to compete with the world! Let this instance of the beneficial effect of protecting manufactures in their infancy, be remembered. England, without the aid of her manufacturing industry and skill, could never have subsidised all Europe, and have supported the immense weight of her national debt; nor could her agriculture and commerce have flourished beyond all former example.”

Legislature of New-York.

IN ASSEMBLY, MARCH 30, 1821.

Report of the committee on colleges, academies, and common schools, upon the message of his excellency the governor, communicating the resolutions of the legislature of Maryland.

The standing committee on colleges, academies, and common schools, report: that they have under consideration the report of a committee of the senate of Maryland, and certain resolutions of the legislature of that state founded thereon, which were communicated to this house by his excellency the governor and referred to this committee.

The object of the report and resolutions is to call the attention of congress, and of the legislatures of the several states, to the public lands of the United States, as a fund from which appropriations, for the

purposes of education, may, with justice, be claimed, not only by Maryland, but by all the original states of the union. The extent of this claim is thus stated: "One thirty-sixth part of all the states and territories (except Kentucky,) whose waters fall into the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico, has been appropriated by congress, wherever the Indian title has been extinguished, and provisions have been made for further appropriations, according to the same ratio, wherever the Indian title may hereafter be extinguished, for the support of common schools; and other large appropriations have been made for the support of seminaries of a higher grade. Your committee are of opinion, that the states, for whose benefit no such appropriations, have been made, are entitled to ask them of congress, not as a matter of favor, but of justice."

The report proceeds to support this claim by an elaborate and ingenious argument; and the legislature of Maryland appears to have fully entered into the views of their committee, by accepting the report, and adopting the following resolutions:

Resolved, by the general assembly of Maryland, That each of the United States has an equal right to participate in the benefit of the public lands, the common property of the union.

Resolved, That the states, in whose favor congress have not made appropriations of land, for the purposes of education; are entitled to such appropriations as will correspond, in a just proportion, with those heretofore made in favor of the other states."

While these opinions are thus decidedly expressed by the legislature of Maryland, it is to be recollected that the congress of the United States has uniformly, through a long series of legislation upon this subject, acted upon a different principle; and that, hitherto, neither the executive officers of the general government, nor the legislatures of any of the states, have ever expressed any doubt of its correctness. It is, therefore, with great diffidence, that your committee presume to judge between such high authorities, on a question of great magnitude, involving a claim, (as estimated in the report, on the authority of Dr. Seybert's accurate work on our statistics), of 9,370,760 acres, about a tenth of which would be allotted, should the claim be allowed, to the state of New-York.

In investigating the merits of such a question, the first reference is naturally to the very words of the constitution. By article 4, section 3, of the constitution of the United States, "the congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory, or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state."

Ample as are the powers thus conferred upon the national government, the reservation of state rights, is so express, as still to leave the question open to the consideration of all the claims arising from the manner in which these lands were originally obtained, and have since been disposed of.

The controversy respecting the title to the lands, not included within the actual boundaries of any of the original states, arose soon after the declaration of independence. While on the one hand, the United States claimed the property of the whole of this territory as "a common stock, to be parceled out, at proper times, into free and independent governments," and many of the states urged, that "the waste and unencultivated territory, within the limits or the claims of certain states, ought to be appro-

riated as a common fund for the expenses of the war;" on the other side, the whole territory north of the Ohio and west of Pennsylvania, to the northern boundary of the United States, and westwardly to the Mississippi, was claimed by Virginia; Massachusetts and Connecticut claimed all that part within the breadth of their respective charters; and New-York had also an extensive, though indeterminate claim of the same kind; the territory now forming the state of Tennessee, was disputed by various claims, of which that of North-Carolina was the most extensive and the strongest; South-Carolina and Georgia laid claim in the same way to the lands lying south of the 35th degree of north latitude.—From all these states, the United States have, at different times, obtained cessions, by which all these conflicting rights were extinguished and merged in that of the national government.

By an act of the legislature of this state, passed Feb. 19th, 1780, the delegates representing the state of New-York, in congress, were "fully authorized and empowered, for and on behalf of this state, and by proper and authentic acts and instruments, to limit and restrict the boundaries of this state, in the western part thereof, by such line or lines, and in such manner and form, as they shall judge to be expedient, either with respect to the jurisdiction, as well as the right of pre-emption of soil, or reserving the jurisdiction in part or in whole." In pursuance of this authority, the delegates, on the 1st March, 1781, executed an instrument of cession and restriction of the limits of this state, whereby they, in the name of the people, and for and in behalf of the state of New-York, did, cede, transfer, and forever relinquish, to and for the only use and benefit of such of the states, as are or shall become parties to the articles of confederation, all the right, title, interest, jurisdiction, and claim, of New-York, to all lands and territories to the northward and westward of the boundaries to which the said state is limited and restricted, to be granted, disposed of and appropriated, in such manner only, as the congress of the said United States shall order or direct."

The cession from the state of Virginia, October 20th, 1783, assigns to the United States "all right, title, and claim, as well of soil, as of jurisdiction," which that commonwealth had or claimed to the territory northward and westward of the Ohio. The same strong and general language is used in the instrument of cession of Massachusetts, April 19, 1785; in that of Connecticut, Sept. 1786; of South-Carolina, Aug. 9, 1787, and in the articles of agreement and cession, between Georgia and the United States, 24th April, 1802.

The remaining public lands, being those in the territory west of the Mississippi, together with the southern parts of Mississippi and Alabama, were acquired by the United States, by the treaty and purchase of April, 1803.

Thus it seems manifest, that if the lands belonging to the United States, in their confederate and national character, are considered as held under the cessions of the several states formerly claiming them, they are then held by the general government in full and absolute right, discharged from all conditions, except those specific ones expressly reserved in certain of the acts and instruments of cession; while, if these cessions are regarded merely as releases of doubtful claims, while the title in fact rests upon the prior right of the original confederated states, to the territory acquired by their arms, their blood, and their treasure, then, by arti-

⁴Preamble to act of cession of N. Y.

cle 4, section 3, of the constitution, above cited, congress is empowered to dispose of this, in the same manner as of all other property belonging to the United States, with no other limitation than such as may be imposed by the sense of public duty and the general welfare.

Like all other public property, these lands are indeed held as a trust for the common benefit of the states, or rather of the people of the United States; but of the mode of administering this common fund, and the objects to which it shall be applied, congress alone is entitled to judge. Undoubtedly, one of the most important objects of this trust was, as is expressed in the preamble of the act of this state authorising the cession, "the appropriation of a part of the waste and uncultivated territory as a common fund for the expenses of the war." Accordingly, from an early period, all the proceeds arising from the sales of public lands were appropriated and pledged solely to the redemption of the national debt. By the several acts of 1790, 1792, 1795, 1802, 1803, relating to the sinking fund, and the management of our national debt, and, finally, by that of 3d March, 1817, in which the former acts were revised and modified, all moneys arising from this source, are directed to be applied solely to this object, until all the debts of the United States shall be fully discharged,

Under these acts, between the years 1800 and 1819, upwards of 23 millions of dollars have been received from this source, and applied to the extinguishment of our debt, while about an equal sum remains due and unpaid, pledged to the same fund.

The system of disposing of these lands, under which the reservations now complained of were made, was originally settled by the "ordinance for ascertaining the mode of disposing of lands in the western territory," passed May 20, 1785, about the time when these several cessions, above enumerated, were either just made, or were under consideration, and while the whole subject of controversy was fresh in the minds of the nation, and of their delegates in congress. This, therefore, may be considered as a cotemporaneous exposition of the intention of all parties with relation to the object to which this general fund might justly be applied, as well as of the manner in which it might be administered with fairness and impartiality. This ordinance, after regulating the division of each town into 36 lots, expressly declares, that "there shall be reserved the lot No. 16, of every township, for the maintenance of public schools within the said township."

In a report of a committee of congress, consisting of Mr. Carrington, Mr. King, Mr. Duane, Mr. Madison, and Mr. Benson, July 23, 1787, which was accepted, and "referred to the board of treasury, to take order thereon," the board of treasury is instructed to contract with any person or persons for the sale of certain lands on the terms therein prescribed; among which it is provided, that the land shall be surveyed according to the land ordinance of May, 1785; "the lot number 16, in each township, to be given perpetually for the purpose contained in said ordinance," i. e. to the use of schools in each township. The same reservations are directed in the powers given to the board of treasury, June 20, 1788, respecting sales, claims, and donations in Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan.

The system thus established, has been ratified by various acts under the new constitution, and especially by those of May 18, 1796; of May 10th, 1800, and of March 26th, 1804, and has been with some modifications, extended to all the public lands

since acquired by the United States. By these acts, a section of 640 acres is uniformly reserved and given in perpetuity for the support of schools in each township; and seven entire townships, containing each 23,040 acres, viz: two in Ohio, one in Michigan, one in Orleans, one in Illinois, one in Mississippi, and one in Indiana, have also been given in perpetuity, to seminaries of learning. This early, long continued, and undisputed practice, is surely a powerful argument to shew the real intent of all the original parties in the trust thus vested for the common benefit.

The policy of these reservations seems to include two points: 1. The increased value of the remaining lands, in consequence of the reservation. In this respect, reservations of school and college lots are, upon a large scale, what the reservations of public squares and walks, of lots for churches, markets, and public edifices, are in the plans of cities and villages. They are not gratuitously bestowed upon the inhabitants, nor is their value lost; but, on the contrary, they tend to increase the whole aggregate value far beyond their own proportion, and their price is more than paid in part of the purchase money of every private sale.

This policy, which, in an individual or a corporation, is considered not only liberal, but prudent, is not less so when it is applied to the management of our great national domain. Sagacious and provident men, who had themselves experienced the benefits of these establishments for public education, which the wisdom of their fathers had provided in many of the older states, might have reasonably been deterred from emigrating to the new territory by the fear of depriving their families of similar advantages, had not these reservations given them the pledge that, in leaving the schools and public institutions of the Atlantic states, their children would find a still ampler provision for education, which was to derive its value from the fruits of their own labor. This consideration probably did not enter into the mind of every purchaser; but, such has unquestionably been the effect of the system, thus inducing a readier sale, a higher price, and, from the character of those settlers who would be most attracted by these prospects, a more prompt payment. The reservations complained of, ought therefore to be regarded, not as a partial donation, but as a judicious arrangement, calculated and intended to increase the value of that "common fund held for the use and benefit of the several states."

2dly. There is yet another view of the subject, which, though it does not so directly meet the objections to the present land system, will not be overlooked or disregarded by the liberal and enlightened politician.

It is surely of the deepest interest to the welfare, the peace, and good order of the whole union, that the states every day springing up in the west, should not hereafter be peopled by a race possessing nothing of civilization, but its vices and its arts of destruction. This might not, indeed, have been the necessary consequence, had the general government neglected to make provision for the diffusion of knowledge among the future population of this great territory, but it is clearly so much within the bounds of probability as to authorise, and even to require a prudent and wise government to guard against so dangerous a contingency, not only for the sake of those immediately interested, but for the promotion of the best interests of the whole nation.

The policy which looks with jealousy upon every appropriation, tending to promote the security and welfare of any portion of the country, as being a

robbery of the rest, is alike narrow and false.— There are, it is true, certain limits, beyond which such appropriations would amount to gross partiality. But of these limits congress must be the judges, as well in the present instance as in the analogous cases of expenditures for military or commercial purposes; for works of defence, and for salaries of local officers. Nor was it for the benefit of the future state sovereignties of the west, that these liberal and judicious donations were made, but for the common good of the citizens of all the states, who should, from time to time, be induced to seek happiness and competence in the new territories, and at the same time to relieve their native state from the evils always, in some degree, attendant on a crowded population.

It would be easy to expand these arguments, and to strengthen them by other considerations of a similar nature. The committee, however, believe, that the view which has thus been taken of the question, whether we consider the reason and policy of the reservation, the early and continued practice, sanctioned by the authority of the very persons by whom the original claims were settled; and hitherto undisturbed by any remonstrance, or finally the undoubted right of congress to decide on the proper mode of administering the public property, will be sufficient to convince this legislature of the impropriety of their interference on a subject, which, from its importance, and its appeal to state prejudices and interests, is calculated, (in the solemn language of Washington,) "to furnish ground for characterising parties by geographical distinctions, northern and southern, Atlantic and western, whence designing men may hereafter endeavor to excite a belief, that there is a real difference of local interests and views."

The committee, while they are deeply impressed with the truth of his admonition, that "we cannot shield ourselves too much against such jealousies, which tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection," are, at the same time, fully convinced that there is no contradiction between the strict justice and equity of this particular case, and the dictates of patriotic feeling and sound public policy.

They are therefore of opinion, that it is not advisable for the legislature of this state to join in the co-operation in urging this claim, to which the several original states of the union are invited by the state of Maryland.

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. C. VERPLANCK, Chairman.

Witchcraft—in 1665.

We find the following curious document published in the New York "National Advocate" of the 2nd inst. We insert it as well for its own preservation, as to shew the point of "Red Jacket's" sneer at those who recently laughed at Buffalo, on the belief of the Indians in witchcraft—see page 358.

The following is a correct copy of a bill of indictment, preferred in this city, against Ralph Hall and Mary his wife, for *witchcraft*, one hundred and fifty six years ago. Later bills of this character may be found in Connecticut, but this, we believe, was among the last in this state. It is curious to read this remnant of barbarous ages; and while we do so, let us not forget the lights of learning and civilization, which have introduced a better order of things:

At a court of assizes, held in New York, the 2d

day of Oct. 1665, &c. the tryel of Ralph Hall and Mary his wife, upon suspicion of witchcraft The names of the persons who served upon the grand jury are Thomas Baker, foreman of the jury, of Easthampton; capt. John Symonds, of Hempstead; Mr. Helcett, of Jamaica; Anthony Waters, Thomas Wandell, of Marsh Path Hill, Mr. Nichols, of Stamford; Belthazar D'Haart, John Garland, Jacob Luster, Antonio De Mill, Alex Munro, Thomas Scarle, of New York.

The prisoner being brought to the bar by Al-lard Anthony, siff. of N. Y. this following indictment was read, first, against Ralph Hall, and then against Mary his wife, viz.

The constable and overseers of the towne of Setalcott, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, upon Long Island, do present, for our sovereigne lord the king, that Ralph Hall, of Setalcott, aforesaid, upon the 25th day of Dec. being Christmas day last was twelve months, in the 15th year of the raigne of our sovereigne lord Chas. the 2d, by the grace of God, king of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. and severall other days and times since that day, by some detestable and wicked arts, commonly called witchcraft and sorcery, did (as is suspected) maliciously and feloniously practise and exercise, at the said town of Setalcott, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, on Long Island aforesaid, on the person of Geo. Wood, late of the same place, by which wicked and detestable arts the said Geo. Wood, (as is suspected) most dangerously and mortally sickened and languished, and not long after, by the aforesaid wicked and detestable arts, (the said Geo. Wood (as is likewise suspected) died.

Moreover, the constable and overseers of the said town do further present, for our sovereigne lord the king, that some while after the death of the said Geo. Wood, the said Ralph Hall did, as is suspected, divers times, by the like wicked and detestable arts, commonly called witchcraft and sorcery, maliciously and feloniously practise and exercise at the said town of Setalcott, on the person of an infant child of Ann Rogers, widow of the aforesaid George Wood, deceased, by which wicked and detestable arts, the said infant child, as is suspected, most dangerously and mortally sickened and languished, and not long after, by the said wicked and detestable arts (as is suspected) died: And so to the said constable and overseers do present, that the said George Wood, and the said infant child, by the ways and means aforesaid, most wickedly and maliciously, and feloniously were (as is suspected) murdered by the said Ralph Hall, at the times and places aforesaid, and against the laws of this government in such cases provided.

The like indictment was read against Mary, the wife of Ralph Hall: Thereupon, several depositions accusing the prisoners of the fact for which they were indicted were read, *but no witnesses appeared* to give testimony in court *live voce*, then the clerk calling up Ralph Hall, bade him hold up his hand, and read as follows: "Ralph Hall, thou standest here indicted for, that having not the fear of God before thine eyes, thou didst, upon the 25th day of Dec. being Christmas last was twelve months, and at severall other times since, (as is suspected) by some wicked and detestable arts, commonly called witchcraft and sorcery, maliciously and feloniously practise and exercise upon the bodies of George Wood, and an infant child of Ann Rogers, by which said arts the said George Wood and an infant child (as is suspected) most dangerously and mortally fell sick and languished unto death.

Ralph Hall! what dost thou say for thyself—art thou guilty or not guilty? Mary, the wife of Ralph Hall, was called in the like manner. They both pleaded not guilty, and threw themselves to be tried by God and the country.

Whereupon the cause was referred to the jury, who brought into court this following verdict, viz. We having severally considered the case committed to our charge against the prisoners at the bar, and having well weighed the evidence, we find that there are some suspicions by the evidence of what the woman is charged with, but nothing considerable of value to take away her life! but, in reference

to the man, we find nothing considerable to charge him with. The court thereupon gave this sentence. "That the man should be bound, body and goods, for his wife's appearance at the next sessions, and so on from sessions to sessions, as long as they stay within this port. In the mean time to be of good behaviour. So they were returned to the sheriff's custody, and upon entering into a recognizance, according to the sentence of the court, they were released.

They were released from the indictment and suretyship for good behaviour, and wholly discharged therefrom on the 21st day of August, 1668.

National Debt of Great Britain.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

An account of the total amount of the national debt of England and Ireland, including the Austrian and Portuguese loans, and including the debt cancelled in each year, from the 1st of February, 1786, to the 5th January, 1821; stating the amount of the funded debt contracted; the amount of debt redeemed; the amount of unredeemed debt; the amount of unfunded debt; and also the total amount of unredeemed and unfunded debt in each of those years.

Years ended.	Total amount of debt.	Debt contracted in each year.	Debt redeemed in each year, including 5 per cents. 1797, paid off.	Total unredeemed debt.	Total unfunded debt.	Total unredeemed and unfunded debt.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
1786	239,693,900			239,693,900		
1787	239,863,469	169,569	662,750	239,200,719	10,010,177	249,210,896
1788	239,863,469		1,503,053	237,697,665	10,161,889	247,859,554
1789	239,863,469		1,506,350	236,191,315	11,697,020	247,826,335
1790	239,863,469		1,558,850	234,532,465	12,642,185	247,274,950
1791	239,863,469		1,587,500	233,044,965	13,076,902	246,121,867
1792	239,863,469		1,507,100	231,537,865	12,488,649	244,026,514
1793	239,902,700	39,230	1,962,650	229,614,446	14,825,860	244,440,506
1794	246,497,377	6,594,376	2,174,405	234,034,718	18,501,116	252,535,834
1795	263,144,340	16,647,463	2,804,945	247,877,236	19,036,476	266,913,711
1796	320,212,363	57,067,523	3,083,455	301,861,305	26,913,307	328,771,612
1797	378,065,302	57,853,138	4,390,670	354,323,778	19,300,939	373,624,762
1798	414,057,586	32,992,084	6,790,023	381,525,834	21,233,906	402,759,740
1799	452,570,959	41,513,373	8,102,875	414,936,332	21,736,158	436,672,490
1800	484,552,267	28,881,307	20,550,094	423,327,515	38,328,519	451,695,764
1801	516,045,052	34,492,784	10,713,168	447,147,163	37,318,037	484,465,200
1802	576,432,702	60,387,650	10,491,324	497,043,488	31,795,788	528,839,276
1803	611,057,388	34,624,686	9,436,388	522,034,718	20,997,352	543,235,177
1804	630,267,911	19,210,523	13,181,667	528,260,641	25,384,173	553,644,814
1805	660,671,215	30,403,304	12,860,629	545,803,317	31,213,231	577,016,548
1806	702,157,526	41,486,311	13,759,696	573,529,930	34,227,792	607,757,722
1807	737,923,680	35,766,153	15,341,796	593,954,285	35,982,378	627,936,663
1808	761,767,428	23,843,748	16,064,961	601,733,072	38,471,501	640,204,573
1809	780,503,518	18,736,089	16,181,687	604,287,474	15,725,888	650,013,362
1810	807,661,777	27,153,259	16,656,643	614,789,090	46,701,148	661,490,238
1811	835,658,853	27,397,078	17,884,233	624,301,935	15,072,851	669,374,786
1812	867,073,720	32,014,864	20,733,353	635,583,446	49,159,958	684,743,399
1813	917,146,290	30,072,569	24,246,058	661,409,956	54,680,617	716,090,573
1814	1,023,282,097	106,135,807	27,522,229	740,023,534	59,264,952	799,288,486
1815	1,058,675,481	85,393,383	22,559,681	752,857,235	68,882,979	821,740,214
1816	1,146,131,268	87,455,786	24,001,034	816,311,939	18,510,501	864,822,540
1817	1,149,137,360	3,006,092	23,117,840	796,200,190	52,082,287	848,282,477
1818	1,149,094,403	3,193	19,460,982	776,742,403	66,772,364	843,514,767
1819	1,183,867,783	34,773,390	19,648,469	791,867,313	53,095,008	844,962,321
1820	1,218,172,652	34,304,869	31,191,703	794,980,481	48,108,320	843,388,804
1821	1,249,273,368	31,103,714	24,518,885	801,565,310	48,535,621	843,100,931

The annual accounts of the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, prior to the passing of the act of 56 Geo. 3. c. 98, for composing one joint consolidated debt, interest and sinking fund, were made up to the 1st February, and since the passing of that act to 5th January.

The annual accounts of the unfunded debt of Great Britain are made up to the 5th of January.

The annual accounts of the debt of Ireland, funded and unfunded, prior to the union, were made up to the 25th of March, and since the union to the 5th of January.

Foreign Articles.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The ridiculous things presented to and decided by the "court of claims," in respect to the coronation, have brought forth others of no little wit and severity.

Among the *real* claims presented to the court was that of Mr. Walker, the king's apothecary, that he should attend at the coronation in the dress of the Esculapius of Edward II. viz. long shoes, turned up at the toe, and looped to the knee; a blue stocking on one leg, and a red stocking on the other, with a party-colored vest and cloak. His office will be to carry in one hand a bottle of perfumed oil.

And about an hundred, perhaps, equally laughable, were offered and generally substantiated; and it has also been solemnly decided by the judges, that when the king and his court rises from the banquet, the people shall be indiscriminately admitted into the hall to make a *general scramble*, the plate, &c. having been removed!

The following are among the *hits* at such nonsense—

The royal college of surgeons, by their president, as the true and legal successors of the ancient and right venerable company of barbers and surgeons, claimed to extract two teeth and draw a horn spoonfull of blood from his majesty, by leeches, immediately before the pouring out of the holy oil. This case presenting some nice points, the court adjourned to take counsel. In this case, previous to the next meeting of the court, there will be a solemn argument before the 12 judges, on two points. 1st. That, inasmuch as his majesty's teeth have all decayed, whether the extracting of two false teeth, is within the meaning of the charter of the college; and 2nd. that inasmuch as whiskey has been substituted in his majesty for blood, whether the drawing of a fluid from his majesty's veins, is, by the common law of England, in all cases, a drawing of blood. We have it from good authority, that a cabinet council was called on Sunday last to decide how long it will be necessary to postpone the "august and sacred ceremony," in order to train leeches to hard drinking, in order to go thro' the operation without flinching, should the question be decided for the college.

The honorable company of brewers, by their president, claimed to drink two pots of ale with his majesty. The right hands of his majesty and the president to be joined, and their right legs resting on the back of a chair; and to have the pots. *Allowed*—but his majesty to drink by deputy; his temperate habits allowing him to drink nothing stronger than 4th proof whiskey.

His majesty was also pleased to order, that a place in the procession should be provided for sir Hans Snickerenstough, of his majesty's kingdom of Hanover; the said sir Hans to be dressed in 15 pair of breeches, 3 coats and 7 waistcoats, each garment to be half orange and half scarlet, and to carry the grand standard of Hanover, a large cheese, surmounted by a dried rat and two onions.

The whole amount of the duke of Clarence's receipts, for the honor of being born a prince, (for he renders no services to the state), is only *one hundred and forty-four thousand three hundred dollars a year*. A sum greater than the salary of our president, united to that of all the secretaries, added to that of all the judges of the supreme court, heaped upon all those of all the governors of all the states in the United States. His *illegiti-*

mate children each receive pensions of a greater amount than is paid to the governor of any state, save one, for his services. So much for legitimate and illegitimate children, if *royally* begotten.

The late census, so far as it goes, shews a great excess of females—the returns of several parishes and towns, containing 43,351 males and 51,218 females, is published in proof of the fact. But this may only partially give us light upon it. [The census of the state of New York returns 687,950 males and 653,223 females: excess of males 34,727.]

An appropriation of money, to support the *Alien* establishment, has been warmly opposed in the house of commons; but, no doubt, the money will be granted. England must do something to shew a general correspondence with the views of the *holy alliance*.

The borough of Petersfield, which, by the decision a few days ago of the second committee of the house of commons, is now declared to be free and open, and the right of voting to be in *every freeholder, without any restriction*, after having been closed for a century, forms a striking proof of what may be done by perseverance. Some old charters, found a few years ago, brought to light the rights of the Petersfield people, which they had so long been deprived of.

Breeches. It being considered that a re-introduction of the use of breeches will materially assist the British manufactures, the king, determined to encourage them, has countenanced their use, and it was expected that they would become general before the coronation. If so, for the reason that operated on the mind of the king and from our servility to British fashions, we may expect to see them commonly used in the United States; and almost universally at *Washington City*—as well for what has been assigned, as for the purpose of assisting the revenue, by sending money out of the country to buy British goods.

Rational amusement! At the celebrated course at New Market, a race was lately run between a pig and a horse. The distance was fifty yards and piggy won the race before the horse could be put to his speed—to the great amusement, no doubt, of many noble lords and ladies, reverend divines, &c.

Running. A black fellow lately run eight measured miles of ground, near Teignmouth, without previous training, in the space of *fifty-one minutes*, with apparent ease.

Woolen goods. For the years ending on the 5th of Jan. the amount of the "official value" of woolen goods exported, averaged about 5,500,000*l.* per ann. from 1801 to 1815. In 1816 the amount was 7,447,809 - for the year ending June 1821, 4,707,301. The "official value" appears to be about 30 per cent. less than the "declared value."

English bishoprics. The total of simple revenues of the English bishoprics, exclusive of all sinecures, and places converted into sinecures for their benefit, has been estimated at £162,000, and of the Irish bishoprics £156,000; making a general total of £318,000.—The property possessed by deans and chapters, &c. of which in England and Wales there are between 30 and 40, (besides peculiars) is equally magnificent and mysterious; and it is asserted that one of the metropolitan chapters is in the annual receipt of nearly £40,000. Dr. Beeke (some years ago, and on a very moderate calculation) estimated the net income from tithes in South Britain at £2,500,000, and Mr. Colquhoun estimates the total professional income, obtained by the established clergy in England and Ireland, independently of that received from the universi-

ties, at nearly five millions per annum. The whole influence created by the directions of such enormous property (the sum of which is immense and unknown) is retained with jealousy in only a few hands, and, under the name of patronage, becomes a most formidable engine of political power. As a curious illustration of this evil, it was asserted in a public journal some time ago, that three mitres were retained in one Irish family. Out of upwards of 11,000 benefices there are only about 40 over which parishioners and inhabitants exercise any elective power. The following statement of the parties who possess the appointment for patronage of benefices in England and Wales, will be found sufficiently accurate, and may serve to expose the nature of the system.

The king and princess of Wales	1120
The archbishop and bishops	1835
The deans, chapters, &c.	1091
The universities and colleges	653

FRANCE.

The expences of the navy for the present year are estimated at 53,000,090 francs—about ten millions of dollars. The number of seamen employed is 10,764. The commerce and fisheries of the kingdom engage about 52,000. They are on the increase. France owns 58 ships of the line, 39 frigates and a number of smaller vessels—generally in a good condition; many of them having been thoroughly repaired. Much attention has been recently paid to the naval establishment.

Account of tobacco raised in France in 1818, 1819 and 1820.

1818.	
Crop, (kilo. 2lb.)	7,418,000
Exported,	850,000
Sold the regie,	6,568,000
1819.	
Crop,	10,360,000
Exported,	600,000
Sold the regie,	9,760,000
1820.	
Crop, (kilo.)	13,155,000
Exported	600,000
Sold the regie,	12,555,000
—or about 24,000 hhds.	

This account shows the great increase in three years of cultivation, and of the quantity bought by the regie, and why the regie want so small a quantity of American tobacco.

Tobacco is raised in France in the departments of Upper and Lower Rhine, North and Pas de Calais, Isle and Vilaine, Lot, Lot and Garonne, Bouche de Rhone et Var, of good quality.—*Boston D. Adv.*

TWO SICILIES.

A combined army of Austrians and Neapolitans had arrived at Palermo, and repose to the Island of Sicily was expected to result from its presence.

GERMANY.

Paris June 16.—The army of the Germanic confederation, agreeably to the decree of the diet, is to consist of 301,637 men, of which 222,119 are infantry of the line, 11,694 chasseurs, 48,093 cavalry, 21,717 artillery, and pioneers and pontonniers.—The contingents amount to the hundredth part of the population of the confederated states, which is estimated at 30,163,483 souls, and the army is formed into ten divisions. Austria furnishes 74,822 men, forming the first three divisions; Prussia the 4th 5th and 6th, comprising 74,234 men; Bavaria the 7th consisting of 30,6000 men; the 8th division is composed of 13,955 men from Wurtemberg, 6,190 from Baden, 6,190 from the grand duchy of Hesse, and 479 from Frankfort; the 9th division,

Saxony 12,000, the electorate of Hesse 5,670, Nassau 3,028, Luxemburg 2,556 men, &c.; and the 10th division is formed of the following contingents, viz. Hanover 13,054 men, Holstein 3,600, Brunswick 2,096, Mecklenburg Schwerin 718, Oldenburg 2,178, Waldeck 519, Lippe-Schaumbourg 240, Lippe-Detmold 691, Lubeck 407, Bremen 485, and Hamburg 1,293.

PRUSSIA.

A conspiracy is said to have been discovered at Berlin, in which several families of rank were concerned. In consequence, arrests were numerous, and the king had resolved to increase his army.

RUSSIA.

The grand duke Constantine is suspected of having imbibed liberal principles. It is said that great care is observed to keep the troops that have been in France from mixing with the lower orders—for they are said to be infected with a revolutionary mania; and the emperor has rendered himself unpopular by abolishing the practice of wearing beards! The innovation is said to be openly reprobated at Novogorod. The Poles are reported ready for a revolt; though the emperor has done much to render himself popular, they still recollect that he has blotted the name of their country from the map. How much of these things are true—we know not.

TURKEY.

It is now stated that the Turks, on entering Bucharest, instead of behaving with the moderation mentioned in our last, committed the most horrible cruelties, *impaling alive* all the Greeks that fell into their power. Their force near this place is given at 22,000 men.

The people of Bosnia and Servia are active in the work of revolution. The latter lately cut to pieces a Turkish detachment of 800 men.

It is evident, from the additions making to the fortifications, that the Turks look upon a visit by the Greek fleet at Constantinople, as a possible event.

AFRICA.

Several vessels, laden with *corn*, from the Gold coast, have lately arrived in the West Indies. The cost of the article is said to be about 28 cents per bushel. Its quality is approved.

EAST INDIES.

It was stated, in the British house of commons in June last, while the subject of burning of widows in India was under discussion, that in one presidency alone, (Fort William) 2366 females had been seen to ascend and perish upon the funeral piles of their deceased husbands.

CANADA.

The city of Montreal contains a population of 30,000 souls.

BRAZIL.

By an arrival at Baltimore on Thursday last from St. Salvador, we learn that the governor at Rio Janeiro had attempted an overthrow of the regal government, and so far succeeded as to seize upon and imprison the prince left in charge of Brazil by his father—but the regal government was restored, the prince liberated, and the governor had arrived at St. Salvador, on his way to Europe, in custody, to be tried as a traitor. The people at the last named place were so exasperated at him, that it was thought they would take a decision of his case into their own hands and put him to death.

COLOMBIA.

The royalists at Porto Cabello appear to be in a disturbed state, from controversies among themselves. Bolivar is possessed of Caracas and Laguaira, but in these once populous places it is said

that he did not find one *white* person. A new (royal) viceroy from St. Fe is said to be on board a Spanish ship off the coast. Carthagena was hardly pressed by the patriots, and it was supposed would soon be taken: the Colombian flotilla before it consists of 39 gun boats. The debts contracted by *McGregor*, on the faith of the government, it is said, will be acknowledged. There is a report, via St. Martha, of the capture of *Lima*.

MEXICO.

We are yet uninformed of the fate of Vera Cruz—but there are additional reasons to believe that it was powerfully blockaded by the patriots, as well by sea as by land; and that they would make a great effort to obtain possession of the place cannot be doubted, if the fact is true, as is stated, that it contained from forty to sixty millions of dollars!

A letter just received from the Texas by a gentleman in Richmond, states, "That 600 men had just arrived in that province, by the way of Bayou Lafouche, from Tennessee and Kentucky, and 300 from New Orleans, all of whom had joined the republican army, commanded by gen. Trespalecos, who is delegated by the Mexican republic to be the chief civil and military commandant in the Texas.

CHRONICLE.

A *grass bonnet*, made in New Hampshire, was lately sold by auction at Boston for the sum of *fifty dollars*. It is said to be of very superior fineness and beauty, and is in imitation of the Leghorns.

The *tolls* paid by the mail coach from New-York to Philadelphia, is said to amount to \$4,000 a year.

Naval. The U. States' schooner *Grampus* was launched at the navy yard at Washington on the 2d instant. She is, we believe, the last of the five vessels lately authorized to be built, to carry 10 guns and 90 men, especially fitted to check piracies on our coasts and man-stealing on those of Africa. They are first rate vessels of their class.

"*The Columbus 74*." A Boston paper says that this ship is of about 2400 tons burthen, drawing 26 feet water, and that, from the surface of the water to the highest point of her main-top royal-mast truck, the distance is 250 feet! She carries 64 long guns and 36 carronades, (all 36-pounders, we believe)—that is exactly 100 guns, besides perhaps, small guns in her tops, &c. Why should she be called a "seventy-four?" The British 74's generally carry somewhere about 90 guns. It were well if this practice of miscalling ships was laid aside by common consent, and that their denomination was understood by the amount of their guns for combat, arranged at their ports. This ship's complement is 800 men.

While on her voyage, a day or two before her arrival at Boston, she fell in with a school of mackerel which followed her all day—during which her officers and crew caught the unparelled number of 12,000 fish!

Health of seamen. The *Columbus* was absent 15 months; her crew consisted of 800 persons, of whom she lost only six; two by casualty, two by consumption and two by fever. The *Spark* was absent five years—her average crew amounted to 106, and her loss, by sickness, did not amount to two persons per ann.

Marine libraries. A project has been set on foot at New York to give little libraries of history, voyages, travels, &c. to different ships for the use of the seamen. On a present of this kind being made for the use of those in the U. S. ship *Franklin*, the

crew were so well pleased with the notion that they immediately subscribed one dollar each (600 dollars) to increase *their* library. It is expected that the *Franklin* will sail in about a fortnight on a three year's cruise in the Pacific.

Coasting trade. In the last month there arrived at New York, 36 vessels from New Orleans and 12 from Mobile, together of the burthen of 10,336 tons!

Rags again for money.—The Lexington, Ky. Advertiser of July 20, states, that during the previous week sixty-six and two thirds per cent was demanded in that place for eastern funds or specie; during the present week large amounts have been offered, and some sales made at forty. We are also informed, that specie in Louisville, was this week offered as low as 33 per cent.

Rate of exchange at the office of V. W. Fish, No. 107, Main street, Cincinnati:—Piatt's paper 33 1/3 dis; Hamilton 33; Laurenceburgh 36; Kentucky State Bank 33; Ky. commonwealth 33; Miama exporting Co. 58; State B. Indiana and branches 70—discount.

Honesty! The Nashville bank, which does not pay its debts, has resolved not to make a *dividend of profits* at present. This is according to the old fashioned state of things—a fashion that will never wear out, while one just man remains on the earth, who is acquainted with the nature of the case.

"*Overdrawn!*" The cashier of a bank at Litchfield, Conn. is tenderly said to have "overdrawn" 30,000 dollars. That is, he appropriated other people's money to that amount, to his own use—a *fashionable* proceeding, a mere "breach of trust," not all implicating the character of a *gentleman!*

Emigration. A considerable number of very respectable people, and some of wealth, are now emigrating to the United States from the British islands direct. A much greater number of the poorer, but not less useful classes are arriving, via Canada and Nova Scotia. *Transportation* from England, as a punishment of offences, has so far lost its terrors as to have excited attention in parliament, wherein it seemed to be agreed that crimes had been committed for the purpose of getting means to leave the country! Parties of convicts have went off huzzaing, as if some great pleasure was in store for them.

The slave trade. In a debate in the house of commons on the 26th June on the slave trade, Mr. Wilberforce, in alluding to the case of the French brig *Le Rodeur*, noticed some time since, said, the surgeon of the brig testified that when it was found that the slaves were affected with ophthalmia, he recommended that they should be alternately brought on deck for the benefit of the air; and that when they were so permitted, they locked themselves in each others arms, and, to put an end to their miseries, threw themselves into the ocean. This, the surgeon said was the effect of a disease called *nostalgia*, arising from a *desire to revisit their native land!* but which, Mr. W. said, was as strong a symptom of a broken heart as could well be imagined.

Musquitoes.—An English paper announces that a principal road in America is become impassable from a species of non-descript Musquito: they attack both man and horse, and their sting is so destructive as to cause death in three hours. They ought surely to have told us where these horrid insects are to be found, so that we may avoid the fury of their attacks, and the poison of their stings. We are curious to know whether these are the same kind of Musquitoes, as those which carry brick-bats under their wings to whet their bills upon!

N. Y. Com. Adv.

A venerable reader. At a public celebration of our great national festival at Philadelphia, the declaration of independence was distinctly read by *Timothy Matlack*, esq. aged nearly 90 years. Mr. M. was a most active whig in "the times that tried men's souls," and it so happened that he, under the direction of congress, wrote the first commission for general Washington.

Islands. It is said that there are not less than 2500 islands in the navigable waters between St. Regis, on the St. Lawrence, and lake Superior.—Some of which contain from 10,000 to 100,000 acres. These will all be laid down on the charts executed under the 6th article of the treaty of Ghent, and be divided between the parties to it.

Paupers. The in-doors paupers maintained at the Alms house in Philadelphia, amounted to 873 on the 28th ult. The out-door paupers amounted to 1652—together 2525! The population of the city and county, according to the late census was 136,923—so that the rate of paupers is about as one to 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole population. Of the in-door paupers 382 were *foreigners*—291 of them natives of the British dominions!

Flax. It appears that a great extra quantity of flax is now growing in Pennsylvania. We see the excess noticed in several papers printed in that state. Except wool, it is, perhaps, the most profitable article that the farmers in the interior can turn their attention to—and its product cuts both ways, like a two-edged sword; in favor of domestic against foreign manufactures.

Onondaga Salt.—Yesterday a friend brought us a specimen of this salt, manufactured at Salina, and prepared for the use of the table. It is impossible to imagine any thing more delicately fine, pure and white, than this salt. The writer of this well recollects the beautiful appearance of this salt in the bins at the works, which he examined eleven years ago in Salina, and the neat and elegant manner in which much of it was then purified and put up in baskets for table salt. It was then used at most gentlemen's tables in the western district, and sometimes sent to Albany, and even to this city for the same purpose. But it seems, by this specimen, that considerable improvements have been made in preparing it for all delicate uses, and the low price at which it can be afforded at the works, where its sources are inexhaustible, together with the facility and cheapness with which it can be conveyed to any part of the union, when the grand canal shall be completed, will soon render it an article of considerable commerce, and introduce it into general use, throughout the country at large.

N. Y. Journal.

New Hampshire. There are ten banks in this state—all in good credit. The capital amounts to \$996,736; notes in circulation 526,213 50; specie on hand 215,251 86

Rhode-Island. The demands of this state against the United States, for militia services during the late war, have been adjusted, and \$47,145 80 allowed. The sum of \$13,364 50 was rejected, as having been incurred during the *adhesion* of the state to Hartford-convention-principle, by which it was established, that, though the United States had no right to demand the services of the militia, even to repel actual invasion, they were bound to support any force which the governors of certain states might call out, whether such force was intended to act for or against the enemy.

The *New-York police* lately made a "fell swoop" of all the persons they found in a house of ill-fame, and brought the motley groupe to "adjudication." There was one married man and one married woman among them. Most of them were held under recognizance. If this practice is continued, it will materially interfere with the progress of debauchery.

THE NEW-FOUND LAND.

This land which lies south of Cape Horn, is sometimes called by *Americans*, "New South Iceland," by *Englishmen* and their followers, "New Southland." It is a place famous for the catching of seals, valuable at China on account of their skins, and of recent notoriety—last year we heard of many ships arriving from or proceeding to it, and no less than *nine* lately left the single port of Stonington, Conn. (famous for withstanding the whole force of a British squadron in the late war, with two small guns, so badly supplied with ammunition that its defenders were *glad* to pick up the shot fired by the enemy, to return it to them!) for these newly discovered lands—about which the following very modest article has just appeared in the *London Courier*:

"Recent discoveries have, at length, thrown light upon this important subject, and we trust that our country will adopt such measures as may ensure to England the *profit* as well as the *honor* resulting from it. In October, 1819, the brig *Williams*, of Blythe, in Northumberland, Smith, master, on a voyage from Buenos Ayres to Valparaiso, stretching to the south, from contrary winds, discovered land, upon which he went on shore, and performed the usual formalities of taking possession, in the name of his late majesty, George III. On reaching Valparaiso and reporting his discovery, and the abundance of seals which frequent its shores, a survey was ordered by captain Shirreff of the *Andromache*; and the report reaching England, several vessels were fitted out, whose success has given a stimulus to other adventurers. Thus a most important branch of trade may accrue to England, if her merchants are protected from the cupidities of our trans-Atlantic friends, whose ships, to the number of 30, have the last season been sealing to the prejudice of our own merchants; and they have even presumed to take possession of, and name a particular part, "Yankee Harbour."

If there is any merit in the simple fact of accidental discovery, we have no doubt that it belongs to our "Yankee" brethren; for "Yankee Harbor" is quite a famous place, and long since we were told in the public newspapers that there was a spot where "seals were as tame as kittens." It cannot be doubted that the discovery was made before October 1819, and we hope that some of our countrymen, now divested of the opportunity of keeping their discovery a secret for their own advantage, will tell us when they first knew of this land. There is no *merit* in the case; but the reasonableness of mother-Britain excites a desire to pluck her of her borrowed plumes. She has pretty nearly robbed us of the honor of inventing the quadrant, &c.—she has plundered every nation of the credit of its genius, and would even arrogate a high consideration for the result of "contrary winds!"—as if they gave her a title to the country in question. This is excellent!—and yet the "Courier" speaks largely about American vanity, presumption and so forth.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

NEW SERIES. No. 25—VOL. VIII.] BALTIMORE, AUG. 18, 1821. [No. 25—VOL. XX. WHOLE No. 519

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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

We have in a state of preparation, a series of papers with a number of tabular statements, regarding the *debt*, and *receipts* and *expenditures* of the United States, generally—*comparative* and *particular*; which we think cannot fail to interest every reflecting mind: but, as the present volume will be closed with the next number, we have thought it best to defer the commencement of them, for the facility of future reference.

The editor of the "National Gazette," Mr. Walsh, has condescended to look over one of the essays of my correspondent, at which we are very glad; but he seems rather inclined to be displeased with my correspondent and myself—at which we are very sorry.

THE REGISTER. Many gentlemen have recently requested that *subscription* papers for this work should be sent to them. We shall probably, print some next week, but the thing is easily managed: The manner and matter of the *Register* is best known by exhibiting it—the terms are, simply, five dollars a year, payable in advance, and the volumes commence in March and September annually, which are intended for binding and furnished with copious tables of contents.

The editor thanks his numerous friends for these demonstrations of their approbation of his labors, and assures them that his industry is not a little excited thereby. The old school doctrines shall be maintained—what was right in itself yesterday cannot be wrong to-day, for truth is eternal.

The next number will conclude the present or twentieth volume of this work. The time is convenient for new subscribers to begin, and for old ones to pay off arrearages and forward their advance: and it may be said, without the shadow of a metaphor, that an increased attention to these things is indispensable to the well-being of this establishment. Agents who have yet uncollected accounts in their hands, are earnestly, but respectfully, entreated to use all diligence to have them closed immediately, as the new bills must be speedily forwarded to such as shall be continued on our subscription list, which again wants *razeeing*. It is a great satisfaction to believe that we shall be enabled to do this without any diminution of the aggregate distributed, for we are receiving and expecting to receive many new friends. The ground we have taken, and will maintain, appears to be highly approved. The people begin to see the necessity of a little "plain talk."

HEALTH OF BALTIMORE. An account of the interments in this city for the last week, is given below. The total number is rather large—but only 7 deaths took place of malignant fever, and, of the whole, 37 were children under five years of age, in regard to whom the season has been quite unhealthy.

Nothing has yet happened to indicate a conclusion as to whether the malignant fever shall or shall not become epidemic; for up to this day, every case has been local—it being supposed that the very spots can be pointed out in which the poison was generated; and, in several instances, where

two or more deaths have occurred in one house, the people in the adjoining houses have not been in the least affected. Of the said 7 deaths by the fever, 4 took place very unexpectedly on the Point, which had been remarkably healthy. This caused much alarm there in the early part of this week, and many families deserted their dwellings—but an apprehension of the progress of the disease has considerably subsided because there have not been many new cases, and in consequence of the Herculean efforts of the commissioner of health having immediate charge of the district, whose energy and courage, in a season like this, cannot be sufficiently estimated: and a belief is entertained that the progress of the disease will be arrested, if it is within the power of man to do it. It must be recollected, however, that it was the 28th August, 1819, before the fever in that year had assumed a determined character on the Point, and was even then confined to a very small district.

Interments for the week, ending yesterday morning at sun-rise.

	malignant.	other.	total.
August 10	0	6	6
11	1	5	6
12	0	6	6
13	3	11	14
14	2	15	17
15	1	10	11
16	0	10	10
17	0	6	6

Whole number of interments 76
Of whom, 37 were of children under 5 years old—
of the whole 16 were of colored persons.

THE TIMES. The "Westmoreland Republican," published at Greensburg, Pa. on the 3d inst. contains advertisements of the sheriff for the sale of FIFTY-SEVEN farms or other pieces of property, belonging to different persons—and the "Easton Centinel," printed at Easton, Pa. on the 10th, in like manner gives notice that SIXTY-THREE farms, &c. are to be sold under executions, by the sheriff, in the course of the present month. Such things were never known in our country until lately—and yet the president in his inaugural address, in March last, told us of our "extraordinary prosperity."—Surely those in authority do not know what is the condition of the people, especially in the grain-growing states, hitherto the most prosperous.

REVOLUTIONARY PAPERS. The editor has determined very speedily to publish the volume to be entitled "PRINCIPLES AND ACTS OF THE REVOLUTION," which has so long been in the press, from the unexpected difficulties and delays that occurred in the collection of materials. It will form a heavy volume of about 500 pages super-royal 8vo. of which 450 pages are printed. For several months no progress has been made with the work, a fond expectation having been entertained that certain curious original papers might be procured. We just learn that these are lost or mislaid, and shall now fill up the volume with less desirable, though not uninteresting, articles on hand. This work will not be such as was sanguinely hoped for when the idea

of it was first presented—yet it will be valuable. Destruction has been busy with the warm effusions of the revolutionary period. The history of events in those days is preserved, but the feelings that induced them are rapidly passing to oblivion. We shall succeed, however, in the rescue of some of them, for the benefit of posterity.

MAJOR ANDRE. We have mentioned that a proposition had been made at New-York to remove the bones of major Andre, with great ceremony, to the vessel in which (according to the example set by Cobbett, in the case of those of *Paine*), they are to be shipped off to England, under the direction of the British consul, acting at the injunction of the duke of York, as commander in chief of the British armies. A sense of what the American people owed to themselves, frowned the proposition into nothing, and it was abandoned. But still we have an account, at some length, of the disinterment of the bones at Tappan—the “interesting ceremony” was performed in the presence of a “considerable concourse of ladies and gentlemen”—“great caution was observed in taking up a small peach tree that was growing out of the grave, as the consul stated his intention of sending it to his majesty, to be placed in one of the Royal Gardens,” &c. Then we have something about the “illustrious dead,” and are told as how his remains are to be sent home in “his majesty’s” packet.” Thus the case is stated in the *New-York Evening Post*, and George IV virtually acknowledged as our king, being called, by way of eminence, “his majesty!”

If the British, for any cause, desired to possess the bones of Andre; no reasonable man would wish to impede their operations; but to call upon any portion of the American people to honor them, to call him the “illustrious dead,” in an American newspaper, is an insult and an outrage not easily passed over—but, possibly, the article slipped into the newspaper, like that which once appeared in the “Federal Republican,” of Baltimore, and spoke of Mr. Jackson, commonly then called “Copenhagen Jackson,” as “our minister,” though given as editorial, having been, probably, written by Mr. Jackson himself, or one of his suite.

The deceased was engaged in one of the meanest of transactions—an act which an honorable mind would have despised, and he proceeded so far in the ungentlemanly business as to cover it with a *flag of truce*, the symbol of honor, respected and sanctified, we might almost say, by the usages of nations. When detected, he equivocated and said things that were not—though, when his conviction was certain, he threw off disguise, in which we cannot see the least merit. His purpose was not only mean and its manner unjustifiable, but its object was not much short of bringing *WASHINGTON himself to the gallows*, through the treachery of Arnold—yet, we Americans are always to be bored about Andre, the “illustrious dead.” Justice was satisfied, and his countrymen ought to have suffered his case, together with his memory, to have rested in peace, as we were willing that they should.

Corruption of officers is always considered dishonorable—but to gain information of the force and disposition of an enemy, by sending spies into his camp, is not so regarded—and the penalty of detection is well known. Under the latter circumstances, we lost as good, as brave, as “illustrious” a man as Andre—captain *NATHAN HALL*, who was not only executed as a spy, but denied, by general Howe, the company of a clergyman or the use of a bible, and the letters which he wrote to his mother and other friends

on the morning of his death, were destroyed!—the provost marshal saying “that the rebels should not know they had a man in their army who could die with so much firmness.” *HALL*, too, was sent by *WASHINGTON* on the errand that cost him his life; and yet his name is hardly known among us, while Andre’s is, I was going to say, indecently tramped through our streets. But it is the living, not not the dead, with whom we are offended. It is a matter of *sheer imprudence*.

See a biographical sketch of *HALL* and allusions to his case in the Register—Vol. II, pages 129 and 159, and in Vol. IX, 199, &c.

THE GREEKS. We have some additional shreds of news from Turkey—see page 400. The most remarkable thing is the capture of a Greek ship, laden with arms, &c. by a British frigate, after a fight.—Are we to suppose from this that the “head of the English church,” the pious George Guelf the 4th, has grappled and is determined to uphold the standard of Mahomet, and bring the crescent under the protection of the *Holy Alliance*? We rather suppose that the British officer only maintained what his government calls the “right of search”—in other words, that—

“The winds and seas are Britain’s wide domain,
“And not a sail without permission spreads!”

Which, it seems, the Greeks contested less fortunately than our “fir-built frigates” did. Yet so it is, in British construction, that the acts of all nations are hostile unless they are productive of advantage to Britain, for she will not admit of neutrality in such cases. Thus—the manufacture of our own cotton, is an act of *war* on the part of the United States, and for this alone we should be involved in positive hostilities, but for the reason that they would establish what it is desirable to destroy, and therefore, and on that account, we are carrying on a “war in disguise!” Such is British logic.

GEN. WILLIAM FLOYD. This venerable patriot died at his seat in Oneida county, New York, on the 4th inst. in the 90th year of his age. He was one of the four surviving signers of the Declaration of Independence, of whom Messrs. Adams, Jefferson and Carroll remain.

The character and conduct of the deceased were in conformity with the exalted station which it was his happiness to fill. He was loved, respected and revered by all who knew him—his conduct in private life was as commendable as his public works were glorious.

On the last anniversary of the independence of his country, the people of Utica presented an affectionate and patriotic address to him, to which he made the following appropriate reply:

Gentlemen—The friendly and respectful address you present me in behalf of a number of my fellow citizens, who are now met together for the purpose of celebrating the independence of America, gives me pleasure: because it brings to my mind, that the measures which were pursued, and the firmness of those men who lived and were active in the revolution, laid the foundation for that extensive happiness and prosperity, which the inhabitants of the United States enjoy, beyond what is enjoyed by the people of any other country in the world. And it is a consolation to me to hope, that the same happiness and prosperity may be enjoyed by generations yet unborn. I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM FLOYD.

July 4th, 1821.

GENUINE ANECDOTE—*too good to be lost.* Some time previous to the attack upon Baltimore in 1814, a very zealous person (whose native country it is not worth while to mention), was employed to drill one of our volunteer companies which had just been raised. On a certain day very few of the members attended, and the drill-officer, exceedingly mortified at the neglect, thus addressed those present:—Gentlemen, *you attend very badly; I hope that, at the next meeting, I shall not see any absentees!*"

NEWSPAPERS. The daily newspapers issued in New York, amount, weekly, to about 56,000—the semi-weekly and weekly papers, 24,000; together 4,160,000 per annum. The newspapers published in the state are estimated at more than ten millions a year; and we *guess* that the aggregate in the United States is between 50 and 60 millions.

LAW LUMBER! The extract following has been published from the syllabus of a course of law lectures proposed to be delivered in the University of Maryland, by Mr. Hoffman:

"Since the beginning of the reign of the second Edward, there have been published in England, not less than *six hundred* volumes of reports, one third of which are large folios, and perhaps two thirds of them are the produce of the last hundred years. The number of English law treatises since the time of Glanville and Bracton, cannot easily be ascertained; but there have been several thousand. Notwithstanding this prodigious accumulation, the ground does not seem to be regarded as occupied: the last ten years have been prolific of law works beyond former example and much beyond that of the Roman law writers at any period. Nor has America been sparing in her contributions. From the publication of Mr. Kirby's Connecticut Reports, in 1789, till the year 1804, the American books of reports did not exceed eight volumes, whereas they amount, at this time, to about *one hundred and seventy!*"

Champlain and the St. Lawrence. On the authority of an article inserted in many newspapers, we stated that a canal had been cut by the British to open a communication between lake Champlain and the river St. Lawrence. We are indubitably informed that such a work, so far from being completed, is not known even to be contemplated; it is probable that the story may have grown out of the circumstance that a canal has been lately begun at Montreal, to avoid the La Chine rapids, in the St. Lawrence.

INTERNAL NAVIGATION. The Susquehannah is one of the noblest rivers that we have—it rises in the state of New-York, and much produce is brought from thence to Baltimore, when the river is swelled in the spring. The most difficult part of its whole navigation, is said to be between Columbia and the Chesapeake—but we see that they are nearly overcome; and, by the following estimates, published in the Baltimore newspapers, we learn that this grand artery, leading to the heart of one of the richest of countries, may be freed from its main obstructions at an insignificant expense.

A late Lancaster paper says—"Mr. Strickler's boat, *Lady Lightfoot*, arrived at Columbia at 10 o'clock on Monday morning last. Her cargo down was 130 barrels of flour, which were delivered at the head of tide for 40 cents per barrel. Her return cargo consisted of 6 and a half tons of plaister,

17 barrels of herring, 9 barrels of shad and half ton of groceries.

The loose stones in several places in the river have been removed by Mr. Strickler's hands, and at Turkey Hill, a loose rock, weighing several tons, has been removed from the boat channel.

The experiment of Mr. Strickler has so far exceeded expectation, that several boats are now building at Columbia and Marietta, and in a very short time it will no doubt become a regular business. Indeed, by the following article from the Lancaster Gazette, it already appears to have assumed that character.

"Produce and goods will be received on *freights for Baltimore*, at the store house of Jacob Strickler, and any articles of merchandise will be received at Baltimore, by the regular trader, *Lady Lightfoot*, for Columbia, at 20 cents per cwt."

It should be remarked, that the river now is and has for some time past been very low, even for this season of the year.

Calculation of the probable expenditures necessary to form a complete boat course from Columbia to tide, at all stages of water:

Stall's riffles	\$300
Whisler's bar	400
Turkey Hill	1,000
Prye's Falls	100
Thence to Conestogoe	200
At Esbleman's, York side	1,000
Shelrin's Rock, (was Mondorf's)	200
At Hangman Rock	200
Indian Steps	1,000
Culley's Falls	1,000
Rodgers' Bottom,	1,500
Horse Gap	500
Ram's Horn	200
From thence to the head of the Maryland canal 2,060	
	<hr/>
	\$9,600
To pass round the canal, say	4,000
	<hr/>
	\$13,600

INDIAN TRADE. The amount of merchandise on hand, at the different Indian trading houses, and in the hands of the superintendent of the trade at Georgetown, was officially stated by the superintendent, in a letter addressed to the secretary of war and dated Jan. 16, 1821, to be of the value (estimated at cost) of \$186,463 93: as follows—

At Prairie du Chien trading house, or on the way, destined therefor,	35,216 38
Fort Edwards do.	10,304 14
Osage do.	21,884 39
Arkansas do.	12,325 96
Green bay do.	16,452 51
Chicago do.	12,805 09
Red river do.	13,473 34
Choctaw do.	25,204 54
In depot at Georgetown	28,797 31
St. Louis	10,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$186,463 93

AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES AND COMMERCE. From the *New York Journal*. One of the evening papers states the official return of the entire population of this state as follows: Total 1,372,812—of whom 687,950 are free white males—653,223 are free white females, and 15,101 are foreigners not naturalized. There are engaged in agriculture, 247,648; in manufactures, 68,058; and in commerce, 9,113.

This statement of the numbers engaged in these three branches of industry, suggests some considerations. The number employed in commerce is not one to six and a half, compared with the number engaged in manufactures; not one to twenty-seven, compared with the number engaged in agriculture; and not one to thirty-three and a half, compared with the number employed in agricultural and manufacturing pursuits. Each of these classes have claims to encouragement and protection, and aid should be afforded to them in some degree according to their numbers, and the amount each contributes for the support of government and the general welfare. The one who is employed in buying and selling the products of another country, should not certainly engross the whole care of a parental government, equally bound to protect the six, who are engaged in producing at home the clothing and articles necessary for general use, and the twenty-seven who furnish the means of sustenance for the whole. The parent who should adopt such a partial and unjust system, would be universally condemned. It would be similar to giving the whole of his estate to the son he had bred a merchant, and cutting his six sons who labored in manufactures, and his twenty-seven sons who had become farmers, with a shilling each. On an investigation of facts, it is ascertained, that the policy of the United States government, has hitherto been to cherish and protect the one importer of foreign merchandise, and a very small portion of the agriculturists, who furnish the particular articles for this one merchant to export, while they have left nearly all of the twenty-seven farmers to get along as they can, and the six manufacturers to struggle for an existence. It has been estimated that fifty millions of dollars have been expended for the protection, and released for the benefit of the merchants of this country trading abroad, since the government was established, while no one can point to any considerable aid which has ever been granted to manufacturers; though the latter, compared with the former, are in proportion of more than six to one. The one should not be protected at the expense of the thirty-three; nor should the thirty-three at the expense of the one. All are entitled to equal protection. But this has not been the practice of our government. When the six have asked for a share of public favor, the one has uniformly opposed their claims, and insisted upon their being left to take care of themselves. The secret cause of this hostility is, that encouragement afforded to the six would diminish the profits of the one. The one merchant, who opposes the encouragement of manufactures, asserts, that their protection would create a dangerous monopoly. But will the dividing among six, the business which is now transacted by one, tend to the establishment or to the breaking up of monopoly?

The persons who are employed in furnishing and exchanging manufactured articles for general consumption in the United States, are, assuming the proportion in the other states to be the same as in this, as 7 is to 34 of the entire population. Six of the seven manufacture, or are employed in exchanging goods manufactured at home, and one imports and sells manufactured goods. Can there be any question whether it is the true policy of the nation to protect the six, whose business being entirely conducted at home, employs labor and promotes the circulation of money among ourselves, or, whether the one who pays foreigners for

the merchandise in which he trades, is entitled to exclusive protection?

Of the thirty-four consumers, all but one produce either the raw material or the manufactured article at home, while one is employed in bringing the latter from abroad, and carrying the specie out of the country to pay for it.

Admission of Missouri.

The following is a copy of the "solemn public act," passed by the legislature of Missouri, at its late extra session, for the purposes therein mentioned.

By the legislature of Missouri, a solemn public act, declaring the assent of this state to the fundamental condition, contained in a resolution, passed by the congress of the United States, providing for the admission of this state into the union, on a certain condition.

Whereas, the senate and house of representatives of the United States, by their resolution, approved on the second day of March, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, did declare, that Missouri shall be admitted into this union upon an equal footing with the original states in all respects whatever, upon the fundamental condition, that the fourth clause of the twenty-sixth section of the third article of the constitution, submitted on the part of said state to congress, shall never be construed to authorize the passage of any law, and that no law shall be passed in conformity thereto, by which any citizen of either of the states in this union, shall be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizen is entitled under the constitution of the United States: *Provided*, That the legislature of the said state, by a solemn public act shall declare the assent of said fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the president of the United States, on or before the 4th Monday in November next, an authentic copy of the said act; upon the receipt whereof, the president by proclamation, shall announce the fact, whereupon and without any further proceeding "on the part of congress, the admission of the said state into this union shall be considered as complete."

Now, for as much, as the good people of this state have, by the most solemn and public act, in their power, virtually assented to the said fundamental condition, whereby their representatives, in full and free convention assembled, they adopted the constitution of this state, and consented to be incorporated into the Federal Union, and governed by the constitution of the United States, which among other things, provides that the said constitution, and laws of the United States, made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every state, shall be bound thereby; any thing in the constitution, or law of any state, to the contrary notwithstanding. And, although this general assembly do most solemnly declare, that the congress of the United States have no constitutional power to annex any condition to the admission of this state into the Federal Union, and that this general assembly have no power to change the operation of the constitution of this state, except in the mode prescribed by the constitution itself, nevertheless, as the congress of the U. States have desired this general assembly to declare the assent of this state to said fundamental condition,

said for as much as such declaration, will neither restrain nor enlarge, limit nor extend the operation of the constitution of the United States, or of this state; but the said constitutions will remain in all respects, as if the said resolution had never passed; and the desired declaration was never made; and because such declaration will not divest any power, or change the duties of any of the constitutional authorities of this state, or of the United States, nor impair the rights of the people of this state, or impose any additional obligation upon them, but may promote an earlier enjoyment of their vested federal rights, and this state being moreover determined to give to her sister states, and to the world, the most unequivocal proof of her desire to promote the peace and harmony of the union—therefore,

Be it enacted and declared, by the general assembly of the state of Missouri, and it is hereby solemnly and publicly enacted and declared, That this state has assented and does assent, that the fourth clause of the twenty-sixth section of the third article of the constitution of this state, shall never be construed to authorize the passage of any law, and that no law shall be passed in conformity thereto, by which any citizen, of either of the United States, shall be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities, to which such citizens are entitled, under the constitution of the United States.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the congress of the United States, by a joint resolution of the second day of March last, entitled "Resolution providing for the admission of the state of Missouri into the union on a certain condition," did determine and declare—"That Missouri should be admitted into this union on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatever, upon the fundamental condition, that the fourth clause of the twenty-sixth section of the third article of the constitution, submitted on the part of said state to congress, shall never be construed to authorize the passage of any law, and that no law shall be passed in conformity thereto, by which any citizen of either of the states of this union shall be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizen is entitled, under the constitution of the U. States: *Provided*, That the legislature of the said state, by a solemn public act, shall declare the assent of the said state to the said fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the president of the U. States, on or before the first Monday in November next, an authentic copy of said act; upon the receipt whereof, the president, by proclamation, shall announce the fact: whereupon, and without any further proceeding on the part of congress, the admission of the said state into this union, shall be considered as complete:"—And whereas, by a solemn public act of the assembly of the said state of Missouri, passed on the twenty-sixth of June, in the present year, entitled "A solemn public act declaring the assent of this state to the fundamental condition, contained in a resolution passed by the congress of the United States, providing for the admission of the state of Missouri into the union on a certain condition;" an authentic copy whereof has been communicated to me, it is solemnly and publicly enacted and declared, that that state has assented, and does assent, that the fourth clause of the twenty-sixth section of the third article of the constitution of said state "shall never be construed to authorize the passage of any law, and

that no law shall be passed in conformity thereto," by which any citizen of either of the United States shall be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizens are entitled under the constitution of the United States:"—Now, therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, president of the United States, in pursuance of the resolution of congress aforesaid, have issued this, my proclamation, announcing the fact, that the said state of Missouri has assented to the fundamental condition required by the resolution of congress aforesaid; whereupon the admission of the said state of Missouri into this union is declared to be complete.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same [L. S.] with my hand. Done at the City of Washington, the tenth day of August, 1821; and of the independence of the said United States of America the forty-sixth.

JAMES MONROE.

By the president:

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

Secretary of state.

Public Lands.

CONNECTICUT REPORT.

The committee to whom was referred so much of the governor's message, as relates to the report to the senate of Maryland, and resolutions thereto annexed, report:

Your committee concur in the sentiment expressed in the report submitted to their consideration, that education and a general diffusion of knowledge, in governments constituted like those of the United States, are of great importance; and that "in proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened."

It is with great satisfaction that your committee notice the general and increased efforts making in different portions of the union, for extending knowledge and the means of education to every part of the community; and that while our universities and colleges, experience the kind and liberal consideration of the public, and of beneficent individuals, the common schools which afford all needed instruction to every one, alike to the poor and the rich, have become objects of great interest, and receive the peculiar regard of government. The philanthropist and benevolent statesman can now indulge the expectation, that the time is not far distant, when, by the aid of the general government, every individual in the United States may receive all the moral and intellectual improvement of which he may be susceptible.

During the struggle of the revolution, and at the final establishment of the independence of the country, the question was much agitated, to whom the vacant lands should belong; whether to the United States, or the individual states, within whose nominal limits they were situated. These states contended, that, being within their boundaries, the vacant lands belonged to the states within whose nominal limits they might be located. The United States claimed, that, as these lands, before the revolution, were vested in the crown, and were acquired by the united exertions of all the states, they ought, and did of right, belong to the United States. This question at one time endangered the peace and independence of the country: it was finally settled in a spirit of mutual concession and

forbearance, and resulted in the cession of the principal part of the vacant lands to the United States, while the states in whose limits the lands lay, were secured in considerable portions of territory, much of which has been appropriated to the support of public schools in the several states. By the laws of the United States, one thirty-sixth part of the public lands in the new states and territories, has been appropriated for the support of public schools; and it is believed that a further appropriation has been made for colleges and seminaries of a higher grade, equal to one fifth of the appropriation for common schools. A number of the states, in which the state of Maryland may be included, from their location and charter limits, have not been benefited by the public lands, excepting so far as their avails may have come into the public treasury; and their schools and colleges have languished from the want of that aid derived from the public lands, from which many of the states have profited. In this state, our institutions of learning need the fostering hand of government.

The state of Maryland early resisted the claim of the several states; and, on account of their refusal to cede the vacant lands to the United States, refused for a time to accede to the confederation; yet, from a high sense of her duty to the union, and the danger to which the cause of independence would be subjected, from further continuing her opposition, yielded to the necessities of the country. This state became a very efficient member of the union; and, from her local situation and her exertion in the public cause, was made to suffer great privations and repeated ravages of the enemy, which she sustained with a *spirit and fortitude* proportionate to her *trials*. The individual states must be considered as branches of the great family of the union, and have an equal interest with the United States, that provision should be made for instruction in every part of the country. This is a subject of common concern.

An appropriation of a small portion of the national domain would be sufficient for this important object; but, as the public lands are for this, and for other purposes, by the constitution of the United States, wholly at the disposition of congress, the committee respectfully submit the annexed resolution.

Per order. ELIAS PERKINS.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing report to the senators and representatives of this state, in the congress of the United States, and to the governor of the state of Maryland. [Passed both houses.]

NEW HAMPSHIRE RESOLUTIONS.

The committee, to whom was referred so much of his excellency's message as relates to a communication from the legislature of the state of Maryland, ask leave to report—

That the communication submitted to them, embraces a report and certain resolutions thereupon adopted by the legislature of the state of Maryland; the object of which is to call the attention of congress and the legislatures of the several states to the public lands, as a fund from which appropriations for the purposes of education, may with justice, be claimed by all the original states and some of the new ones.

Your committee have with much attention, examined the grounds on which this claim is supposed to rest; and from this examination are satisfied that the principles contended for are just and

equitable, and therefore do concur in the opinion expressed in the aforesaid documents. It is not, however, deemed necessary, on this occasion, to enter into an elaborate exposition of the principles on which this claim is founded, as this would lead merely to a recapitulation of the circumstances relied upon, and the arguments deduced by the committee who matured the report and resolutions now under consideration. It may be proper, notwithstanding, to present for consideration, a few of the points brought to view in the report of that committee.

It is alleged that, before the war of the revolution, these states were *regal* and *not proprietary provinces*, and that the right of disposing of them was claimed and exercised by the crown in some form or other; that, by the treaty of peace in 1783, Great Britain relinquished "to the United States all claim to the government, property, and territorial rights of the same, and every part thereof;" that, between 1783 and 1802, the United States acquired an indisputable title to all the public lands east of the Mississippi, by cessions from all those states which had *exclusively* claimed the unsettled lands within their respective limits, except a small part of the territory which now constitutes the states of Mississippi and Alabama, which was acquired under the treaty ceding Louisiana; that all the territory west of the Mississippi river, together with the southern extremity of the states of Mississippi and Alabama, was purchased of France for fifteen millions of dollars, and that all the sums of money required to pay France to extinguish the Indian title to the public lands, and the like, was paid out of the treasury of the United States, the common fund of the whole union. Forasmuch, therefore, as the property and jurisdiction of the soil were acquired by the common means of all, it is contended that the public lands, whether acquired by purchase, by force, or by acts or deeds of cession from individual states, are the common property of the union, and ought to enure to the common use and benefit of all the states in just proportions, and not to the use and benefit of any particular state or states, to the exclusion of the others, and that any partial appropriation of them for *state* purposes, "is a violation of the spirit of our national compact, as well as the principles of justice and sound policy."

On the inquiry, whether the acts of congress, in relation to the appropriation of the public lands, have been *strictly national*, it is ascertained that, by the existing laws, relating to the survey and sale of them, one 36th part thereof has been reserved and appropriated in perpetuity for the support of common schools; besides which, large appropriations have been made in the new states generally for the erection and maintenance of seminaries of learning of a higher grade than common schools, equal, it is calculated, to one-fifth part of the appropriations for the common schools.

It is said on good authority, that all the states and territories in whose favor appropriations have thus been and are to be made, according to the existing laws in support of literary institutions, contain 437,297,125 acres, and that the total amount of these literary appropriations in the new states and territories, will be 14,576,569 2-3 acres, which at two dollars per acre, a sum less than the average price of all the public lands which have heretofore been sold, the amount in money will be \$29,153,139 33 1-3.

The state of New Hampshire contains 6,074,240 acres; of course her proportionate share of pub-

lic lands for literary purposes, on the principles above stated, would be 202,473 acres.

It is admitted that, so far as the public lands have been sold and the money paid into the national treasury, or appropriated for purposes of defence, all the states have derived a justly proportionate benefit from them. Nor is a spirit of envy attempted to be cherished towards the new states, on account of the bountiful appropriation made to them for literary purposes; but it cannot be denied that such appropriation, in favor of any state or states, to the exclusion of the rest, where the appropriations would have been beneficial and might have been extended to all alike, would be a departure from sound policy as well as from impartial justice. These appropriations are of such a nature that they might have been and still may be extended to all the states. Those states, therefore, for whose benefit such appropriations have not yet been made, will not be true to themselves, if they do not make known to congress, who alone possess the power to make them, their request for such appropriations, not as a matter of favor, but of right.

Whereupon, your committee beg leave to recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the state of New Hampshire in general court convened, That each of the United States has an equal right to participate in the benefit of the public lands as the common property of the union, and that the states in whose favor congress have not made appropriations of land for the purposes of education, are entitled to such appropriations as will be in a just proportion with those heretofore made in favor of the other states.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor, be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing report and resolution, to each of our senators and representatives in congress, with a request that they will use their endeavors to procure the passage of an act to appropriate to the use of the state of New Hampshire, for the purposes of education, such quantity of the public lands as shall be equitable and just.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor be also requested to transmit copies of the said report and resolutions to the governors of the several states of the union, with a request that they will communicate the same to the legislatures thereof, respectively, and solicit their co-operation to carry into effect the just principles therein set forth.

Approved, June 22, 1821.

Report on the expediency of granting public land for the support of education.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

February 9, 1821.

Mr. Thomas, from the committee on public lands, being instructed to enquire into the justice and expediency of granting land for the purposes of education, within the limits of the old states, corresponding with the appropriations which have been made for the same object within the limits of the new states—

Reported: That, under the laws of the United States, lands have been granted for the purposes of education in the states of Ohio, Louisiana, Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois, and Alabama, in the proportion of one thirty-sixth part of all the public lands within the state, with the addition of two townships, or forty-six thousand and eighty acres in each state, and to Louisiana an additional township, or twenty-three thousand and forty acres. The quantity which

is already vested in each of the above states, by the operation of this system, and which will vest in them when the Indian title shall have been extinguished, and the whole of the lands are surveyed, will be exhibited with sufficient accuracy for all practical purposes, by the annexed estimate of the commissioner of the general land office, and is a part of this report. The committee also remark that, by an act of the eighteenth of April, 1806, a donation of two hundred thousand acres of land was made to the state of Tennessee, for the use of two colleges and academies in each county in the state, to be established by the legislature thereof, and six hundred and forty acres in each six miles square, where it was practicable, for the use of schools; and that a township, or twenty-three thousand and forty acres, was, on the 3d of March, eighteen hundred and nineteen, granted by the United States to the Connecticut Asylum for the education of deaf and dumb persons.

The lands thus granted to the states for the above purposes, are not subject to taxation by the state government, and can only be settled in the manner pointed out by the states in which they lie. If, therefore, correspondent quantities for the purposes of education, are to be granted to all the old states, (under which term the committee believe all states will be included which have not received donations of land for that purpose) it would seem that the states and territories which now contain public land, would have an excessive proportion of their superficies taken up with such donations, leaving but a small part of the land in each subject to taxation or to settlement, except at the will of other sovereign states. In receiving donations of land for the purposes of promoting education in the states in which they have been granted, in the opinion of the committee, a consideration has been rendered therefor, on the part of those states, by the increased value which the population and improvement of the state gave to the unsold public lands, and by the compact not to tax the lands of the United States at any time before they were sold, nor until the lapse of five years thereafter.

The lands, therefore, granted to some of the new states, for the purposes of education, though distinguished in common parlance by the name of donations, were in fact sales bottomed upon valuable considerations, in which the new states surrendered their right of sovereignty over the remaining public lands, and gave up the whole amount which might have been received in taxes before such lands were sold, and for five years thereafter.

The committee are, therefore, of opinion, that it is inexpedient to grant lands to the extent contemplated in the resolution; but that it is just and expedient to grant a per centum, to a reasonable extent, on the amount of sales of public lands, for the purpose of promoting education in such of the states as have not received the aid of the general government, distributing the amount among the several states, according to the population of each, and that justice would require an equivalent from the United States, to the states and territories which contain public lands, if it should be deemed advisable to make the donation to the old states recommended in this report; and they are of opinion that, in that event, it will be entirely just to subject to taxation, by such state or territory, all lands sold by the United States therein, from and after the day on which they may be sold.

General Land Office, February 2, 1821.

SIR: Agreeably to your letter of 30th ultimo, I

transmit, herewith, an estimate of the quantity of lands in Ohio, Indiana, Louisiana, Mississippi, Illinois, and Alabama, shewing the quantity surveyed in each, the quantity unsurveyed, and the amount of one thirty-sixth part of the surveyed and unsurveyed lands.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JOSIAH MEIGS.

Hon. JESSE B. THOMAS,
Chairman committee of public lands, senate.

STATES.	Total public lands in the state.	Quantity surveyed.	1-36th part.	Quantity unsurveyed.	1-36th part.
Ohio	13,924,000	12,642,000	351,166	1,182,000	32,833
Indiana	21,565,400	9,926,020	275,792	11,639,429	323,317
Illinois	34,560,000	9,350,600	259,183	25,209,400	700,816
Louisiana	26,496,000	1,966,720	54,631	24,529,280	681,369
Mississippi	26,000,000	9,040,960	251,137	16,959,040	471,084
Alabama	26,448,000	12,948,480	359,660	13,499,520	374,986

Estimate of the quantity of public lands in the following states; shewing the quantity surveyed and unsurveyed; also the amount of 1-36th part of each.

N. B. The estimate of the quantity in each state is obtained by calculations from printed maps, and cannot be relied on for accuracy.

General Land Office, February 3, 1821.

JOSIAH MEIGS.

Legislature of New-Hampshire.
GOVERNORS MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the senate and House of representatives,

The wisely adjusted balance of power between the national and state governments, and the influence of public opinion over both, displayed not by sudden bursts of feeling or passion, but by a deliberate exercise of the rights of suffrage, are amongst the peculiar traits in our form of government, which distinguish it from the republics of former times, and promise for it an adherence to original principles, and a durability, which was denied to them.—The legislatures of the nation and of the several states, possess distinct and exclusive legislative jurisdiction for some purposes of government, whilst as to others, they respectively hold legislative powers which may be concurrently exerted by each in its own proper sphere; for the promotion of the same general interests of the people. In the exercise of the powers thus delegated to each, for the attainment of the same objects, the more extended jurisdiction and ample means vested in the national legislature, necessarily give a predominating influ-

ence to the policy which it may adopt. Its law and measures have, in such cases, a peculiar interest to the citizens of the individual states, and may with great propriety, become subjects of the consideration of their legislatures, with a view to their tendency and bearing upon the interests of their own citizens, which it is their duty to protect and promote. The measures of the national government, even when founded on powers exclusively vested in it, should constantly be the subjects of the candid, but unremitted watchfulness of the people. That violence and acrimony of party spirit, which distort and misrepresent the nature and tendency of the measures of government, and the motives and character of its rulers, would justly be deplored; but there is still greater danger to be apprehended from a state of indifference and listless apathy of the people, towards the tendency of the measures and conduct of those to whom the powers of government are entrusted. This state of public feeling is not perhaps very common in republics, but that it sometimes exists cannot be doubted. It is consistent with the spirit of our government, and tends to its preservation and purity, that the nature and tendency of the measures of the national, as well as of the state governments, should constantly be subjected to the strictest scrutiny of the people. The investigation should be conducted with candor, whilst its results should be exhibited with plainness. Should the time ever arrive when public opinion shall forbid or discountenance such investigation, when conducted with becoming temper and spirit, our liberty must be regarded as in imminent danger. It should be viewed as the precursor of changes hostile to freedom:

The situation of our country at the present time, so far as it results from the measures and policy of its national government, does not claim for those measures and that policy unqualified approbation, nor does it exhibit a scene of unalloyed prosperity; yet it does afford much to gratify the heart of the patriot, and direct it with feelings of gratitude towards the Supreme Being. Through the wisdom and patient forbearance of our government, a treaty has been effected with Spain, removing the only obvious danger of interruption to our peace. By it is transferred to the United States, a tract of country invaluable in its connexion with important national interests. Its harbors will afford means of security to the trade of the extensive and interesting countries watered by the streams discharging themselves into the Gulf of Mexico, which, without them, must in time of war, have been constantly exposed and insecure. It gives to the United States a facility of approach and means of affecting the neighboring insular possessions and commerce, of the principal European maritime powers; which cannot fail to produce an advantageous effect in preserving with them a state of peace. It extends to a still wider range, the variety of our soil and climate, and will enable us to add to the number of the most valuable products of the temperate and tropical climates, which our country already affords. It must be with sentiments of patriotic exultation, that the virtuous and enlightened American, contemplates territories, sufficient, when fully peopled, to constitute a powerful empire, acquired by the enlightened foresight and wisdom of his government, without waste of human life, and without the exercise of a single act of injustice, at an expense not deserving to be named, when compared with their value and importance.

The temporary depression which has been experienced in most of our pursuits seems ready to

yield to the innate vigor of a youthful country and enterprising population, and we already discover symptoms of a gradual convalescence. An increased degree of industry and economy, with an increasing disposition to substitute the productions and manufactures of our own, for those of foreign countries, afford a brighter prospect; and if the spirit of the people be wisely sustained by its government, it cannot fail to overcome every remaining obstacle. No narrow sectional views and interest should influence the minds of men to whom is committed the prosperity of a great people.—Visionary theories of political economy, contemned by every sound practical statesman throughout Europe, should obtain no place in our national policy. The maxims of common sense, founded on the actual situation and resources of our country, with the situation of those countries with which we have commercial relations, and the influence and bearings of their policy upon our interests, should originate and direct our system of measures towards them.

Those manufactures which extensively employ the great natural staples of our country, and support our agriculture by affording a market for its products, must be sustained, as essential to our prosperity. Sound discrimination must decide betwixt the manufactures for which the general welfare of the people claims protection, and those which are urged upon the notice of government by the clamors of self interest. A general encouragement of all manufactures, without regard to the facilities, means and advantages for their production, is a policy, the origin of which must be sought only in ignorance or interested prejudices. Measures adapted to unfold and bring into action the great resources of our country, and the industry of our citizens, and to meet and obviate such measures of foreign governments as tend to depress and obstruct them, should be the principal traits in the system designed to effect a complete re-establishment of our national prosperity. To these should be added a system of enlightened economy, equally removed from prodigality and parsimony, holding a strict accordance with the frugal and unostentatious spirit becoming a republic. The burdens imposed upon the industry of the people, by a profuse and extravagant expenditure, are less to be deplored than their effects in destroying that salutary regard to simplicity and frugality, which cannot be subverted amongst the people in a republican government without endangering its existence. We justly hold in contempt that affectation of extreme economy, advocated by unprincipled and ambitious men, from motives which cannot be mistaken, and which tends to inflict upon society the greatest evils, through a corrupt or inefficient performance of official duty. The compensation of public officers should be such as to secure an unfailing succession of men, possessing integrity with requisite abilities and information. Less than this would disgrace and injure the government; more would be oppressive to the people. Official compensations should not be such as to make office eagerly sought, as the means of acquiring influence, nor should they be such as to forbid men of small fortunes and prudent habits, to accept them from hazard of pecuniary loss.

That measures, tending to reinstate the country in its former prosperity, will eventually be adopted, we are not at liberty to doubt when we take into view the wisdom which has so generally been exhibited in the measures of our national government, and reflect that public opinion, in relation to public measures, though subject to undue influence

from temporary excitement, will, after deliberate consideration, be established on principles having their foundation in sound national policy, and cannot long fail of producing a corresponding effect. The people possess the ability to afford their government ample means of cherishing every legitimate national interest, and meeting every proper object of national expenditure. This cannot be doubted so long as the extravagant use of a luxury, which lays waste the morals and happiness of society, and threatens to dishonor the national character, continues in most parts of our country to afford little more than a nominal revenue. Sound principles of taxation, should connect the promotion of good morals, and of habits conformed to the spirit of the government, with the production of revenue. It would be doing injustice to the sentiments of the people of the United States to suppose that they would prefer to such sources of revenue, a resort to the impolitic and selfish-expedient of imposing upon posterity a burden not its own by the increase or perpetuation of a national debt; a policy, the effect of which they have seen in other countries, by the misery it has imposed and the ruin it threatens.

Whilst we regard with deep interest national measures, in the good or evil effects of which we cannot avoid participating, we have to remember that our principal official duties though highly important, lie within a limited sphere. They consist chiefly in devising the means by which we may most extensively promote those interests of our fellow citizens which are entrusted to our immediate care and protection. However much may have been already done for the attainment of these objects, the work should not be regarded as complete so long as any thing further can be effected for the promotion of industry, knowledge, temperance, and virtue, without the imposition of burdens upon the people disproportioned to their means or the importance of those objects. The powers of legislation should be exerted with a faithful, but with a cautious and sparing hand.

Great and frequent changes of the laws have usually been attended with inconveniences and unforeseen evils. Material alterations, where supposed to be necessary, are, therefore, most prudently attempted by a gradual progress, testing the utility of every step we advance, by the lights afforded by experience, and at all times holding ourselves ready to retrace our steps when a candid, fair and full experiment has shewn that the benefit proposed by the change has not been attained. Our present system of laws, viewed in its prominent features, must be regarded as the accumulated result of the wisdom and experience of many ages; and though some errors may have originally found a place in it, whilst others have arisen through changes gradually introduced in the circumstances, manners and habits of society, they are believed to be few in number and generally inconsiderable in magnitude. Its leading principles have their foundation in the essential characteristics of human nature, which are not the subjects of change. The rash projector who would raze its foundations, and boldly assume upon himself the task of erecting upon its ruins a system more productive of justice and human felicity, may possibly deserve credit for purity of intention, but assuredly forfeits all claims to our confidence. Even where defects are ascertained to exist, if they affect no vital interest of the society, it may be prudent to endure them patiently, at least until we can devise an effectual remedy, with a reasonable assurance that it will not introduce other

evils of equal or greater magnitude. When the remedy proposed to obviate a defect in the existing laws has been fairly traced through all its probable effects and consequences, and promises an advantageous result, no blind veneration for the opinions of those who have preceded us should prevent its adoption.

Our ancestors, who adopted in general the laws of that country from which they originated as the basis of their code, omitted to introduce into practice that part of the system which appertains to a chancery jurisdiction. The exorbitant expenses and unreasonable delays in this kind of judicial proceeding, which had in that country been the subject of well founded complaints, probably induced the omission, without a sufficient investigation of the question whether those evils were necessary, or only adventitious incidents of the system. Experience gradually disclosed cases in which the powers and modes of proceeding in the ordinary courts of law were not adequate to the effectual and complete attainment of justice. For such cases, when brought to view, the legislature has, from time to time, provided remedies, by investing the judges of the superior court and courts of probate with powers analogous to those of courts of chancery. Cases of this nature still exist, in which it is believed that the exercise of chancery powers by the superior court would facilitate the attainment of more perfect remedies and more complete justice than are now attainable. Of this number, is the regulation and control of the trustees of funds devoted to religious, literary and charitable purposes. The early liberality of government, and the subsequent generosity of individuals in this state, have appropriated to these objects funds to a considerable amount. From their judicious and faithful appropriation, much good might be expected to result to the most important interests of society; yet we have no tribunal in this state vested with the power necessary to exercise an efficient control over the trustees of such funds, in relation to their abuse, perversion, or mismanagement. To suppose that such trusts will never be abused, although not subjected to efficient judicial control, cannot be admitted. It would be at variance with the most charitable opinions of human nature, which can be safely indulged, and is contradicted by universal experience. To leave interests of such importance even inadequately protected, is contrary to the first principles of our government, which take for their basis the doctrine, that every power or trust, having for its object the public good, should be exercised under the influence of accountability, and subjected to the control of those to whom the people see fit to delegate that power. That no such powers can now be exercised by our judicial courts, results as well from the limitation of their powers, as from the modes of proceeding and obtaining evidence, to which they are by law confined. In them no person can maintain a suit, without shewing a direct personal interest in the subject matter, or an actual injury to an individual vested right, nor can he compel the adverse party to produce the evidence of the facts on which his claim rests, although, from the nature of the case, those facts may be exclusively within the knowledge of such party. In many of the grossest violations to which such trusts may be subject, no individual could shew such direct personal interest in the object of the trust, as would enable him to sustain an action, nor could he shew an actual injury to his vested rights. It is not in the power of our judicial courts, whilst uninvested

with the requisite chancery powers, to compel such trustees to disclose the state of such funds, nor the manner in which they have appropriated them, although exclusively within their own knowledge, and essentially necessary to be distinctly known, in order to decide whether abuse or mismanagement exists. Nor is it in the power of such courts to compel such trustees to do such specific acts as may be necessary to effectuate the object of the trust. Nor can they remove such trustees from their charge, though reduced to the lowest grade of infamy, by crimes or corruption, or however grossly and notoriously incompetent. It is believed that cases of abuse and mismanagement of such trusts have existed, but if it were known to be otherwise, it would be justly regarded as unsound policy to defer making legal provision against such abuses, which may, judging from the most charitable view of the human character, sometimes be expected to happen.

With a view to the provision of a remedy for this defect in the existing laws, I recommend that the judges of the superior court be invested with the powers ordinarily exercised by the courts of chancery, in relation to trustees, having the direction of funds, vested for the promotion of religious, literary and charitable purposes. And that the attorney-general be empowered to bring before that court, suits against such trustees, in relation to the application and management of such funds, at the relation, or on the complaint, of any citizen of this state, under such restrictions and regulations as the interests of justice and the public good may be thought to require.

Amongst the objects of a public nature, which present the highest claims to the unremitting attention and care of the legislature, are the interests of agriculture, domestic manufactures, commerce, and education. The high importance of an enlightened and improved state of agriculture, to all the great interests of society, has, at last, forced itself upon the minds of all who are capable of observation and reflection; yet governments in general have done much less for its promotion than it merits. At a time when the products of the soil, which we formerly exchanged with advantage in foreign markets for the manufactures we required, are, from the situation and regulations of foreign governments, altogether prohibited, or only admitted occasionally, or subjected to excessive duties, in consequence of which, they can afford to the producer little beyond the expenses of transportation, the good policy of encouraging the domestic manufactures, in which we have made some advances, and which are in most general use, can hardly be doubted. It is a measure now dictated by sound policy, and if not adopted from choice it will eventually be forced upon us by necessity.

Commerce has strong claims to a share of the public patronage, but from the nature of the employment, and the powers vested in the national government, it is from that source that her principal encouragement must be derived. When these interests are respectively encouraged so far and no farther than the public good requires, there can be no permanent militation among them.

In governments, founded on the principle that the rights of all are equal, and where, consequently, eligibility to office and the rights of suffrage are nearly universal, public opinion will direct the course which its government must pursue, in all subjects of high and general interest. It becomes, therefore, of the first importance, that this opinion should be founded on correct principles and en-

lightened views. This can be expected to happen only when the sources of information are generally diffused, and readily accessible, through the means of education. Education must necessarily in such governments be regarded as a national object, demanding national care and national patronage, as well as that of the respective states. I have received a communication from the legislature of the state of Maryland, through its executive, embracing this subject, and soliciting your co-operation in an endeavor to obtain from the national legislature, for this object, grants of the public lands to those states which have as yet received nothing from that fund for this purpose. It is believed, that no other object could the requisite amount of this public fund be applied, from which so great, general and national benefits would accrue. The subject is, therefore, earnestly recommended to your consideration.

I have also received from the legislature of the state of Ohio, by its executive, a communication, upon the subject of the proceedings of the bank of the United States against certain officers of the state of Ohio, and strictures upon certain decisions of the supreme court of the United States for the district of Ohio, relating to the question of the right of the individual states to tax the branches of the bank of the United States within their limits; with a request that the legislature of New-Hampshire would express its opinion upon the matters therein contained—which communications will be laid before you.

SAMUEL BELL.

Concord, June 7, 1821.

General La Fayette.

From the New-York American of July 21.

We have allotted a considerable portion of our paper to-day to a speech of general La Fayette, delivered last month in the French chamber of deputies; and, in doing so, we shall gratify, as we hope, that deep feeling of interest with which every act of that "soldier of America," as he proudly calls himself, is looked upon by his fellow citizens of the United States. It will be seen that, true to his early principles, this veteran friend of freedom still maintains the doctrines to which this country owes its existence and glory, and which, shackled and fettered indeed, but still prevailing, he has the high honor of having transplanted, sheltered, and, under all changes, adhered to, in France. It has indeed been truly and beautifully said of La Fayette, that he was among those who took an active part in the French revolution, perhaps the only one "who had nothing to ask of oblivion." Pure and disinterested in his views, and in his conduct, the public good has ever been his object and his sole aim; and the blessings of this great nation, in whose favor he early drew his noble sword, and the respect of every lover of liberty in every clime, bear testimony to the consistency of a life, which, amidst every variety of changes and perils, has never been sullied by meanness, nor dishonored by a crime.

[Translated for the American.]

GENERAL LA FAYETTE'S SPEECH.

During the discussions on the budget, on the 4th June, which, in making appropriations for the expenditures of the country, laid open to remark all the various interests of France, M. La Fayette having been called on to speak, presented himself at the tribune, and, after the lively expressions of interest which his presence there excited in the chamber had subsided, spoke as follows:

The general discussion of the budget gives us the right of making some summary remarks upon each of its provisions. The public debt, however contracted, is sacred. I regret, in common with others, its recent increase; but without recriminations here, as to the errors of the first restoration, which produced the 20th March, or as to the fatal landing which came to mingle itself with the progress of a more salutary and less turbulent resistance, or as to the conditions of the last treaty of peace, stipulated exclusively between the powers at war with France and the august ally of those powers, I will confine myself to drawing from the past an important lesson for the future, which is, that it would have cost, as I said at the time, much less to expel the coalition of foreigners than to treat with it: and that, if ever such a state of things should recur, and that, following the example of Napoleon and the provisional government, the rulers of France should hesitate to call out the people *en masse*, it would be alike the duty and the safety of that people themselves to leap to their arms—(murmurs on the right)—and combining with one accord the million arms of her warlike generation and devoted youth to bury beneath them, as she might do, the violators of her independence.—(Bravos on the left.) The civil list has been voted for the whole duration of this reign; but when, in consequence of encroachments and dilapidations, forty million francs of personal revenue, for the monarch and his family, begin to be considered as insufficient, it is allowable to look at, (I will not say that country of ten millions of inhabitants, where the salary of the chief magistrate is not equal to that of a French minister,) but at the monarchical, aristocratic, and expensive government of England; where, nevertheless, the provision for the princes is smaller than in France; and where more than half the civil list is employed in paying the diplomatic corps, ministers and judges; where the sum for which the king is not bound to account, does not exceed a million and a half of francs. * * * * * Whatever may have been the losses and the pressure caused by a just defence against the aggressions of European cabinets, and which the ambition of a conqueror provoked, it must be owned, by more than one act of perfidy on the part of those courts, has since immeasurably increased, the enormous amount of the pension list arises from other causes. These are to be found in the rapid succession of the different governments in France, each anxious to create vacancies in favor of its friends, and, above all, in the recent irruption of a crowd of pretenders, all claiming rewards for having, either in will or in deed, in foreign pay or in domestic insurrections, on the highways or in obscure idleness, and even beneath the imperial liveries, manifested, or dissembled their opposition to those governments, which each flattered in its turn, are now all called illegitimate. It is thus that, by deviations and apostacies from a revolution of liberty and equality, we have finished by seeing Europe, during some years, inundated with two complete assortments of dynasties, nobility and privileged classes.—(Vehement exclamations and interruption from the right.)

M. La Fayette resuming with calmness. But if, on the score of these pensions, and the consolidated rentes, there is no relief to be had, but in their gradual extinction by the sinking fund, is it not lamentable to see the whole scheme of the ecclesiastical pensions overturned, not with a view to console and relieve the inferior ministers, or to fulfil towards decayed priests and ancient nuns, the intentions of the constituent assembly, but to multi-

ply bishoprics, to provide, in the re-establishment of the right of substitution, for some young nobles of the court, and to carry into effect, as has been always intended, the ultra montane and anti-revolutionary concordat, which the public indignation has heretofore rejected.

I come now, gentlemen, to the second part of our expenses, the contingent part of the budget; but before remarking upon its items separately, I would ask, how we can conscientiously support, by voting the ways and means, a government so scandalously expensive, and of which the system is hostile to the rights and to the wishes of almost all those who contribute to its support; and who, doubtless, only pay these contributions with a view to be honestly served, and by those who will study the national interest.—(Fresh murmurs on the right.) It is to be hoped, that this year the special application of every sum to the object for which it was voted, will be closely scrutinized, as is the case in other countries.

The greatest desideratum, however, is, to be enabled to subject to fixed rules, and to actual personal responsibility, the numberless hierarchies of the agents of government, whom their chiefs have lately endeavored to convince, that, according to the scheme of a representative government, they were exempted from all restraints of law or conscience—and that, too, when our criminal code, despotic as it is, has placed boundaries even on the obedience of a *gen d'armes*. It is necessary that the citizen should be taught what demands may be lawfully made of him, and what he may lawfully resist; for in countries new to liberty, that sympathy which considers the wrong of an individual as a public wrong is not sufficiently felt. In such countries, too, often the friends of order confound with the movements of sedition, that vigorous display of the public feeling, without which the national feelings and peace would always be at the mercy of the lowest faction, particularly at those critical periods, when the audacity of those factions can only be checked by the intrepid and active resistance of good citizens.—(Clamor and interruption on the right.)

The honorable speaker paused for a moment, and then continued with the same dignity. In wishing, with your committee, that a sound organization of the judiciary should elevate the character of the magistracy, and improve the condition of those subject to their jurisdiction, a result, be it cursorily remarked, that the re-establishment of parliaments would not produce, I will only mention the civil code here, to remark how precious that emanation of the new social order has become to those nations where victory has borne with it our arms. As to the article relative to the council of state, doubtless it will not be passed over without defining and limiting its nature and powers. But it is the criminal justice which it is necessary to denounce; its system, perfected by the most sagacious despotism, has rendered the "*lettres de cachet*" a mere luxury; the excessive rigor of its provisions, as acknowledged by those even who, notwithstanding the fallacy of human opinions, and after the number of judicial murders—(Fresh clamor and interruption from the right, with cries of order, order.)

The president—The speaker's remark refers to the past.—(The clamor on the right continues.)

General Foy—Certainly the speaker does not allude to the future.

The president—I enquired of M. de la Fayette if his remarks were applicable to the existing judiciary, and he answered me that it referred to that

pretended judicial system under which he lost a portion of his family.—(Deep silence.)

The speaker resumed—and after the number of judicial assassinations which we personally have had to deplore, do not coincide in any wish to see the penalty of death abolished. The name of a *jury*, given to our assizes, is a cruel abuse of words. If the constituent assembly rejected the motion for the establishment of the American and English jury in all its purity, it was in the hope of improving on its provisions, while its spirit should be preserved, notwithstanding all that, with a rare ignorance of facts, men, and opinions, has been said to the contrary from this tribune; but all the modifications that have since been proposed, have arisen from hatred of the institution itself—

My unwillingness to vote for the expenses of foreign affairs, arises from the conviction that our diplomacy at present is an absurdity. In truth, gentlemen, the system, the agents, the language, all appear to me foreign to regenerated France: she is again subjected to doctrines that she had branded, to powers she had so often conquered, to habits contracted among her enemies, to obligations for which, on her own account at least, she has no cause to blush. In the mean while Europe, aroused by us thirty years ago to liberty, checked indeed since, as it must be confessed by the view of our excesses and the abuse of our victories, has resumed and will preserve, notwithstanding recent misfortunes, that great march of civilization, at the head of which our French place is marked, a place in which the eyes of all people who are free, or aspiring to become so, should not seek us in vain.—(Great sensation in the assembly.)

Well, gentlemen, in this division of Europe, between two banners—on the one side, despotism and aristocracy; on the other, liberty and equality—(by many voices from the right, "or death")—that liberty and equality which we first proclaimed there, where do we find the *soi-disant* organs of France—exempt, it is true, and I am happy to acknowledge it, from a hostile co-operation, in the aggression of the satellites of Troppau and Laybach, whom a success of little duration, as I hope, will only render more odious; they are also entitled to our thanks for not having insulted France by any positive participation in those recent declarations of the three powers, which, in order not to offend the majority of this house, I will on characterize by repeating my ardent wishes, the wishes of my life, for the emancipation of the people, the independence of nations, and the morality and dignity of the true social order. We have, nevertheless, seen the agents of the French government, in their subaltern participation in the first deliberation of these congresses, not even able to raise themselves to the level, so easily attained, of liberality evinced by the British diplomatists—

Such are not the doctrines of France—I speak not now of my personal incredulity of the doctrine of the divine right of kings; but I will recall to you that already, long before '89, the era of the European revolution, when we soldiers of America felt honored by the name of *rebels* and insurgents, then lavished upon us, all in virtue of social order, by the English government, Louis the 16th and his ministers, had expressly recognized the sovereignty of the United States, founded as it was upon the principles of their immortal declaration of independence—(murmurs on the right, bravos on the left.)

These principles, since received into the bosom of the constituent assembly, proclaimed in a decree sworn to by the king and his august brother, amidst

The greatest of our patriotic solemnities, have been since acknowledged, even in the usurpations of the imperial despotism—they were since repeated from this tribune, as a protecting truth by the friends of the charter and the royal throne on the 19th March, 1815—for then it was not said that the charter was the counter revolution—(bravo from gen. Foy)—and indeed, in order to ascertain the share due to the revolution of the rights recognized by the charter, that share which has so often been denied, it would suffice to read again an august proclamation, dated from Verona, in July, 1795. These principles professed at this day among that people, who are our natural allies, outweigh all the exploded pretensions which we have seen renewed, the moment that a noble effort of the nations subjected by our arms, had forced their old governments in spite of themselves to recover the independence which they had so completely, so servilely, so affectionately alienated, for the benefit of their conqueror; to whom, in a recent note from Troppan, they have preserved the noblest title he ever bore, in calling him *the soldier of the revolution.*—(Bravos on the left.)—

In truth, gentlemen, the crimes and misfortunes which we deplore, are no more the revolution than the St. Bartholemeus was religion, or those you would call monarchical, the eighteen thousand judicial murders of the duke of Alba—* * * * *

Nor will we consent to insult a free and friendly people, by imputing their national organization exclusively to the interposition of the bayonet. Is it not indeed remarkable, that those who only saw discipline and attachment to public order in the revolt of some Spanish regiments, when they seconded the attack by Ferdinand 7th upon the cortes and the social compact, cannot now understand how citizen soldiers, refusing longer to be the instruments of despotism and aristocracy, should have ranged themselves with the whole nation, under the constitutional and fundamental laws of their country? Is it not more remarkable that this reproach of military intervention should be made by a party, who, for a long time in the pay of the enemies of France, and scorning to owe any thing to the national will, have taken a strange pride in owing every thing to the force of foreign bayonets? In surveying rapidly the ministry of the interior, and leaving to my honorable friends the discussion of this enormous and perpetual administrative lie, (royal or imperial, it is indifferent to me)—(explosion on the right)—yes, it is indifferent to me, resumed the speaker—in virtue of which, the wishes, the wants, the offices, the expenses, the local police even of the citizens, are committed in their name to mayors, municipal and departmental counsellors, of whom not one is of their choosing, and all holding their appointments at pleasure.—* * *

I will make only one remark as to the public instruction.—The constitution of '91 said, "There shall be organized a system of public instruction open to all citizens, gratuitous with respect to the indispensable parts of education, and widely disseminated."—Your committee, on the contrary, exalting themselves to the height of the emperor of Austria's address to the professors at Laybach, looks upon gratuitous instruction as a *social disorder*, and particularly is desirous to suppress the amount destined for the encouragement of elementary instruction, principally because it serves to favor the Lancasterian system, which your committee does not think will harmonize with the actual spirit of our institutions. Now, gentlemen, the Lancasterian system is, since the invention of print-

ing, the greatest step which has been made for the extension of prompt, easy and popular instruction. * * *

Although I find the accounts of the war minister better arranged than last year, I regret that the laws I proposed two years ago were not passed. * * * Upon the whole, we cannot but have been edified at the civic indignation of our adversaries against the submission of the army to the arbitrary acts of the late powers. This imputation was at once repelled with an eloquence which recalled the motto of "honor and country." It may be said, that this same army, formed at first of the regiment '89, and of the battalions of national volunteers, reinforced afterwards by crowds of patriots, persecuted by the anarchy of '92 and 93—became, on the frontier, the rendezvous of true civism, as much as of glory; that we saw it refuse unanimously to execute a decree of death against its prisoners, saving whenever it could the emigrants outlawed by their country and abandoned to their fate by the foreigners—we may add that the consulate for life and the empire had fewer military than civil votes in proportion—that, since that time, the duty of resisting tyranny, holy and necessary as it is, was no where exercised—that French officers, in *passing to be kings*, as our soldiers used to say, in other countries, showed less obsequiousness and servility to their old commander than monarchs whose legitimacy was of older date, and finally, that since our illustrious army of the Loire received the highest honor of war, that of being declared, reduced as it was, incompatible with the duration of foreign oppression, we find its soldiers by their firesides full of national feeling, and ready again to manifest it—(strong sensation in the house.)

* * * * * Is there not room to apprehend, that by degrading and ruining officers, you may make them all think that the Coblenz party will never accuse itself to the recollection of that glory, which it so much regretted; that it sighs for the times when regiments were formed by recruiting officers, claims to employed were regulated by a genealogist, and when, some years earlier, the plans of campaign were matured in the chamber of the king's mistress—(approbation on the left.)

The expenses of the navy department are enormous. The navy of the United States has already been cited to you. That navy, whose flag, since its establishment and during two spirited wars against the flag of Britain, has never once failed with equal, and often with inferior force, to gain the advantage. The provisions, the pay, every thing there, as has been observed to you, are higher than with us. Its cruisers amounted lately to two ships of the line, nine frigates and fifteen smaller vessels, protecting a commerce of more than 1,200,000 tons, without including the fisheries or the coasting trade. The expenses of their navy department were fixed last session at two and one half millions of dollars, and half a million more to build new vessels, making sixteen millions of francs, calculated indeed for twelve vessels of the line, and twenty frigates, &c.—but what a difference between this sum and fifty millions of francs, which are said to be insufficient for our navy. * * *

As to the minister of finances, I will not interfere with the observations of some honorable friends, whose intelligence and experience appeared either inconsiderable or superfluous to the majority which appointed your committees. But I shall not consider it as a departure from the question under discussion, as to the general adminis-

tion of the kingdom, if, by a rapid examination of the ancient regime, I shall endeavor to furnish an answer to the wishes and regrets of which it still seems the object. It was from the destruction of this regime, that we saw disappear that corporation of clergy, which, exercising all sorts of influences and refusing all share in the common burthens, increased continually, and never alienated its immense riches, but divided them among themselves—which, rendering the law an accomplice in vows, too frequently forced, covering France with monastic orders devoted to a foreign head, collected contributions both in the garb of wealth and mendicity; and which, in its secular organization, formed so considerable a portion of the idle and unproductive class, that the daily ministers of the altar, were the most insignificant portion of what was called the first order of the state.

We saw disappear that corporation of sovereign courts, where the privilege of judging was vental of right, and in fact hereditary in the nobility; when feudal judges, chosen and revocable by their *seigneurs*, presided; when the diversity of codes and the law of arrests, made you lose before one tribunal the cause you had gained before another.

We saw disappear that financial corporation, oppressing France beyond endurance, and by leases, whose monstrous government exceeded in expense and profit the receipts of the royal treasury, whose immense code, now here recorded, formed an occult science, which its agents alone had the right or the means of interpreting, and which, in rewarding perjury and informers, exercised over all unprotected men a boundless and remorseless tyranny.

We saw disappear those distinctions of provinces, French, conquered, foreign, &c. &c. each surrounded with a double row of customhouse officers and smugglers, from whose intestine war the prisons, the galleys, and the gibbet were recruited, at the will of the stipendiaries of him who *farmed the revenue*, and those other distinctions of noble or common property, when the parks and gardens of the rich paid nothing, while the land and the person of the poor man were taxed in proportion to his industry, when the tax upon the peasant and upon his freehold recalled to nineteen-twentieths of the citizens, that their degradation was not only territorial, but individual and personal.

By its destruction, that constitutional equality was consecrated, which makes the general good the only foundation of distinctions acknowledged by law. The privileged class lost the right of distributing among themselves exclusive privileges, and of treating with contempt all other classes of their fellow citizens. No Frenchman was now excluded from office because he might not come of noble blood, or degraded, if noble, by the exercise of an useful profession.

What more is there to regret? Is it the scheme of taxation, regulated by the king at the will of a minister of finance, whom I myself have seen changed twelve times in fourteen years, and which taxation was distributed arbitrarily among the provinces, and even among the contributors? * * *

Is it the capitation tax, established in 1702 to achieve the peace, and never afterwards repealed? the two twentieths diminished on the contributions of the powerful, and made heavier on those of the poor; the land tax, of which the basis was in Auvergne, 9 sous out of 20, and amounting sometimes to 14, on account of the vast increase of price-

leged persons, created by the traffic in places? Finally, is it the odious duties on consumption, more odious than the *droits réunis* of Napoleon? Is it the criminal jurisprudence—when the accused could neither see his family, his friends, his country nor the documents by which he was to be tried? * * * When the verdict, obscurely obtained, might be aggravated, at the pleasure of the judges, by torture—(Exclamations and interruption on the right)—for the torture preparatory to the examination had been alone abolished? * * *

Must we regret that state of religious intolerance, which condemned a great portion of the population to a legal state of concubinage, bastardy and disherison—that mode of legislation, striking at all natural and moral rights and duties, which Louis 14th established, and which an illustrious prelate characterized “as the worthiest work of his reign, the most assured proof, and most glorious exercise of authority,” which forbade, under the severest penalties, all individuals from receiving into their houses, under the pretext of charity, any sick person of the *protestant religion*; that legislation which prevailed even to the time of Louis 16th, at whose consecration, contrary to the advice of *Furget* and *Malshèrbes*, the oath to *exterminate heretics* was still administered? * * *

Shall we regret the ecclesiastical and seignorial *tithes*, the feudal duties, burdensome and humiliating, whether discharged in kind, or commuted by a payment which recalled its origin; the manor privileges, which forced the citizen only to grind at the mill of his lord; the game laws, and those districts, were, by right, the harvest was reserved for the voracity of the game, and the labors of the field subjected to the caprice and the extortions of game keepers; when punishments, amounting even to perpetual condemnation to the galleys, were awarded by a tribunal, named by the commander of the district, and which decided upon the testimony of the informer alone? Do we regret the “*lettres de cachet*,” distributed in blank to ministers, governors, intendants, &c. * * *

Yes, Frenchmen, this was the ancient regime, which the revolution destroyed, the restoration of which was the avowed object of the emigration to *Coblentz* and of the coalition of *Pilnitz*, and the spirit of which has not ceased to animate that more or less hidden interest at court, in comparison with which ministers are nothing, and which, as early as 1814, officially proclaimed, “let us enjoy the present—I answer for the future.”

It has been said at this tribune, that Napoleon was “the incarnate revolution.”—It is a mistake—that was no longer the revolution of '89, when the leader of the state declared that a veil should be cast over the declaration of rights, and concurred in that frightful system of terror, which, profaning the most respectable names, was itself excluded from every political denomination.

It has been said, with more truth, that the restoration is the counter revolution. * * * We did hope, however, to have succeeded in erecting barriers against the partizans of the old regime. But this hope is now completely destroyed, and after having last session pointed out the progress of this counter revolution which is invading all our rights, and spoke of the new duties, which, in my opinion, it imposes upon us; after having denied that omnipotence to parliament when claimed by former governments, which the counter revolutionists now assert, I have only here to proclaim aloud, my fear that our institutions, as now conducted, are insuffi-

cient to the salvation of the country—I vote against the budget.

The house, after a discussion on the subject, refused to print this speech, which was replied to by the minister of foreign affairs.

Encouragement of the arts in France.

☞ The “finger of Napoleon is in this thing”—whether living or dead, some of his works remain to bless his country and benefit mankind.

National industry. The following premiums are offered by the “society for the encouragement of national industry” in France:—

PREMIUMS FOR 1821.

1. *Mechanic arts.* For the construction of a hydraulic press, particularly adapted to the expression of olive and grain oil, and the compression of grapes and other fruit, 2000 francs.

2. For the construction of a water-mill which shall not obstruct the current of rivers, nor impede navigation, floatage, or the irrigation of meadows, 1000 francs.

3. *Chemical arts.* For perfecting the materials employed in engraving *en taille douce*.

The conditions to be fulfilled are—1st, a procedure by which the copper plates may be prepared, of a density suitable to the wants of the art, and arising from the nature of the metal, and not from the violent pressure of the smoothing process.

2d. To perfect the varnish, and the manner of applying it; so as to prevent its scaling, as well as the accidents which frequently happen when the plates are corroded. 3d. to show the effect of various acids on copper plates, both pure and mixed, and of different degrees of strength—1500 francs.

4. For the fabrication of Russian leather. There is reason to believe that the pyroligneous acid, derived from astringent barks, may be very advantageously used in this process. It appears evident, from the writings of Pallas, Gmelin, and others, that *whye tannin*, derived from the bark of the willow and the leaves of the static limonium, and the oil of birch bark and the smoke of the branches of that tree, are constantly employed in the process followed in Russia. Two premiums, one of 3000, the other of 1500 francs, are offered for the two best specimens of leather, cow, veal, sheep, or horse skin, (one of each kind,) prepared with pyroligneous acids as it issues from the wood, or after the separation of its constituent parts.

5. For the discovery of a metal, or an alloy of metals, much less oxidable than iron and steel, and suitable to be employed in instruments for dividing soft animal and vegetable substances used in domestic economy, as food, and in many of the rural arts. Instruments used for pounding, cutting, rasping, grating, &c. are those alluded to, and of which iron and steel, from their great liability to rust, are often very objectionable—3000 francs.

6. *Economical arts.* For the discovery of a substance which can be moulded like *plaster*, and capable of resisting the air as well as stone, 2000 francs.

7. For the preservation of meats, by drying, 5000 francs.

8. For the discovery of a vegetable substance, either natural or prepared, which may be substituted for *mulberry leaves* in the feeding of silk worms, 2000 francs.

9. For the best elementary and practical instruction upon the art of sounding or boring for water, so as to determine the existence of sufficient and permanent springs, two premiums of 3000 and of 1500 francs.

10. For the best cultivation of oleaginous plants, 1200 francs.

11. For the best sowing or planting of the northern pine, known under the name of *laricio*.

12. For the best sowing or planting of Scotch pines, (*pinus rubra*,) 1500 and 1000 francs.

PREMIUMS TRANSFERRED TO THE YEAR 1821.

13. For the constructions of a machine for shaving skins, employed in hatting, 1000 francs.

14. For the fabrication of steel wire, fit for needles, that shall be equal to those imported, 6000 francs: provided the quantity of wire produced in the manufactory on the first of May next, shall have amounted to 2000 francs.

15. For a process for dyeing wool with madder, of a deep scarlet, and without employing cochineal, 6000 francs.

16. For the preparation of flax and hemp, without steeping, 1500 francs.

17. For the preservation of alimentary substances, by a process analogous to that of *appert* 2000 francs.

18. For the discovery in France of a quarry of stone suitable for lithographic printing, 600 francs.

19. For the construction of a mill fit for cleaning buckwheat, 600 francs.

PREMIUMS FOR THE YEAR 1822.

20. For the construction of a machine for working optical glasses, 2500 francs.

21. For the construction of a mill, for grinding and pounding grain, which may be adapted to all kinds of rural necessities, 4000 francs.

22. For perfecting the art of preparing animal intestines for catgut, musical strings, &c. 1500 francs.

23. For the fabrication of bar copper for the use of gilders, 1500 francs.

24. For wool best adapted to the use of hatters, 600 francs.

25. For the best memoir on the most advantageous mode of raising merino sheep, and of cross-breeding with those that are indigenous to France, a gold medal of the value of 300 francs.

26. For the fabrication of sewing needles, 3000 francs.

27. For the application of the steam engine to the art of printing—2000 francs.

28. For the tinning looking-glasses by a method different from that in common use, 2000 francs.

29. For the preparation of animal charcoal with other substances than bones, and the purification of animal charcoal that has been already employed, 2000 francs.

Foreign Articles.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

About 44 Englishmen, late a part of the crew of a privateer under the flag of Artigas, captured by the French and condemned at Martinique, have arrived at Barbadoes in a British vessel of war, and were to be tried for infringing the non-enlistment bill.

A late London paper says—There is now residing in Stafford a man by the name of Nolan, who is at present married to his *twenty-sixth* wife, and has by the whole 73 children, and is 105 years of age and his present wife is now pregnant.

A Meteorological report kept near London from April 26 to May 23, 1821, and published in the Monthly Magazine, gives us the following facts. The warmest day was the 26th April, when the thermometer was at 73 deg. the coldest day was May 9, when the mercury stood at 35 deg. In the

course of that day the thermometer varied 31 deg. Within the above period rain had fallen on 17 days and hail on 5 days.

Seven hundred and ninety-two persons died of small pox in the year ending 12th April 1821, within the London bills of mortality.

FRANCE.

The sum of 5,029,560 francs—about a million of dollars, was received for the exhibition of new pieces at the several theatres in Paris during the year 1820. About one-fifth of the whole was on account of only 22 new pieces, of genuine and classical tragedy and comedy—115 new pieces were exhibited at the minor theatres.

NAPOLEON BONAAPARTE.

The British vessel of war Tartar, bearing the flag of sir George Collier, arrived at Barbadoes on the 12th ult. When at the island of Ascension, sir George learned that a brig of war had arrived there on her way to England, with despatches, containing an account of the death of Napoleon on the 6th of May, by pleurisy and dropsy.

RUSSIA.

The population of the whole empire is given at 53,316,707 persons, of whom 38,262,000 profess the Greek religion. Poland has a population of 2,732,324.

TURKEY.

A vessel has arrived at Philadelphia, with Liverpool papers of July 3—they are said to contain very little of an interesting nature. The following summary is given in the *Freeman's Journal*.

Jaasy and Bucharest were in the hands of the Turks; and prince Ypsilanti, who still remained at Tergovitz with 10,000 men, was on the eve of being attacked by the united forces of Hadschi Achmet Pacha, and Jusuf Pacha of Ibrailow. The Greek inhabitants of Bucharest had been disarmed. Patrass has been almost totally destroyed by the Turks, and the inhabitants executed in great numbers.—The Greeks have, however, obtained a decided superiority over the Turks at sea. They have captured a great number of Turkish vessels, and put the whole of their crews to death, amounting to about 5,000 men: no quarter appears to be given by either Greeks or Turks. Accounts from Constantinople on the 25th May, state the return of comparative tranquility; but the arrests continued. The grand seignor had succeeded in repressing the seditious tumults of the Janissaries, by threatening to send them the head of his son, who is heir to the throne, and then burying himself under the ruins of the seraglio.

A large Greek ship, having on board a vast quantity of arms and munitions of war and bound to the Morea, to the assistance of the Greek insurgents there, was fallen in with by the English frigate Revolutionary, capt. Pelew, and ordered to surrender. An engagement took place. The English had four men killed and several wounded.—The Greek ship was captured and carried into Zante.—In consequence of this event, the British government have ordered two additional sloops of war and several of the best regiments to proceed immediately to the Ionian islands, whose inhabitants are said to have a strong itching to make common cause with the other Greeks. [We hope that they may make a common cause with the Greeks and succeed in the expulsion of their "protectors."]

COLOMBIA.

Gen. St. Ander is appointed president of the department of Cundinamarca, to reside at Santa Fe

de Bogota. Gen. Montilla is chief the province of St. Martha, and col. Lara is at the head of the administration in Carthagena. McGregor is forming a settlement on the Musquito shore, the Indians having ceded a vast territory to him. Gen. D'Evereux was proceeding to Cucuta, much honored as he passed along. The Chilian government has notified Bolivar that a 64 gun ship will cruise off cape San Beunaventura, for the purpose of intercepting Spanish vessels.

CHRONICLE.

Colonel James Gadsden has been appointed adjutant general of the army of the United States, under the act of the last session of congress, and has arrived in Washington city in order to enter upon the discharge of the duties of that office.

The Cadets belonging to the military academy at West Point are on tour for exercise and discipline, and recently arrived at Boston—where they were received with all the form and ceremony for which the people of that town are so remarkable. They seemed quite as mad about these lads as they were made by Mr. Kean, on his first appearance there. Speaking of the things done at Boston, the N. Y. "American" well observes—"We feel no disposition to detract from the merits of the cadets—nor that they should be received with a cold and heartless welcome. They are entitled to expect civility and a hospitable reception: but the extravagant length to which they are carried, comports as little with their benefit, as with national dignity. They are youths, and such extreme adulation can only have the effect to inflate their vanity, without improving their minds."

New Orleans, at our latest date, was very healthy. Great efforts had been made to cleanse the city, and the effect was, that, down to the 13th of July, no case of malignant fever had occurred.

There was a dreadful tornado at New Orleans on the 13th ult. A number of houses were damaged. Such was the force of the whirlwind that a piece of timber, 20 feet in length, and 9 inches square, was said to have been lifted from the ground, and carried more than 200 yards from the place where it lay. A colored boy was killed, being pierced through the body by a picket, and a white man so severely wounded that it was not expected he would recover."

Sea serpent. A very plausible account of the appearance of an animal of the serpent kind off Portsmouth, N. H. is published in the papers of that place. We must believe that our coast is occasionally visited by some strange creature—but the rapidity of its motions may for a long time elude every attempt to ascertain exactly what it is.

The U. S. schooner *Shark*, lieut. com. Perry, has sailed from New York, on a cruise—probably to take the place of the *Alligator* on the coast of Africa.

Philadelphia Aug. 8. The cargo of the sloop Norfolk, from Norfolk, is now unloading at Walnut street wharf, in presence of a large concourse of persons, who are examining the kegs in which were pigs of iron, &c. instead of dollars, which had been insured; boxes and cases stuffed with straw, instead of dry goods, &c. Most attention seems paid to the cask in which was the oil of vitriol and other combustibles which took fire, and which, it is believed, was expected to burn the vessel and cargo.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

NEW SERIES. No. 26—VOL. VIII.] BALTIMORE, AUG. 25, 1821. [No. 26—VOL. XX. WHOLE No. 520

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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

HEALTH OF BALTIMORE. *Interments for the week, ending yesterday morning, August 24th, at sun-rise.*

	malignant.	other.	total.
August 18	1	3	4
19	1	4	5
20	0	8	8
21	2	9	11
22	3	2	5
23	1	6	7
24	2	7	9
			—

Whole number of interments 49
 Of whom, 29 were of children under 5 years old—
 of the whole 13 were colored persons.

We have little to add to our remarks of last week. The disease still exists, and rather manifests a disposition or power to spread, than to become subject to the measures adopted to suppress it. We have not heard of any new cases except on the "Point," or in persons just from that quarter of our city; from the lower part of which very many people have removed or are removing. The time is close at hand to shew us the probable character which the disease will assume for the season. All the deaths by malignant fever, reported above, took place on the Point.

THE CLOSE OF THE VOLUME. The present number completes the 20th volume, or 10th year, of the REGISTER. At such times it has been our custom to make a little halt and have some friendly chat with our subscribers; but, as we shall soon speak at length on "things in general," we shall defer it. This volume does not contain a single *gratuitous* number or supplement—for a proceeding so contrary to usual practice, the editor offers the homely but veritable apology, that he could not afford one. Better times, he hopes, are in store—and, according to the abundance of his receipts, so shall be the amount of his out-goings. The disposition, or the necessity, always exists to balance the latter by the former.

Much reflection has convinced the editor that the views generally set forth at the close of the last volume, are at once correct and wholesome. As is a glass of sound *old* wine to the valetudinarian, so is a recurrence to original principles to the patriot mind, to check the aberrations of party and silence the clamors of faction. Right is eternal: it is an emanation of the DEITY, and cannot be subject to change as we change and worship new individuals. Our invaluable system of government is built upon the virtue, intelligence and independence of the people—its living principle is *responsibility*—no one should be above or stand below public opinion and the law; and free enquiry is the shield of truth. Any system of religion, morality or politics that will not bear the test of reason, is a cheat and its officers are impostors. What God has established man cannot destroy—if kings have a 'divine right,' they have no need of standing armies to support them, for they will have the Divine protection.

Without personalities, and abstaining, too, as much as possible from a judgment of *motives*, we shall go on and liberally investigate the character of certain proceedings. This is our right, and, perhaps, our duty. The proprietor of a press stands as

a sort of a centinel, and he must not cry "all's well," when an enemy is within reach of his point, without being thought a traitor. We have no choice about *men*—we do not care who it is that makes or executes the law, provided it is good in itself. We have nothing to gain or lose by a change of *persons*—the congressman and the common laborer are equal in our eyes, if each performs his part honestly. Our fair country is out of its childhood-state, and it is time that we should think and act for ourselves and depend upon ourselves—any other dependence is not only nonsensical but wicked.—Here is our stand—"home is home," and we will do all that we can to render it comfortable—to make it the abode of peace, liberty and safety, through vigilance; which, as *Franklin* says, is the condition on which these things are granted to man, or words to this effect—and the saying is true.

NEW AGENTS OF THE REGISTER At Philadelphia, Mr. John Simmons, No. 17, Tammany street; at Charleston, Mr. D. W. Harrison; at Savannah, Mr. Benjamin Parker;—who are at present authorized to settle and adjust all accounts of the REGISTER at said places.

NEW PUBLICATION. Messrs. Webster and Skinners, of Albany, have just published an 8vo. volume entitled—"Secret proceedings and debates of the convention assembled at Philadelphia, in the year 1787, for the purpose of forming the constitution of the United States of America—from the notes taken by the late Robert Yates, esq. chief justice of New York, and copied by John Lansing, jun. esq. late chancellor of that state, members of the convention; including the genuine information laid before the legislature of Maryland, by Luther Martin, esq. then attorney general of that state, and a member of the same convention; also, other historical documents relative to the Federal Compact of the North American Union"

We are very anxious to obtain a copy of this work. It must needs contain much curious matter. We have seen some extracts. The "Commercial Advertiser" observes—

In the course of the debates, we find several suggestions from Dr. Franklin, completely characteristic of the American sage, and illustrative of his plain common sense. On the 28th of June, when the dissensions of the convention had reached an alarming crisis; "governor Franklin," says the "reporter," "read some remarks, acknowledging the difficulties of the present subject. Neither ancient nor modern history, says he, can give us light. As a sparrow does not fall without Divine permission, can we suppose that governments can be erected without his will? WE SHALL, I AM AFRAID, BE DISGRACED THRO' LITTLE PARTY VIEWS—I move that we have prayers every morning."

On another occasion the Doctor observed—"Many expedients have been proposed, and I am sorry to remark, without effect. A joiner, when he wants to fit two boards, takes off with his plane the uneven parts from each side, and thus they fit. Let us do the same—we are all met to do something."

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. The reported decease of this man is confirmed by an arrival at Boston from Liverpool. The particulars have been received direct from St. Helena, and couriers were immediately sent to every court in Europe to announce the important intelligence. He died on the 5th of May, after an illness of six weeks, the last two weeks only considered dangerous—his body was opened "and the disease ascertained to be a cancer on the stomach, with a great extent of ulceration." The body was laid out "in state," and he was to be interred with the honors due to his military rank. At his own request, it is said, he was dressed a short time before his death in his uniform of a field marshal, with his boots on, and died on his camp-bed. We shall, probably, have some further particulars for a succeeding paper, and perhaps give place to them. There are not a few who will always believe that it was found convenient that Napoleon should die. The public mind had been industriously prepared to expect his death for a considerable time past, various false reports having been put afloat about his illness. It will be recollected by many, that when Paul of Russia, withdrew his support from the conspiracy against France, that his death was clearly predicted by a certain time, and that wagers were made about it in London; within that time he was assassinated.

POPULATION—1820. We have the returns of the population of the state of North Carolina, as ascertained by the late census—the aggregate is 638,829 persons; of whom 205,017 are slaves and 14,612 free people of color. Newbern is the most populous town in the state and contains 3,663 inhabitants, of whom only 1,475 are whites Fayetteville 3,532 gross, 1,918 whites; Raleigh 2,674 gross, 1,177 whites; Wilmington 2,663 gross, 1,098 whites; Edenton 1,561 gross, 634 whites; Salisbury 1,234 gross, 743 whites; Washington 1,034 gross, 474 whites.

The federal number in North Carolina, all the free persons and three-fifths of all other, (meaning the slaves, though the word is not inserted in the constitution), is ascertained as follows:

Free whites,	419,200
colored persons,	14,612
205,017 slaves, equal to	123,011

546,823

Being less than that of Ohio (581,434) which has only six members in congress, whereas North Carolina has now thirteen.

In 1816, (see vol. XI, page 35), we made a wonderful guess of what would be the population of North Carolina, in 1820—we estimated it at 638,825—it is 638,829!

THE TIMES. The "Juniata Gazette," printed at Lewistown, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, on the 14th inst. gives notice that the sheriff would sell on the 20th of this month, no less than thirty-seven tracts of land, or farms, with their improvements, also sundry houses and lots, and several other tracts not particularly specified; and the coroner, likewise, offers one valuable farm for sale. Mifflin county, at the late census, contained 16,618 persons only—and here, at one "fell swoop," not much less than a 32nd part of the whole are turned out of their homes by the sheriff. Several of the parcels of land are highly improved, and have merchant mills, saw mills, &c. erected upon them, as well as dwelling-houses and barns. Such is the fruit of that policy which has caused American prosperity to depend on the necessities of foreign

nations—which latter, once being great, raised up a spirit of prodigality and waste among us, through a prevalence of the *rag system*, which is ravaging the country as if the wind of the desert were passing over it. But let the people take courage, and, with power, send up a representation of their condition to the seat of the general government. If present evils cannot be immediately mollified or removed, like disasters may be chiefly avoided for the future, by a wise legislation.

THE NEW CENSUS. In Sept. 1816, vol. XI, page 35, we published a little table, which cost us much labor and reflection, to shew the amount of what we thought would be the probable population of the United States in 1820. We had no great faith in the location of the people, for the current of emigration in our country is of the most uncertain character, and depends, as well for its power as its direction, on events that no one can foresee. The following presents at one view the amount of the population of all the states, &c. whose census is yet made known and that which we supposed it would amount to.

	Real population.	Estimated.
Maine	297,839	297,315
New Hampshire	244,161	246,629
Massachusetts	521,725	519,244
Rhode Island	83,059	84,624
Connecticut	275,248	274,539
Vermont	235,749	272,369
New York	1,379,939	1,458,572
New Jersey	277,575	287,306
Pennsylvania	1,046,844	1,080,121
Delaware	72,749	81,394
Maryland	407,300	418,460
North Carolina	638,829	638,825
Georgia	*344,773	329,202
Kentucky	564,317	650,417
Tennessee	425,053	458,021
Ohio	581,434	576,890
Louisiana	*155,000	172,251
Indiana	*147,600	171,640
Missouri	66,607	
Arkansas	14,276	80,883
		104,075

No returns from the rest of the states, &c. Those marked thus (*) are not given as exactly correct, but as not varying many hundreds from the real amount.

In regard to the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, North Carolina and Ohio, there is an astonishing agreement between the calculation and the real amount. We over-estimated Vermont in about 37,000, New York in 69,000, New Jersey in 9,000, Maryland in 11,000, Kentucky in 86,000, Tennessee in 35,000, Louisiana in 17,000, Indiana in 24,000, and Missouri in 24,000; and under-estimated Georgia in 15,000.

The aggregate of our estimates was 9,964,178—and, unless there shall appear to be an unexpected increase in the states, &c. whose population is not yet returned, the whole amount will not much exceed 9,500,000 souls. The prostration of domestic industry for some years past, has not only checked emigration, but also severely retarded the natural increase.

Prices of bank notes at Baltimore. United States and branches, Philadelphia and New-York, par. Those of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, from 1 to 2 cents dis. Of the state of New-York, except broken banks, and all New Jersey notes, from 1 to 2 dis. Pennsylvania,

various—York, &c. 1½, Pittsburg 2½, Westmoreland and Brownsville 5—the broken banks no price. *Delaware*, all at 1 dis. except the bank at Milford, 5, and bank at Laurel, no sales. *Maryland*, district of *Columbia* and *Virginia*, all current money, and some at par, others at from ½ to 1½ dis. except as before mentioned. *North Carolina* from 3½ to 4 dis. *South Carolina*, 1 to 1½; *Georgia*, 3 to 3½; specie-paying banks of Ohio, 7½; no sales of others—nor of the notes of any of the banks in *Kentucky*, *Tennessee*, *Indiana*, *Illinois*, *Missouri* or *Alabama*.—*Louisiana* and *Mississippi*, from 4 to 5.

By referring to former lists published in the REGISTER, the broken banks may be generally ascertained, by those interested.

ITEMS TO INDEPENDENCE. The deficiency and unprofitableness of many of the former employments of the people of the United States, together with their industrious habits and pure love of morality, sustained by an honorable pride and laudable desire to earn their own subsistence by honest means, has caused tens of thousands to turn their attention to new subjects for labor; and the end will be, that many things for which we have hitherto been dependent on Europe, will be furnished by domestic industry, of a better quality and on more reasonable terms. The manufacture of an article for home-consumption naturally bears with it some degree of responsibility, and it is made the better for it—for whatever is made to sell in countries beyond the reach of this responsibility, must always more or less partake of the character of Peter Pindar's razors—*which were not made to shave.*

Under a solemn impression that this republic never can be truly independent while we rely upon foreign nations for the necessaries and comforts of life, and while our revenue is suffered to rest upon the ability which they may be pleased to afford us to purchase their goods—it is with great satisfaction that we notice the progress even of "small things" to counteract a foreign influence over us. That "home is home," is a common saying in the mouth of every individual, and felt by all men: so we would say of the nation and its concerns. We cannot suppose persons or nations to be happy, that seek consolation or support from strangers; and for this cause shall note the advance of our country towards the desired point of self-dependence. The following have lately attracted our attention:

1. The weavers residing in Cedar street, near the corner of 13th, Philadelphia, having one hundred and fifty-one looms at work, are crying out for a supply of coarse cotton yarn, with the hope of having a mill erected in their vicinity, which they think would yield a great profit to the proprietors, and be very advantageous to themselves, by enabling them to extend their business. The neighborhood here alluded to, with its 151 looms, is composed of only a few scattered houses in one of the out-skirts of the city. We should like to know the whole number of looms in Philadelphia and its suburbs—the amount must be very large.

2. *Leghorn hats and bonnets* have already been noticed at some length—see page 376. This manufacture may easily make a difference to us of 2,000,000 dollars a year.

3. *Buttons* are made by machinery, a domestic invention, at Waterbury, Con. &c. in such quantities and of such qualities, as to lead us to believe that their import from Great Britain may be considered as closely approaching its end. They are made with astonishing rapidity. The cost of those

hitherto imported is not known, but it must have been many tens of thousands of dollars.

4. *Combs.* These elegant articles of ladies' dress, and which, according to the present fashion, is also a very costly one, are almost exclusively of American manufacture—and their value is much beyond what any one would suppose. One manufactory at New Haven employs 67 persons, and would employ 100, if suitable hands could at once be had. Now, if the labor of these is worth but 75 cents for each per day, the amount is, for labor only, \$15,075 per annum, in a single establishment. This, perhaps, is the largest in the United States, but there are many smaller ones containing from 5 to 10 persons.

5. We examined, a few days ago, (says the Providence Journal) some *Philadelphia calicoes*, at the stores of Messrs. Potter and Russell, wholesale dry good merchants; and were much pleased by this additional evidence of the enterprize and ability of American manufacturers. The texture of the cloth is firm and of the requisite fineness; the printing is done in very good colors and correct taste. What is also important, the price of these goods is as low as British calicoes, of the poorest quality, can be afforded at. We hope the retailers of the town will supply themselves with this fabric, so creditable to the manufacturers of our country.

The editor of the Register is informed that preparations are making to carry on the business of printing calicoes on a very extensive scale. The greater part of the work, after the preparation of the rollers, is performed by water or steam power, and a whole piece is printed in a short time. We have driven coarse plain cottons from our market, and, as soon as it shall appear likely to become a business for people to engage in cutting rollers and blocks for printing and stamping calicoes, their importation will also be stopped, unless of the very superior qualities—not much of which reach us.

Thus, step by step, we are getting up the ladder of independence—and shall, we trust, reach the top—and the prospect from thence will truly gratify the patriot. "Steady, boys—STEADY," and the victory over domestic prejudice and foreign intrigue is certain.

AS IT SHOULD BE. The "Washington City Gazette" copies the paragraph from the last Register headed "the times," and noticing the intended sale of many farms by certain sheriffs in Pennsylvania, which concludes as follows: "Such things were never known in our country until lately—and yet the president in his inaugural address, in March last, told us of our 'extraordinary prosperity.' Surely those in authority do not know what is the condition of the people, especially in the grain-growing states, hitherto the most prosperous." On which the editors make the following remark—"The preceding is from Niles' Register; and no doubt the pecuniary distress of the people never was more severe. Whatever representation Mr. MONROE was induced to give of the state of the nation, by taking a southern planter's view of it, we have been informed that he entertains at this moment very different impressions from those under which he penned his inaugural message. Be this as it may, we trust that northern and southern prejudices will be swallowed up in national considerations, and in promoting national interests, at the next session."

ANNOLD. The following anecdote, which is extracted from a British magazine, was brought to recollection by the exhumation of the bones of Andre, and well deserves to be known to the American people:

"Lord Surry, now duke of Norfolk, rising once to speak in the house of commons, observed general Arnold, the American deserter in the gallery, and sat down with great precipitation, saying, "but I'll not speak while *that man* (pointing to him) is in the house."—*Nat. Int.*

LOGIC. In a late debate in the British house of commons, on the subject of the navigation laws: Mr. Wallace made use of the following self-complacent logic, to prove the superiority of England.

"It has been truly said, he observed, that he who commanded the sea, commanded the commerce of the world; that he who commanded the commerce of the world, commanded the wealth of the world; and that he who commanded the wealth of the world, commanded the world itself."

This reminds us of a pedagogue who claimed precedence over his neighbors, by a process of reasoning very similar to that of Mr. Wallace. In justification of his claim, he observed: I am a school-master. I govern an only son—who governs his mother—who rules her husband—who regulates the parish—*Ergo*, I am lord of the village!

[*N. Y. Amer.*]

COPPER COINS. The public are informed that a large supply of cents is now ready for distribution from the mint of the United States, in Philadelphia. These coins will, therefore, be issued, to any reasonable amount, in exchange for an equal amount in specie, or in notes or drafts receivable in any of the banks in Philadelphia. They will also be transported, when required, to any considerable amount, (not less than a keg, containing from 150 to 180 dollars,) either by land or water carriage, when such can be procured, to any part of the United States, at the expense and risk of the government, on the receipt of a deposit to the credit of the treasurer of the United States to the amount of the cents required, in the Bank of the United States or any of its offices, or in any state bank which performs the duties of commissioner of loans, or agent for paying pensions, in those states where no office has been established. The deposits to the credit of the treasurer of the United States, in all cases, to be made in the same state to which the cents are required to be transported.

Application to be made to the treasurer of the mint,

Philadelphia, August 15.

FLORIDA. The following account of the surrender of Florida, is given in a letter to the editors of the National Intelligencer, dated at Pensacola 18th July, 1821.

"Yesterday, after a series of delay, and disappointments, of a piece with the whole tenor of our twenty years' negotiations with Spain, the American authorities were finally and formally put in possession of this city, of the fortress of the Barrancas, and of the dominion of the Floridas. Out of tenderness to the feelings of the Spaniards, deeply excited by the painful separation about to take place between those who go and those who remain—and who are allied, not only by the ties of intimacy and friendship, contracted during a long period of a common residence in this pleasant and salubrious region, and confirmed by a community of habits and religion, as well as of lineage and language, but knitted together by the most sacred and endearing bands of consanguinity and alliance, the ceremony was conducted with very little ostentation. The Spanish governor's guard,

consisting of a full company of dismounted dragoons of the regiment of Tarragona, elegantly clad and equipped, was paraded at an early hour of the morning in front of the government house. About 8 o'clock, a battalion of the 4th regiment of U. S. infantry, and a company of the 4th regiment of U. S. artillery, the whole under the command of col. Brooke, of the 4th infantry, were drawn up on the public square, opposite to the Spanish guard, having marched into town from the encampment at Galvez' Spring. The usual military salute passed between them. Four companies of infantry from the American line, under the command of major Dinkins, of the 5th infantry, were then detached to take possession of the Barrancas, which is nearly nine miles below this city.

At 10 o'clock, the hour previously appointed, general Jackson, attended by his aids, secretary, interpreters, &c. crossed the green, passed between the double line formed by the troops of both nations, who simultaneously saluted him by presenting arms, and entered the government house, where the formality of the transfer was soon dispatched, and the Spanish serjeant's guard at the gate was immediately relieved by an American guard. After a few minutes governor Jackson, accompanied by col. Callava, the late commandant, and their respective suites, left the government house and passed through the same double line of troops, to the house which the governor has rented for the temporary accommodation of his family. The Spanish troops were then marched to the place of embarkation—the American flag was displayed upon the flag-staff, and grand salutes were fired by the artillery company and the U. S. ship Hornet, a gun being given to each state and territory of the Federal Union, not forgetting Florida, and the regimental band, and that of the Hornet, playing the "Star-spangled Banner" all the while. In the course of the day a number of the citizens waited on the new governor to pay their respects, and offer their congratulations. The delivery of the Barrancas was performed with a little more parade. The Spanish flag was lowered to half-mast. The American flag was raised to a level with it. Both flags were, in this situation, saluted by the Spaniards. After which, the Spanish colours were hauled down, and the American ensign was hoisted. The Americans then saluted their national flag. The American troops made a fine and martial appearance, and the Hornet was gaily dressed."

"We may now, at length, felicitate ourselves on our opening prospects. Pensacola is destined eventually, to become the great emporium of the Gulf of Mexico, and to enjoy a large share of the trade of the west. Under the paternal government of Jackson, we hope soon to emerge from the weakness of infancy, and to escape from the restrictions of nonage. High expectations are entertained of his wisdom and magnanimity in his civil capacity. Of his courage and decision, his military career has already afforded conspicuous proofs. To the hand that so ably wielded the weapons of war, against foreign enemies, are now committed the sword and the scales of justice, to weigh the rights of his fellow citizens, and to mete out punishment according to the measure of their wrongs—to him who so gallantly stood forth the champion of his country, is now confided the nurture and guardianship of the last offspring of freedom, the youngest child of the family of free and federated America. He will feel the elevation and responsibility of the trust reposed in him, of protecting the rights and promoting the interests—of developing the re-

sources—of giving tone to the character, and determination to the energies of this embryo sovereignty—and he will act under a full conviction of his duty.”

Copy of the paper in the English language, signed by the commissioner on the part of the United States, and the commissioner on the part of his Catholic majesty, upon the late delivery of possession of the province of West Florida to the United States.

The undersigned, maj. gen. Andrew Jackson, of the state of Tennessee, commissioner of the United States, in pursuance of the full powers received by him from James Monroe, president of the United States of America, of the date of the 10th March, 1821, and of the 45th of the independence of the United States of America, attested by John Quincy Adams, secretary of state; and don Jose Calava, commandant of the province of West Florida, and commissioner for the delivery, in the name of his Catholic majesty, of the country, territories, and dependencies of West Florida, to the commissioner of the United States, in conformity with the powers, commission, and special mandate received by him from the captain general of the island of Cuba, of the date of the 5th of May, 1821, imparting to him therein, the royal order of the 24th of October, 1820, issued and signed by his Catholic majesty, Ferdinand the seventh, and attested by the secretary of state, don Evaristo Perez de Castro:—

Do certify by these presents, that on the 7th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, of the Christian era, and forty-sixth of the independence of the United States, having met in the court room of the government house in the town of Pensacola, accompanied on either part by the chiefs and officers of the army and navy, and by a number of the citizens of the respective nations, the said Andrew Jackson, major general, and commissioner, has delivered to the said colonel commandant don Jose Callava, his before mentioned powers; whereby he recognizes him to have received full power and authority to take possession of, and to occupy, the territories ceded by Spain to the United States by the treaty concluded at Washington, on the 22d day of February, 1819, and for that purpose to repair to said territories, and there to execute and to perform all such acts and things touching the provinces, as may be necessary for fulfilling his appointment conformably to the said treaty, and the laws of the United States, with authority likewise to appoint any person, or persons, in his stead, to receive possession of any part of the said ceded territories, according to the stipulations of the said treaty: Wherefore, the colonel commandant don Jose Callava, immediately declared, that in virtue, and in performance of the power, commission, and special mandate, dated at Havana on the 5th of May, 1821, he thenceforth, and from that moment, placed the said commissioner of the United States, in possession of the country, territories, and dependencies, of West Florida, including the fortress of St. Marks, with the adjacent islands dependent upon said province, all public lots and squares, vacant lands, public edifices, fortifications, barracks, and other buildings which are not private property, according to, and in the manner set forth by the inventories and schedules, which he has signed, and delivered with the archives and documents directly relating to the property, and sovereignty of the said territory of West Florida, including the fortress of St. Marks, and situated to the east of the Mississippi river, the whole in conformity with the second article of the treaty of cession concluded at Washington, the 22d of February,

1819, between Spain and the United States, by don Luis de Onis, minister plenipotentiary of his Catholic majesty, and John Quincy Adams, secretary of state of the United States, both provided with full powers, which treaty has been ratified on the one part by his Catholic majesty, Ferdinand the seventh, and the president of the U. States, with the advice and consent of the senate of the U. States on the other part; which ratifications have been duly exchanged at Washington, the 22d of February, 1821, and the forty-fifth of the independence of the United States of America, by general don Dionisius Vives, minister plenipotentiary of his Catholic majesty, and John Quincy Adams, secretary of state of the United States, according the instrument signed of the same day: and the present delivery of the country is made in order that, in the execution of the said treaty, the sovereignty and the property of that province of West Florida, including the fortress of St. Marks, shall pass to the United States, under the stipulations therein expressed.

And the said colonel commandant don Jose Callava has, in consequence, at this present time, made to the commissioner of the United States, major general Andrew Jackson, in this public cession, a delivery of the keys of the town of Pensacola, of the archives, documents, and other articles, in the inventories before mentioned: declaring that he releases from their oath of allegiance to Spain the citizens and inhabitants of West Florida who may choose to remain under the dominion of the United States.

And, that this important and solemn act may be in perpetual memory, the within named have signed the same, and have sealed with their respective seals, and cause to be attested by their secretaries of commission the day and year aforesaid.

ANDREW JACKSON. JOSE CALLAVA.

By order of the commissioner on the part of the United States. Por mandato de su señoría el Coronel Comissario del Gobierno de

R. K. McCALL,

Sec'y of the com'n.

Espana.

El Secretario de la Comision.

JOSE Y. CRUZAT.

Department of state 16th Aug. 1821.

A true copy:

DANIEL BRENT,
Chief clerk.

BOUNDARY LINE. The board of commissioners under the 5th article of the treaty of Ghent, has been several days in session in this city, for the purpose of hearing the answers of the respective agents to the opening arguments of each other, and have adjourned to the next month, for the purpose of receiving the replies, which will probably so far advance the business, that it will be ready for such decision as the commissioners may think proper to make.

We understand that some of these arguments are of great length, and involve many points, which our readers would be hardly able to understand, without more explanation than we are able to give them.—We learn, however, that the principal points in dispute are, whether the northern boundary of Maine, is to be carried by the treaty to the north or south of St. John's river; whether the state of New Hampshire, or the province of Lower Canada, shall be entitled to the land lying between the different sources of Connecticut river; and whether the north line of New York and Vermont, shall be again surveyed, and in what manner. These are manifestly questions, which, if doubtful, are of

great importance, and which, we hope, will be settled in a way the best calculated to inspire confidence in this amicable mode of terminating national controversies, such as in other ages and other countries have generally found their ultimate adjustment in appeals to force.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

MECHANICS. The circular saw, so far as I know, is a recent invention, and certainly a very useful one. The shakers, at their village in Watervleit, near Albany, have this invention in very excellent use and great perfection. In a saw mill there, they have a set of machinery on this principle, erected at a very trifling expense, which, for cutting stuff for window-sash, grooving floor plank, gaging clapboards, &c. with one man and a boy to attend it, will perform the labor of thirty men.

But I saw a new and novel machine in operation in this house, so full of ingenious machinery, which deserves a place among the most useful discoveries in mechanics of the present day. It is a circular buzz of thin soft sheet iron, six inches in diameter, which cuts the hardest steel almost with the ease of fallow. The buzz is well secured by cottrels on an axis turned by a band, and moves with inconceivable velocity, and the engine is so constructed as to secure in a proper position and bring into contact whatever you wish to cut. A steel saw-mill saw-plate was placed in the machine, having the old teeth all taken off, and in four minutes it cut with perfect accuracy eleven teeth—or half cut—for, in order to finish the cutting, the saw must be turned in the machine, so as to come work-wise for cutting the other half. With a machine of this kind in perfect order, I should say that the old teeth might all be cut from an old saw-mill saw, by a perfectly straight line, and a new set of teeth cut, gaged perfectly, in less than an hour. The cutting is done so accurately, that very little filing is necessary to complete the dressing of the saw for business. I saw it in operation in July, 1817, and immediately sent a description of it to the publishers of the new Cyclopaedia, but I do not know whether it has been published.—The Shakers consider the discovery too useful to be monopolized by a patent, and consented to my giving it publicity as public property. Like most others, this discovery was by accident. A piece of sheet tin nearly round, was put into the lathe, and a file applied to the edge, in order to dress it down to a perfect circle. The file had no effect upon the tin, but the tin cut the file, as, in other matters, it sometimes happens that the biter gets bitten. Learning this fact, an ingenious young Shaker, Freegift Wells, tried the experiment, succeeded, and constructed the machine which I saw. I applied to it pieces of old files, and it cut them in two almost as quick as a candle could have been cut with a hot iron. *N. Y. paper.*

LAW CASE. At the court of sessions, New York, Aug 6—present Riker, recorder, and Emmons and Mann, aldermen: the people vs. Patrick Mehin.

This was an indictment for assault and battery. The defendant, Mehin, was the landlord of a house, corner of Anthony and Elm streets. The informant, a black woman, had hired the premises of Mehin at the rent of \$12 50 per half quarter, payable half quarterly in advance; and to go out without trouble when she failed to pay. For one or two half quarters she paid according to agreement. She then failed to pay, and actually locked up the house and went out to service. Some time after she put another black woman into the house,

and gave her her rent, on condition she would take care of a child she had, while she herself continued out at service. The landlord finding how affairs were situated, entered the house one day when the black woman was out, and took formal possession; putting out of the door the few trifling articles, perhaps of two dollars value, which she had there. As he was about finishing the business, however, the original tenant got wind of his proceedings, and came to the house and attempted to get in; Mehin resisted her, and pushed her back; whereupon she swore a violent *assault and battery* upon her, and procured, as is not always impossible, sufficient *auxiliary* proof to convict him. That, however, was not the important and essential part of the trial, so far as the public may wish information. The great question raised by the counsel for Mehin was—*whether or not a landlord had a right to enter peaceably and take possession, when the tenant was holding over, not having paid the rent.*

The jury did find as stated; but the charge of the court was, and such was understood and conceded to be the law, that the landlord had, in the case before the court, and in all cases has, a right to enter and hold peaceably, where there was non payment of rent.

Too much violence (according to the swearing) was used to keep possession from the tenant in this case.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION. *Norfolk, Aug. 15* The rev. Mr. Ephraim Bacon, who went out as one of the government agents to the American colony of free blacks, forming on the coast of Africa, with his lady, and Nath'l Peck, one of the colonists who went from Baltimore, with the first expedition to Sherbro', arrived here yesterday in the schooner Emmeline, capt. Pennington, from Martinique. They left Sierra Leone 16th June, in an English vessel, bound to Barbadoes, whence they proceeded to Martinique, and sailed thence about 15th July for Hampton Roads. Mr. Bacon returned home in consequence of the health of himself and lady, being much impaired previous to their sailing; we are pleased to state, however, that they are much recovered by the voyage.

By the arrival of Mr. Bacon we have the agreeable intelligence, that the agents had effected the purchase of a tract of land from the natives, estimated at between 30 and 40 miles square, situated on the river St. Johns, between 5 and 6 degrees north latitude, and about 300 miles distant from Sierra Leone. It is represented as remarkably healthy and fertile, lies high, and produces rice of an excellent quality, corn, and all kinds of tropical grain and fruits; the water also is very good, and the river furnishes the best fish and oysters in abundance. Coffee, cotton, and tobacco, of a very good quality, grow spontaneously, the first of which is sold at 4s to 5d. per pound. We understand that the purchase has been effected upon the most advantageous terms, viz: for an annual supply of rum, manufactured tobacco, pipes, knives, and a few other articles, the total cost of which, in this country, would not exceed 300 dollars per annum. Mr. Wiltberger, the other agent for government, rev. Mr. Andrus, agent for the Colonization Society, and Mr. and Mrs. Winn, with all the colonists, enjoyed very good health, and no sickness, of a serious nature, had occurred among them from the time of their arrival until the departure of Mr. Bacon. The prospects of the colony were considered as very promising, and afford the highest gratification to the agents and colonists.

We further learn from Mr. Bacon, that there is very good anchorage off the site fixed on for the new settlement, for vessels of 100 tons, and that a ship of the line could ride in safety within a few miles of it. The natives he found very inoffensive and kindly disposed.—*Beacon*.

Another of the Alligator's prizes, in charge of midshipman Hossack, had been recaptured by the prisoners, who, being allowed to come upon deck for the benefit of fresh air, rose upon the prize crew. She was carried to Cayenne, where the Americans were treated as privatermen; nor could the public authorities be convinced that they belonged to the United States' service, but sent them off as prisoners to Martinique to be conveyed to the United States in a French ship of war.

It was apprehended that another prize to the Alligator has been retaken, as she was seen by the vessel in which Mr. Bacon left Sierra Leone, returning towards the coast.

It is evident, from the re-capture of two (and possibly three) of the Alligator's prizes, that the naval force employed by our government for the suppression of the slave trade is not adequate to the purpose. Small vessels, it is true, are indispensable; but they cannot carry men enough to put a sufficient prize crew on board of every vessel they capture, therefore it would perhaps be advisable to send a sloop of war and a schooner in company.

[*Herald*.]

TRADE WITH NORWAY. *By the president of the United States, a proclamation.* Whereas, by an act of the congress of the United States, of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, so much of the several acts imposing duties on the ships and vessels, and on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, as imposed a discriminating duty of tonnage between foreign vessels and vessels of the United States, and between goods imported into the United States in foreign vessels and vessels of the United States, were repealed, so far as the same respected the produce or manufacture of the nation to which such foreign ship or vessel might belong, such repeal to take effect in favor of any foreign nation whenever the president of the United States should be satisfied that the discriminating or countervailing duties of such foreign nation, so far as they operate to the disadvantage of the United States, have been abolished.

And whereas satisfactory proof has been received by me, through the charge d'affaires of the United States in Sweden, under date of the 30th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, that thence forward all discriminating or countervailing duties in the kingdom of Norway, so far as they operated to the disadvantage of the United States, had been and were abolished.

Now, therefore, I, James Monroe, president of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim, that so much of the several acts imposing duties on the tonnage of ships and vessels, and on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, as imposed a discriminating duty of tonnage between vessels of the kingdom of Norway and vessels of the United States, and between goods imported into the United States in vessels of the said kingdom of Norway and vessels of the United States, are repealed, so far as the same respect the produce or manufacture of the said kingdom of Norway.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this twentieth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and the forty-sixth year of the independence of the United States.

JAMES MONROE.

By the president:

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Secretary of State.

THE QUAKERS or "Society of Friends" presented the following petition to the legislature of *Maine*, at its last sitting—

"The Society of Friends view with concern an act passed by the legislature of this state, making it the duty of assessors to exempt the property of ministers of the gospel, of all denominations, from taxation. And taking into consideration the deleterious effects of pecuniary rewards for labors professed to be the effects of gospel love, they are desirous (so far as it regard their own society) to preserve the channel, through which it flows, uncontaminated by the hope of lucre in the remotest point of view.

Although duly impressed with a sense of the liberal views of the legislature, in endeavoring to place every denomination on equal ground in ecclesiastical privileges, yet, they can but consider the reception of such an intended favor, an indirect acceptance of compensation from government, for their labors of love in the gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

With due respect, therefore, they ask the legislature so to vary the aforesaid act, as that it shall be the duty of the assessors to tax ministers, in said society, in common with their other members, believing the object of their mission to be the good of mankind, and their compensation the love and favor of God.

NOAH REED,
SAMUEL F. HUSSEY,
MOSES SLEEPER,
STEPHEN JONES,
JOSEPH HOWLAND,
EDWARD COBB.

Brunswick, 20th of 2nd month, 1821.

MORE BORROWING! The loan authorized by the last session of congress was not to exceed five millions of dollars. In April last, the secretary of the treasury allowed the bank of the United States to take up four millions, at five per cent. premium, bearing five per cent. interest. By the following advertisement it appears that the remaining million is wanted.

Bank of the United States, Aug. 18, 1821.

Under instructions received from the secretary of the treasury of the United States, a portion of "the five per cent. stock," created by "an act to authorize the president of the United States to borrow a sum not exceeding five millions of dollars," passed on the 3d of March, 1821, will be disposed of by the subscriber:

The terms of sale are one hundred and eight dollars in money, for one hundred dollars of stock.

Should the offers exceed the amount authorized to be sold, it will be apportioned among the applicants.

No proposal will be accepted for a less sum than one thousand dollars, nor for any fractional sum.

THOMAS WILSON,
Cashier—Agent.

Bank of the U. S. and State Banks.

We copy the following singular paper from the "Savannah Republican." The ground taken by the "Planters' Bank" is an extraordinary one, and we are at a loss to comprehend the necessity of it. It is notorious, that we have not any love for the Bank of the United States—we have considered it as unconstitutionally established, as being fraudulently got up and conducted, and now, more carefully managed, as insensibly approaching that magnitude of power to do wrong, which we have so much apprehended; nor can we have any enmity towards the "Planters' Bank"—yet we hope that the request of the latter, that its paper may be refused by the branch, will not be complied with:—indeed, we should suppose that the branch cannot do it, while the Planters' Bank pays its notes in specie, and if it could and should, the great benefit that belongs to the Bank of the United States would be lost to us—to wit, its tendency to equalize the currency, and check immoderate issues of paper by the state banks. We did hope and believe that the state banks in the Atlantic states, had all so regulated their affairs (except in North Carolina) as to keep themselves pretty straight with the Bank of the United States and its offices—and, from what we have seen and heard, we think it highly probable, that the mother bank at Philadelphia and its offices at Boston, New York and Baltimore are, in the aggregate, indebted to the local banks—and perhaps the same remark may apply to Norfolk, Charleston and New Orleans—why then the state banks in Georgia should be so differently situated, considering the amount and value of her exports, we are at a loss to conjecture.

FROM THE SAVANNAH REPUBLICAN.

United States Bank. We postpone our publication intended for this number of the Republican, in order to give place to the following document. It is the declaration with which the Planters' Bank accompanied its proposal to the branch, to cancel the agreement that had subsisted since January last, between the two institutions; and having found its way back from Philadelphia, has been in town for some days. We trust to the known friendliness to the state banks, of the house through which it has been received, to pardon the liberty that has been taken in persuading their agent to furnish it for publication.

To Robert Campbell, esq. president pro. tem. of the office Bank United States, Savannah.

PLANTERS' BANK, Savannah, June 25th, 1821.

SIR—The directors of this institution having come to the determination of annulling the agreement, now existing between it and the office of the Bank United States, over which you preside, are desirous of dispensing with the sixty days notice, stipulated for in one of the articles, and giving the annulment immediate effect. If your board acquiesces, and the means possessed by our cashier are acceptable, he will forthwith retire all the paper you hold of ours.

In taking this step, we consider it to be due to your board to declare briefly our views, and motives.

We wish you to refuse our paper hereafter—and I am instructed to request that from the date of the annulment of the present agreement, it may not be received at your office in any shape.

That agreement was acceded to on the part of this bank, as a last experiment to avoid the only alternative that was left to it for averting the ruin with which it was threatened by the Bank United

States, viz: "to refuse the payment of your demands."

The experiment has been made and found to fail. After six months experience (during which every sacrifice short of closing their doors, has been made, to enable them to maintain their intercourse with your office) the state banks find themselves in a worse situation than before, and with a prospect a-head (arising out of the measures of the Bank United States,) that threatens incalculable distress in the trade of the place, and removes all doubt as to the policy they ought to pursue.

It is *in vain* that they curtail their discounts, restrain their circulation, or make annual importations of specie, if their paper is to be used as the exclusive medium of collection of the public revenue, and then converted into specie to be shipped away again; or your office (at a moment when it has so crippled these banks as to render it utterly impossible for them to discount to the amount of a dollar) also declines business.

From such a system there can follow but one result; and it irresistibly impels the directors of this bank, to resolve on refusing to pay its bills accumulated by the Bank United States, unless their intercourse can be conducted on the liberal and friendly footing which prevails among the state institutions.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. RICHARDSON.

Introduction of Slaves.

A vessel was lately seized at New-York by the revenue officers, as says the "Evening Post," for bringing into the United States, slaves contrary to law, though, as we understand, not designedly. The slaves in question, we learn, belonged to some gentlemen passengers, and were domestics of their families in the West Indies, which they brought with them in their visit to this country as waiters, and which were to return with them. The inconvenience and loss to shippers and consignees, as well as to owners of vessels, must be very serious if the forfeiture attaches. That the mercantile community may be aware of the law on that subject, and foreigners be put on their guard, we here give a synopsis of the act.

The law under which these seizures have been made, passed April 20th, 1818, and is entitled "An act, in addition to an act to prohibit the introduction of slaves into any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, from and after the first day of January, 1807, and to repeal certain parts of the same."

The first section enacts that "it shall not be lawful to import or bring in any manner whatsoever into the United States or territories thereof, from any foreign kingdom, place, or country, any negro, mulatto, or person of color, as a slave, or to be held to any service or labor; and any ship, vessel, or other water craft, employed in any importation as aforesaid, shall be liable to seizure, prosecution and forfeiture in any district in which it may be found; one half thereof to the United States, and the other half to the use of him or them who shall prosecute the same to effect."

The 2d section subjects to forfeiture, any ship or vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture, and lading, that is built, fitted, or loaded in any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, or sails from such port or place, for the purpose of procuring any negro, mulatto, or person of color, from any foreign kingdom, place or country, to be trans-

ported to any port or place, to be held, sold, or otherwise disposed of as slaves, one half to the United States, the other to the prosecutor.

The 3d section provides, that any person or persons so building, fitting out, equipping, loading, or otherwise preparing or sending away, and causing it to be done, with intent to employ such ship or vessel in such trade or business, or be any way concerned in aiding or abetting therein, shall severally forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, and moreover be imprisoned for a term not more than seven nor less than three years.

Section 4th provides, that if any citizen of the United States, or other persons resident within the jurisdiction of the same, shall take on board, receive or transport from the coast of Africa, or from any other foreign kingdom, place, or country, or from sea, any negro, not being an inhabitant, nor held to service by the laws of either of the states or United States, for the purpose aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, nor less than one thousand, and moreover shall suffer imprisonment as aforesaid. And every ship or vessel, boat, or other water craft, on board which such negro, &c. shall have been taken on board, shall forfeit her tackle and the goods and effects found on board the same, or shall have been imported therein, and every such ship or vessel shall be condemned.

Section 5th prohibits any person from holding any right in such negro under any importer or those claiming under him.

Section 6th subjects any person who shall sell such prohibited negro, &c. to a penalty of ten thousand dollars, and seven years imprisonment.

Section 7th provides, that if any person shall purchase or dispose of any negro, &c. for a slave, or to be held to service or labor, who shall have been imported or brought in any way from any foreign kingdom, place or country, or from the dominions of any foreign state immediately adjoining the United States, he shall forfeit and pay one thousand dollars. Provided that the aforesaid forfeiture shall not extend to the seller or purchaser of any negro, &c. who may be sold by virtue of any regulation which has been or shall be made by any legislature of any state.

Section 8th, relates to the species of proof required. Section 9th, limits the time of commencing to five years. Section 10th, repeats the former law.

National Antipathy.

From the National Gazette.

Within the few days past, we have read the American edition of the British work, entitled "A narrative of the campaigns of Baltimore, &c." which has attracted so much attention in this country. From the passages of it copied in one of the Boston papers, the opinion was at first generally formed, that the author, a British officer, possessed a more liberal and candid mind than the majority of his countrymen, who had chosen the United States as the scene of their compositions—But, as those passages were scrutinized, they were found to contain gross errors and misstatements: and it has been discovered that the other parts of the work are liable to the same objection. In the American edition, there is an appendix of corrections and critical remarks, built upon authentic documents, and sufficient to guide and protect the judgment of the American reader.

No adequate notice however has been taken of the general temper and drift of this British publication. We do not hesitate to say that we regard what we have quoted as false, if not entirely,—in every particular, at least in the incidents which were intended to form the pith of each story. The British officer, if he has not exercised his invective exclusively, has given distorted accounts, so colored and compounded, as to suit what he supposed to be the relish for the public for whom he wrote. It will be perceived in the course of an attentive perusal of his narrative, that, though in one or two, or perhaps more instances, he admits in general terms, that the Americans behaved with spirit in the field, and are individually brave as soldiers, yet they appear, in his small episodes and his relation of particular occurrences, uniformly as paltrons, at once knavish and cruel. The impression likely to be left from the whole, on the mind of the European reader, is one eminently unfavorable to the American character.

On some occasions, the author, in indulging his acrimonious feelings towards the Americans, forgets the important object of consistency in his details. Thus, in his history of the attack on New-Orleans, he recounts how the commander of a small party of the British deceived a party of Americans whom they met in the dark by "imitating the American twing" at some distance. But, only a page and a half further, explaining why the British troops fell into disorder and lost sight of the rules of "disciplined war," he remarks "we were mingled with the Americans, frequently before we could tell whether they were friends or foes; because speaking the same language with ourselves, there was no mark by which to distinguish them, at least none whose influence extended beyond the distance of a few paces."

Again: in the same division of the work, page 309, 310, he complains that the American general, by sending down small bodies of riflemen, harassed the British piquets, killed and wounded a few of the sentinels, and prevented the main body of the army from obtaining any sound or refreshing sleep. He observes that, "in modern and civilized warfare, the outposts of an army are looked upon as in some degree sacred, and remain unmolested, while two European armies lie inactively facing each other." But the Americans "entertained no such chivalric notions; an enemy to them was an enemy. Whenever they could approach unperceived, within proper distance of our watch fires, 6 or 8 riflemen would fire amongst the party that sat round them, while one or two, stealing as close to each sentinel as a regard to their own safety would permit, acted the part of assassins, rather than of soldiers, and attempted to murder them in cold blood.—Having continued this detestable system of warfare till towards morning, they retired and left us at rest."

Now it would hardly be supposed that the "British officer," had told in the same work, of night excursions of British parties to surprize and butcher American troops; of the arming and enlistment of savages to assist in the assault on New-Orleans, who held "the fatal tomahawk in their hands and had the scalping knife suspended from their belts;" who "received an abundant supply of rum from our fleet," to animate them in the use of those weapons of "civilized warfare." (P. 270, 273.)—He acknowledges that "the fancy of the British invaders was tickled by the assurances they receive concerning the wealth of New-Orleans, and the rich booty which would reward its capture."—In anq.

ther place he admits that Baltimore was to be plundered, if it had been taken, and observes that the quantity of booty might have "repaid the British troops for their toil, and consoled them for the loss of comrades."

What is more; he relates in a tone of pleasantry, how the barrels of flour and hogsheads of tobacco, discovered in the predatory descents from the British ships on the shores of the Chesapeake, were seized and confiscated in the name of his majesty George III. -how, "whenever a favorable opportunity presented itself, parties landed, plundered or destroyed the government stores, laid towns and districts under contribution, and, in a word, the hostilities carried on in the Chesapeake, resembled the expeditions of the ancient Danes against Great Britain, rather than a modern war between civilized nations."

After all this, it was forsooth, quite uncouth and assassin-like, in the American riflemen at New-Orleans, to molest the piquets and the sociable coteries round the watch fires, of an army advancing to storm and sack that place, and convert it into a British post destined to break up the union!

We deem this book one of great importance in a political point of view. It is fairly to be presumed that the feelings and sentiments which the author betrays towards the Americans, are common to the other officers; indeed to the great body of the British army. It is not to be doubted that the British government attach weight and credit to his representations and that he must make an impression upon the reading public of Great Britain. He writes in a very agreeable manner; paints graphically, and by his free criticisms on the character and management of the British expeditions, raises in his own favor, an opinion of ingenuousness, impartiality and intelligence. The detection of his mistakes and misrepresentations, on this side of the Atlantic, will not weaken his authority on the other—it will be in vain for us to cry out when he estimates the number of inhabitants in Washington at sixty thousand and the population of Georgetown, at twenty thousand. Access to his British readers cannot be had from this quarter.

His concluding remarks furnish matter for the most serious reflection, to the government and people of these states. He insists that war can be successfully carried on by the British against America, only by "destroying her harbors and her shipping, laying waste her se. port towns, burning her houses, plundering her property." He recommends strenuously that this course be pursued "should another war break out between Great Britain and America." "The plan which I propose," says this fastidious admirer of modern civilized warfare "is to make desert the whole line of American coast." This would not do, he adds, were you contending with a monarchical country, but it suits admirably where you have to do with a democratical government!

We could wish the present work to be placed on the desk of every member of the next congress. It might serve to avert many a wild harangue against the expense of fortifications and fleets, or at least to defeat the extravagant schemes of national economy, which are meant to be proposed the next winter by some of the western politicians.

Valuable Statistical Article.

Mr. Darby, the celebrated geographer, was lately engaged in the delivery of a course of historical lectures at Philadelphia, which were respectably attended. For the following summary notice of

one of them, we are indebted to the "Democratic Press."

On Tuesday evening Mr. Darby continued his course, giving a detailed account of the extent and population of the English, Spanish and Portuguese dominions in America, and compared with these of the United States. This lecture was of importance to impress upon the class, a comparative sketch of the existing population and political associations on this continent. Independent of the aboriginals, America is now divided between the United States, Great Britain, Spain and Portugal. The small tracts claimed by Denmark and the Netherlands, and the uncultivated wastes of Russia, deserve little attention. *Russian America* lies between the heads of the Columbia and Frozen Ocean, the Chippewa mountains and Bhering's straits—1,160,000 square miles. Population, 10,000 whites, 190,000 Indians. *British America*; all the Northern part of the continent east of the Russian territories and north of the United States, the islands of Jamaica, the Bahamas, the Virgin islands, Trinidad and parts of Yucutan and Honduras, covering a superficies of 2,660,000 square miles. The lecturer from actual view, estimates the Canadas at 1,090,000 of people. The whole Indian population of British America at 250,000; in the West Indies and Yucutan 60,000 whites and 540,000 negroes. The entire population of all British America 1,850,000. The *United States* extend over 2,200,000 square miles, peopled by 8,000,000 of whites, 2,000,000 of colored people and 200,000 Indians; aggregate population 10,200,000. *Spanish America*, runs through 86 degrees of latitude, winding along the coast of the Pacific ocean about 7,000 miles. The whole extending over 5,250,000 square miles, with a population of 18,000,000. Of this population 10,000,000 exists in North America and the West India islands, the residue in South America. Mr. Darby calculates the Indians in South America, at 7,200,000, and all other casts at 10,800,000. *Portuguese America*, runs through 36 degrees of latitude, containing 3,000,000 square miles and 6,000,000 of inhabitants, more than one half of them being Indians, from whom but a small portion of the soil has been taken.—Mr. Darby gave then a summary which we are gratified at being able to lay before our readers.

	square miles.	Inhabitants.
Russian America,	1,160,000	200,000
British America,	2,660,000	1,850,000
Spanish America,	5,250,000	18,000,000
United States,	2,200,000	10,000,000
Portuguese America,	3,000,000	6,000,000
Swedish, Danish, Dutch } and French America, }	216,300	598,000
Negroes in St. Domingo,	10,000	700,000
Total,	14,496,300	37,348,000

According to the data assumed, Mr. Darby concludes the population of America, if taken National might thus be classed.

English and whites of the United States,	9,000,000
Entire black population on the continent and islands of all America,	3,590,000
Indians in all America,	10,800,000
Spaniards and their white Creoles,	10,000,000
Portuguese and their white Creoles,	3,000,000
All other whites	58,000

Total population, 37,348,000

Mr Darby estimates the net arable lands of America at 10,000,000 of square miles, with a population of less than four to a square mile. Europe covers about 3,900,000 square miles, and is inhabi-

ted by 180,000,000 of people. If America was peopled in the same proportion it would contain 600,000,000, or more than *thirteen times* its present number. Six hundred millions of people on 10,000,000 square miles would be only 60 to a square mile, a proportion exceeded in many counties in Pennsylvania, New-York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

Europe embraces about one tenth of the habitable globe, so that if the whole surface was peopled equal to the mean rate of Europe, there would exist 1,800,000,000 of inhabitants, on our globe; more than double its present number. Having given some novel thoughts on the general subject of population and the capacity for it of America, Mr. Darby proceeded to review the history of the Spanish and Portuguese colonies in America. Although this review was succinct and luminous, yet are we compelled to pass over without notice much the greater part of it. He considers the vice royalty of Mexico the most valuable foreign colony ever held by any nation, not excepting the British East Indies. The great disadvantage of Mexico is its want of good harbors and navigable streams.—The regions included in the countries of Granada and Venezuela, now the republic of Columbia, are from position, the number and excellence of seaports and rivers, the most important part of Spanish America. No other section of America embraces so many great natural advantages. The great and obstinate, glorious and successful resistance, made by the Auracumians to the Spaniards was noticed, as it well deserved by Mr. Darby.—Their valor, patriotism and devotion to independence, has never been exceeded by any people. The conquests of Mexico and Peru were in a great measure effected by intestine broils and a distracted succession. If all Spanish America was peopled as is Guanaxusto, it would contain 388,500,000 people, yet that intendency has a population equal to only 74 persons to the square mile.

Education.

The superintendent of common schools, in his report to the legislature of New York, states that in 545 towns, there are 6,332 *common school* districts, organized according to law, and that in 5,489 of these, there have been taught, during the whole or some part of the year, 304,559 children—since 1816, the number of children taught, has increased from 140,106 to 304,559; and the public monies disbursed on this object, from 55 to 146,000 dollars. Of this last sum, 80,000 dollars is annually drawn from the state funds set apart for this purpose; the balance is made up of local funds arising from lands set apart for the use of schools in different parts of the state, &c. &c. She has not been indifferent to the *higher schools*; but, during the present session of her legislature, she has proposed to endow two of her colleges, and five academies with handsome sums. These acts of munificence reflect great honor upon New-York. If Virginia has not done quite as much for education as she has, it is partly because we gave away almost for nothing, the whole of our western lands north west of the Ohio river; whereas New-York has sold out her back lands to great advantage, as the tide of population flowed westwardly; hence she derived great facilities for the advance of her public improvements.

The schools of *Massachusetts* are organized upon a different principle. The state is "divided into 450 townships, each six miles square, and subdivid-

ed into 7 or 8 school districts, making the number of school districts in the whole state 3,600.

"No scholar (says the person who gives this account in the newspapers) is obliged to walk further than three fourths of a mile, from the extremity to the centre of the district where the school is situated. Each township is by law, obliged to raise money for schools, not less than 300 dollars, if I mistake not, and as much more as it deems proper: the sums raised usually vary from 5 to 1,500 dollars, each township, according to the ability of its inhabitants, each of whom pays his proportion, not as a contribution or subscription, but as a tax regularly assessed, as other taxes are for other purposes. Two methods for distributing the money among the people are used: 1st, the quantity received by each is regulated by its number of scholars; 2d, the district receives no more than was raised in it. Generally for three or four months in the winter, a master is engaged at from 10 to 20 dollars per month; and a mistress for five or six months in the summer, at from 4 to 5 dollars per month."—*Rich. Eq.*

Indian Jurisdiction.

In page 358 we noticed the singular case of an Indian being tried at Buffalo, in New-York, for an offence against the laws of that state, though the act was performed in strict conformity to the ancient laws or customs of the tribe. We have the following further proceedings on the case, from the Albany Daily Advertiser of the 4th inst.

The case of *Soo-nong-gise*, otherwise called Tommy Jemmy, a Seneca Indian, was argued at the bar of the supreme court, on Tuesday and Wednesday of the present week. This Indian was indicted at a late court of oyer and terminer, in the county of Erie, for the murder of an Indian woman. By his counsel he plead to the jurisdiction of the court, that the Seneca nation of Indians was a sovereign and independent nation, exercising exclusive jurisdiction of all offences committed by one of that nation, upon any other of the same nation, within the territory belonging to them; and that the prisoner, as well as the person killed, were persons belonging to the Seneca nation; and the offence, if any, was committed within the territory. To this plea, a replication was filed in the court below, denying the allegations of the plea, and an issue of fact was joined, which was tried by a jury, who found for the prisoner according to his plea. The court below suspended giving judgment, and the proceedings were removed by certiorari into the supreme court. A motion was there made by the attorney general for judgment, that the prisoner answer further, notwithstanding the verdict of the jury. The argument was opened on Tuesday by Mr. J. C. Spencer in behalf of the people. He was followed by Mr. Oakley, in behalf of the prisoner; and on Tuesday and Wednesday, Mr. Talcott, the attorney general replied. On the part of the people it was contended, that the jury had undertaken to find inferences of law, rather than fact; that the maxim which declared juries judges of the law as well as the fact, in criminal cases, applied only to those cases where the merits had been put in issue by a general plea of not guilty. That, therefore, the court were not bound by the finding of the jury, to admit the conclusions of law contained in their verdict. That the facts set forth in the verdict did not establish the sovereignty of the Senecas; and that from treaties, laws, and public documents, it appeared abundantly, that they had not claimed or exercised sovereignty since 1620; that they had

repeatedly and formally acknowledged the jurisdiction of the English government, and had, by a formal grant of 1726, transferred the whole of their territory to the British crown. It was further contended, that, during the revolution, the Senecas were the enemies of this country, and were conquered; that they acknowledged their conquest and subjection by a treaty of peace, and by various treaties since.

In behalf of the prisoner, various technical exceptions were made, and particularly that the finding of the jury in a capital case was conclusive on the court, both as to the law and the fact. That if it was to be opened, the counsel contended, that it would appear that the Indian tribes in this country, had always been recognized and treated as independent by the Dutch and English governors—that, although the Senecas were conquered during the revolution, yet conquest did not necessarily imply a change of government or of laws—that since the conquest they had been treated as independent, both by the United States and this state—that if jurisdiction was acquired over them by conquest, it was that of the United States and not of this state, and that the United States had never ceded it to this state. It is impossible to state at length all the grounds taken in behalf of the prisoner, but these are supposed to be the most material. The discussion produced a very thorough examination of all the laws, treaties, documents and public history relating to the Indians; and the court intimating that there was considerable difficulty in the question, allowed the prisoner to be bailed in 1000 dollars, to appear at the next court of oyer and terminer of Erie county, and took time to consider the case.

Hydrogen Gas.

Washington, (Pa.) Aug. 6. Messrs M. Cook and McClelland, of this county, have been enterprisingly engaged in boring for salt water, on Little Chartiers creek, about six miles from Washington, near the road to Canonsburgh, on the west side. In their progress they have found very large quantities of fluid, or what is called gas. We have seen the well, and the air issuing from the mouth of the cistern—the gas collected through tubes, and burning at night has a most brilliant appearance—when standing on the plank over the cistern, on the mouth of the well, the rumbling sound and tremor of the timber, laid over the well, is distinctly felt and perceived, when the gas is coming up.—The issuing of the gas is through the orifices in the ground, the noise and agitation of the water exhibit a sight awfully sublime.

We supposed at first, that it was sulphuretted hydrogen gas, produced by means of pyrites, or the sulphurate of iron; but chemists say that it does not contain sulphur. A gentleman has politely favored us with the following notes, which he designed for our own use, but we have taken the liberty of publishing them contrary to his expectations.

“The well is situated upon a branch of Chartiers creek, which puts in from the west—the banks are low and the bottoms extend back from the creek a considerable distance. The proprietors were induced to sink a shaft in this place from the existence of what is commonly called a “salt lick,” and the appearance of salt dried upon the stones around the present scite. The shaft is now sunk to the depth of between 400 and 500 feet, although

they obtained salt water before they had proceeded so low—but, it was not in sufficient quantity to justify the manufacture of salt.

“After they had obtained salt water, small quantities of gas (which is said to exist, or be produced in almost every well of this description) made its appearance at different times, but not in such quantities as to excite curiosity or produce any unusual effects. On the 23d of last month, when the hands were engaged in arranging, or altering the tubes, suddenly such large quantities of gas rushed out of the copper tubes, as to oblige the men to leave off work and deter them for some time, from approaching the well. Salt water in large quantities and of a better quality was thrown out by jets to the height of 60 or 70 feet above the top of the well.

“It continued in this situation alternately emitting salt water and gas—(the elasticity of the gas, evidently being the agent, in driving the salt-water out) from 9 until about 3 o'clock, when by some accident or mistake, the tubes were forced a considerable distance lower in the well than their proper situation. The stream of gas forsook the tube, and force itself a passage up between the outside of the tube and the bore of the well, by which the tubes were much bruised and flattened—immediately after this accident, the gas was first discovered arising out of the ground and in the creek adjoining the well by a great number of distinct orifices. This circumstance may be accounted for in the following manner:—before the tube was moved the gas had sufficient vent, and the lower orifice of the tube was above the place at which the stream of gas entered the well; but as soon as the tube was forced down below the spot at which the gas entered, it immediately formed itself a new passage by flattening the tube. This not being sufficiently large, portions of it insinuated itself between crevices of rocks, through which the shaft passed, and made their appearance on the surface of the ground adjoining the well.

“The depth of the orifice, by which the gas enters the shaft, I think is about 210 feet, because, when the tube was sunk below that depth the gas forced a passage outside of it—the place where a portion insinuates itself into the earth adjoining, is about 60 feet below the surface; I infer this from the fact, that when a tube is passed down below that depth the gas ceases to rise in the creek and from the surface of the ground around; but as soon as removed it again follows its accustomed channel. I am induced to believe that it is *hydrogen gas*, not only from the result of the few experiments that I have made, but more especially from the fact that it resembles to all appearance, and in effect, is similar to that species of air, that frequently collects in mines and deep shafts, for whatever purpose sunk; by the explosion of which, serious accidents so frequently occur. It is known among miners, by the common name of “*fire damp*,”—which chemists all agree is *hydrogen gas*.”

West, the Painter, and Napoleon.

During the short peace of 1802, when Bonaparte was first consul of the French republic, the late president of the royal academy of England was among the crowd whom curiosity prompted to visit the gay metropolis of France. His eminent talents, however, and the distinguished character they had so deservedly acquired, did not suffer him to remain long amid that crowd unnoticed. He was

visited by every man of rank and literature; among the rest by those ministers who were most in the confidence of the first consul. Mr. West had determined before his departure from England, for some private reasons of his own, to decline any presentation at the court of St. Cloud, to which he was given to understand he would have been a very welcome visitor. Before he was long in Paris, this determination was assailed by an host of polished and flattering remonstrances. The ministers were "sure such a man as the English artist could not fail to meet, from such a patron of the arts as Napoleon, a distinguished reception;" and obscure hints, and complimentary insinuations, equally unavailing, were followed by a declaration that the great Napoleon had condescended to express a wish upon the subject. Mr. West, however, remained inflexible, alleging some polite excuse for his non-compliance, and evading the request as dexterously as possible. Solicitation at length became weary, and Mr. West appeared relieved from an embarrassment which some personal and prudential considerations had rendered perplexing. The affair died away, and in about a week afterwards, he was surprised, while at breakfast, by a visit from one of the directors of the Louvre. After some desultory conversation, he was invited to be present at the gallery of the institution to inspect some busts, which were about to be erected, and to favor the directors with his judgment as to their relative positions.

There was no possible motive for a refusal, and they proceeded together to the gallery, where Mr. West was soon surrounded by a crowd of artists, all of whom appeared attired in their official costume, which, however, he was induced to attribute to the etiquette of the occasion. In a short time he was most flatteringly but most perplexingly undeceived. A bustle in the anti-chamber seemed to announce some unusual occurrence—in a moment the doors were thrown open, and in walked Napoleon, in his little cocked hat, and simple uniform, followed by a gorgeous suite of thirteen generals, the future dukes, and viceroys, and monarchs of his creation! "Where is the president of the arts in England?" was the abrupt and immediate interrogatory of the first consul. The president was instantly saluted with "well, Mr. West, you would not come to visit me, and therefore I have been obliged to come to visit you, as I should regret your return to England, without our being better acquainted—there is an acquaintance of yours here already—a great favorite of mine I assure you," and the first fine spirited sketch of Death on the Pale Horse was, forthwith, produced to its astonished author. Bonaparte enquired whether that sketch was ever to be completed on the scale it deserved, and for whom it was intended. On being informed it was for the late king—"Ah, said he, the king of England is a good man—a very religious man." They then proceeded to the Louvre, and when they arrived at the busts intended to be erected that day, Bonaparte paused, folded his arms as he is represented in his statues, and after appearing to contemplate one of them with peculiar thoughtfulness, he turned to West, "Mr. West, if I had my choice, I would sooner be the original of that bust, than any man I have ever heard or read of." "I was burning," (said Mr. West, relating the anecdote to the writer), to tell him that he had it at that moment in his power, by sacrificing his ambition, and establishing the liberties of his country, to be the very man." *It was the bust of Wellington*

Foreign Articles.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

A privy council was to meet on the 5th of July to take into consideration the claims of the queen to a coronation. The matter is warmly discussed in the London papers.

In the year 1272, at the coronation of Edward the First, all who held of the king in *capite*, were invited to the dinner, which consisted of 278 bacon hogs, 450 hogs, 440 oxen, 430 sheep, 13 fat goats, and 22,600 hens and capons. Alexander III. king of Scotland, was at the solemnity, and 500 horses were let loose, for all that could catch them to keep them.

A letter received from an English gentleman, who is making a tour of Italy, states, that Majocchi now resides at Milan in an elegant villa, where he lives in splendor, and has a number of servants in livery, but he is not admitted into any respectable company.

The London Courier, speaking of the nobility of England, says—"Such has been the gradual dilapidation by defect of heirs, by attainder, and much oftener by neglect and consequent confusion of family pedigree, that not less perhaps than five hundred dukedoms, marquises, earldoms, baronies, &c. &c. have descended to the "tomb of all the Capulets." We do not know that there would be any cause of regret if the whole were to descend to the "tomb of the Capulets;" but the king would make other nobles out of his bug-catchers and groomers of the stole.

The progress of the census in England shews a great majority of females—Manchester and its adjacent villages or suburbs contains 153,000 souls.

There are 346 places of worship in London—viz. 166 of the established church, 136 of (English) dissenters, 19 of Dutch and German do. 13 Roman Catholics, 6 Quakers, and 6 Jews.

Bread. Mr. Habord, a member of the British house of commons, in making a motion respecting the price and weight of bread on the 19th of April last, remarked that "it must be well known to all who heard him, that *two-thirds* of the English population lived entirely on bread—they consisted, of course of the laboring classes."

Parliament. We have hitherto published a particular statement of the manner in which the house of commons was chosen or appointed. A late statement shews that, of the 513 members, at least 327 are positively appointed by the treasury and the nobles, &c.

Liverpool. In the year ending the 24th of June, though the number of ships that arrived was 534 more than in the last year, the "dock duties" were a great deal less than in that year; which is thus accounted for—"In considering these statements, we must bear in mind that during the last six months large quantities of bullion have been imported from America and Brazil, in lieu of cotton, to an extent that will, probably, account fully for the decrease in the amount of dockage on ships and on foreign goods inwards." [By "America" the *United States* is meant.]

FRANCE.

It appears from the census just taken, that the actual population of Paris amounts to 713,966 souls.

It is stated that, of the 430 members of national convention who voted for the death of Louis 16th, 56 were guillotined, 27 committed suicide, 324 have died, and only 23 were living in 1816.

In the ways and means for the current year offered by the British chancellor of the exchequer, is an

item of half a million sterling, paid by France, as the last instalment of the 125,000,000 francs which she was amerced in, in 1815, to remunerate Great Britain for the expense of the war occasioned by the return of Bonaparte from Elba.—It appears that the large sum which France was compelled to pay to the allied powers, besides the expense of the army of occupation, has nearly all been paid by her, without any sensible distress being experienced by her citizens.—*Bost. Cent*

[France has paid this mighty imposition, and the king has recommended a diminution of the taxes! How is this?—It results from the acts of Napoleon! He established French industry, and its fruits appear in the ease and comfort of the people. "Louis the desired" would risk his crown and probably lose it, if he encouraged the introduction of British goods as we do. They are mainly prohibited, notwithstanding he owes every thing to British intrigue, wealth and power.]

Ecclesiastical establishment.—It is calculated that there are at present in France 2849 curates, 22,244 temporary curates, 5301 vicars, 1462 regular priests, and 873 almoners of colleges and hospitals. The number of priests regularly officiating, including those who do not receive pay from the treasury, amounts to 36,185. 1361 French priests died in the year 1819; and in the same year there were 1401 ordinations. There are 106 female congregations, possessing altogether 1721 establishments, which contain 11,752 sisters. It is estimated that these charitable women administer relief to nearly 69,000 sick persons, and gratuitously instruct 63,000 poor children.

Jeanne d'Arc.—The works which have been undertaken at Domremy, for repairing the house of Jeanne d'Arc, erecting a monument to her memory, and establishing a school for the instruction of female children, are proceeding with great activity. In front of the house in which the heroine was born, a neat and simple edifice has been raised. An avenue separates the building into two grand compartments, one of which is set aside for the school, and the other for the governess' apartments. The avenue leads to a court-yard, and on the left is the old door of the house of the Maid of Orleans, with its curious bas reliefs. Fragments of wood, stone, and other relics of the age of Jeanne d'Arc, are deposited in the principal chamber of the house. Fronting the new edifice is a square, in the centre of which a statue is to be raised to her honor.

SPAIN.

Madrid, June 14. The sitting of the cortes on the 12th was important. The ministers of finance stated, that the amount of contributions paid in the last ten months, to make good arrears, was 120,764,158 reals, and for the payment of the current taxes the sum of 585,297,352 reals, making the sum total of 706,061,510 reals;— and the general estimate being 712 millions, there remained only six millions to be paid in the two remaining months, to complete the amount.

PORTUGAL.

The royal family had not arrived from Brazil at our last dates.

A fire broke out at Lisbon on Sunday, June 10, and destroyed the palace of the junta of commerce. The damage is incalculable. The five depots of acts, the most important to that nation, have been destroyed. It was supposed to have been set on fire. No public misfortune, since the earthquake of 1775, had equalled this. A great number of military have suffered from their courage—an officer

of the English navy, and two sailors, were dangerously wounded.

GERMANY.

Discovery. Mr. Leinberger, of Nuremberg, has solved the problem of giving horizontal direction to balloons, and offers to make a journey from Nuremberg in that conveyance, as soon as the royal society of London shall have guaranteed the payment of 20,000*l.* offered as a premium for the discovery.

Economy. At the close of the Waterloo war, the army of a sovereign German prince, amounting to several hundred men, was ordered to be disbanded. The coats having lost great part of their original splendor, the infantry were suffered to retain them, but the buttons being in full number and in good order, the military department ordered all these glittering ornaments to be cut off, and the soldiers were sent to their respective homes without a button on their thread-bare garments.

PRUSSIA.

The number of persons who have died of the *hydrophobia* in the Prussian dominions, within the last ten years, is stated to have been one thousand six hundred and sixty-six.

TURKEY.

By an arrival at Baltimore from Smyrna, we have some additional items of news from that part of the world. The affairs of all Turkey are represented as being disturbed. Great excesses had been committed at Smyrna, many Greeks, &c. being murdered by the Janissaries—the vessels in the harbor were filled with fugitives; but they were overhauled previous to sailing, and all the Greeks taken out. A British sloop of war, passing the castle, was fired upon by the Turks, but the commander did not return it, fearing the effect it might have in the city—yet a British frigate has captured a Greek vessel. The patriotic flag is flying on most of the islands, and the Greek fleet is reported to amount to 150 sail. They had captured a large number of Turkish ships, among them three men of war, all the crews of which they had beheaded and cast into the sea. They had also taken 2000 soldiers bound to the Morea, which they likewise slaughtered. While one squadron was blockading four Turkish ships in the harbor of Preveya, the most of their ships were collecting at the Dardanelles to watch the Turkish fleet.

The following state paper, translated from the Turkish into French, and from thence into English for the "American," has been published.

"Translation of the SAFTA of the Greek patriarch.*

It is the duty of all magistrates carefully to protect the interest and happiness of those they govern. The patriarchs appointed to superintend the spiritual concerns of all who enjoy tranquility under the shadow of the imperial power, should not only be vigilant pastors, but faithful, sincere and loyal subjects. It is their especial province to become acquainted with the principles and dispositions of all who are placed under their paternal care; to ascertain whether they be well or ill affected, and by the reasonable exercise of counsel, reproof or chastisement, to evince their gratitude to the sublime porte, for the countless favors and privileges which have been heaped upon them for so many years.

The Greek patriarch once was true, honest, faithful—but perfidly and dissimulation have recently

**Safta*, a Turkish word, signifying a summary or abridged history.

characterised him. He was certainly privy to the machinations of those who, following the phantasms of their own disordered intellects, vainly endeavored to overturn the Mahometan power, and subvert the Mahometan religion; a religion that has flourished for upwards of ten centuries; a religion that will last to the great day of judgment, for so we are assured in our holy books and prophecies.

The patriarch, though aware of the plot, never revealed it; but, on the contrary, was the covert chief of the rebellion. By his insidious designs, the whole Greek nation, and many innocent and virtuous subjects, had well nigh become the objects of divine vengeance and resentment.

No sooner were the police made acquainted with the plot, than the sublime porte, with a view to recall the misled, reclaim the ignorant and re-establish safety, confidence and order, immediately issued a *Bouyourouddoc* to the Patriarch, containing some reflections upon the existing state of things. He was ordered to fulminate anathemas, if he considered it expedient, against all who continued in open rebellion; but the wretch was himself deeply implicated in these nefarious schemes: he was the author of all the disorders which have thus far troubled the public repose.

A traitor, alike to his country and the sublime porte, he was condemned to die, and accordingly suffered by the hands of the hangman—a woeful example to all, and an awful warning to rebels.

The London Times of July 4, gives a report of a battle between Ypsilanti and the Turks, near Jassy, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of 1500 men.

It is understood that the Russian minister has made a very strong remonstrance to the divan (to which he also demanded a categorical reply) relative to the atrocities committed on the Greeks, to which he has received "a satisfactory reply."

AFRICA.

In page 406, some account is given of the progress and prospects of the colony of free blacks, which certain philanthropic individuals among us are endeavoring to plant in Africa, as a home for such persons in the United States as shall be disposed to return to the land of their ancestors.

By the Sierra Leone Gazette, we learn that the coast is still infested by numerous slave vessels. Our schooner, the Alligator, it will be recollected, captured four, three of which, it is supposed, have been retaken. The British ship Tartar brought two others with her to Sierra Leone—the Myrmidon had captured five, and the Morgiana two—one of which was a privateer with a commission as if from *Artigas!*

It appears that a vessel called the Apollo, under command of a lieutenant in the Portuguese navy, was at St. Jago (Cape de Verdes) bound for the coast, and calculated to carry from 6 to 800 slaves to Brazil, under a grant of the king, to a person named Pereira, to import four thousand domestics. The latter term being used to avoid a violation of the words of the treaty for the abolition of the infamous traffic.

WEST INDIES.

A general rising of the slaves in Porto Rico appears to have been contemplated. Many of the chiefs had been arrested, and it was supposed that the measures adopted would secure tranquility.

† *Bouyourouddoc*, the Turkish for edict, proclamation.

COLOMBIA.

The congress was opened at Cucuta on the 6th of June, by the vice president of the republic, general Narino—After which the deputies took the customary oaths and elected Felix Restrepo their president. All things seem to work together in harmony.

Bolivar was severely pressing Porto Cabello, and its surrender was expected—he had possessed himself of the suburbs. Nine sail of vessels from Spain had arrived there, having a new vice roy on board; but learning the state of things, he bent his course for Curracoa, from whence he sailed for Jamaica, where he intended to remain for the present. There is a report that Bolivar has resigned the presidency—his civil office, and that general Narino was appointed his successor.

CHRONICLE.

The U. S. ship *Hornet*, captain Read, arrived at New-York last week, from Pensacola, via Havana.

The five schooners authorized to be built by a late act of congress, are all afloat, as follows: The *Porpoise*, built at Portsmouth, N. H.; the *Alligator*, at Boston; the *Dolphin*, at Philadelphia, and the *Shark* and *Grampus* at Washington. They are all built and fitted in the most perfect manner.

The French frigate, *La Duchesse de Berri*, of 44 guns, has arrived at Norfolk from Martinique. She brought to the United States midshipman Hossack and seven of the crew of the U. S. schooner Alligator, who were put on board of a French slave trading vessel, captured on the coast of Africa. The crew of the latter were suffered to come upon deck for the benefit of air, and re-possessed themselves of the vessel, treating our people very roughly. They were first taken to Cayenne and from thence sent to Martinique.

The frigate belongs to the squadron lately from Rio Janeiro, and wants repairs. The *Colosse 74*, and frigate *La Galatea*, have arrived at New-York for the same reason.

Gen. Jackson. The city council of New-Orleans have given 1000 dollars to Mr. Earl, of Nashville, for a fine likeness of gen. Jackson, painted by him, and a copy has been engaged for the city of Natchez for a similar sum.

Malignant fever. A few cases of this disease have appeared at *Boston* and *Norfolk*. At the former place they are freely put down as of domestic origin, but at the latter an attempt is made to trace them to a certain vessel from Point Petre, Guadeloupe, or rather to the foul bilge water discharged from her. There have also been some cases at Wilmington and Fayetteville, N. C. and one or two at New-York.

Ontario county, N. Y. contained thirty years since only 1,200 souls—the last census gives it 88,260!!!

Transportation. A ton of merchandise may even now be transported from the city of New-York to Buffalo, on lake Erie, for the sum of \$37 50.

A monster. A negro fellow, armed with a gun, seized upon a respectable married lady, near Cartersville, Va. and attempted to commit a rape on her. After a long contest, she succeeded in getting out of his clutches, when he fired at her, but missed his aim. About an hour afterwards, he in like manner attacked another married lady—not succeeding, after a desperate struggle, he attempted to kill her with a knife, but she wrested it from him, and getting released, ran away, when he fired at her and lodged many shot in the back of her neck and head—and yet, thus wounded, she escaped. The fellow

declared his intention of thus serving all the white women he could meet with. A reward is offered for his apprehension.

More of it. A certain E. W. Milligan, who was second teller of the *Phoenix* bank at New-York, absconded on Saturday last, taking with him about 70,000 dollars of the funds of the bank, the payment of certain parts of which, being large post notes, has been stopped. 1,000 dollars reward is offered for the man and 2,000 for him and the amount of his "breach of trust."

We noticed, sometime since, certain defaults in the Farmers bank of Virginia. The accounts being recently adjusted, it appears that the accountant, A. Lithgow, had "doubly used" certain checks to the amount of 10 or 12,000 dollars. He has been arrested under a late act of the state, which make felonies out of breaches of trust. It appears that there were other deficiencies or mistakes to the amount of 17,000 dollars!

It seems, by subsequent accounts, that the chief part of the money stolen by Milligan has been discovered and recovered—amount 65,600 dollars—with the rest it is supposed that he has proceeded to Canada.

A little war. From St. Andrews, N. B. we learn that some American property was seized at Schoodiac and deposited in a store, and that a party of Americans came over from Calais, some armed with guns and others with scythes, who, after a struggle, regained and carried off the property. It appears that this thing was provoked by a late similar attack by the English on the people of Calais.

Home market. The neighborhood of Wilmington, Del. though not more remarkable for cotton works than other manufactories, is furnishing a market for 2000 bales of cotton a year; and a great increase of the consumption will speedily take place, other mills being about to be put into operation.

Steam boats. There are seventy-two employed on the western waters—several of them are of more than 400 tons; the "United States" is 646 tons! Twenty steam boats may sometimes be seen together at New Orleans.

Florida. It is stated that the St. John's river receives the impressions of the tide 150 miles from its mouth, and is twenty feet deep up to lake St. George—this lake is sixty miles in circumference, generally ten feet deep, but there is one part where it is only five—above this there is a larger lake, which it is proposed to call Jackson, its name not being fixed at present. "It is certain that five planters on Cape Florida make perfect crops of coffee."

Methodists. From the minutes of the annual conference, just published, it appears that the total amount of the members of this society in the United States, is 281,146; giving an increase, after correcting an error in the minutes of last year, of 21,265 in the last twelve months.

Bells. A New-Haven paper says—"So long as our bells shall continue within the inclosure of green blinds, they will continue to be broken. The discharge of sound from a bell is like the discharge of sound from a cannon. Any obstruction placed near to the sounding body exposes the body to breaking or bursting. All our bells, inclosed as above, have broken.

Taxation. There is one passage in the scriptures to which the potentates of Europe seem to have given their unanimous assent and approbation, and

to have studied so thoroughly as to have it quite at their fingers' ends: "There went out a decree in the days of Claudius Cæsar that all the world should be taxed."

Jamestown weed, commonly called *Jimpsen*. Four children, at Knoxville, Ten. having swallowed some seeds of this poisonous weed, were all at once rendered distracted, and fell to fighting each other and biting themselves, like mad dogs. They were severely physicked; at last the medicine operated, they discharged the seeds, (when it was first ascertained what ailed them) and were restored to their parents. But it was 24 hours before all of them recovered their right mind.

Married, at Wallingford, Con. Mr. Joseph Doolittle, to Miss Mary Bronson; Mr. Samuel Moss, to Miss Betsey Doolittle; Mr. Roswell Doolittle, to Miss Polly Moss; Mr. Lemuel Doolittle, to Miss Duedama Mattoon. [These Doolittles have done a good deal.]—*Hartford paper.*

GRASSHOPPERS. A letter from Fort Osage says that myriads of these animals are "over-running the country and literally eating it up." A total failure of the grain crops was expected in consequence of their ravages. The English tourist, Mr. Howitt, ought to have been at Fort Osage to ascertain the fact, whether, as the grasshoppers that he had seen did eat up a gun-stock, those might not have eaten up the barrel also.

TOASTS. Persons warmed by a luscious feast of good things, oftentimes express themselves imprudently, and what they say is forgiven or forgotten as the ebullition of a moment—but when sentiments like the following are reduced to writing and deliberately printed in a public newspaper, they should not be passed over so lightly. The following toasts, we are informed by the St. Louis Enquirer, were drank at that place by companies celebrating the 4th of July—they do not require comment.

"The state of Missouri—the last created member of the Federal Compact—may she, like the after-piece of universal creation, be the acknowledged head of the union!" By the vice president.

"The people of Missouri—Willing to contend for their just rights with moderation, ready to defend them at the point of the bayonet!"

"The state of Missouri—a bright link in the chain of the union—her laws are mild, her sons brave: if any doubt is let them come and try!"

Philadelphia. In consequence of the works of the steam engine being out of order, and no water pumped up into the reservoir, one day this summer, it was ascertained, that the consumption of water, in this city, from the water works, in 24 hours, was one million three hundred thousand gallons. Our supply of water is confined to about 60,000 persons. A late official statement from London, gives the consumption of water supplied by water works, at twenty-six millions of gallons, in 24 hours. The water thus supplied furnishes a population of 1,200,000. Thus it appears, that the quantity of water consumed in London, is twenty times as much as is consumed in Philadelphia, where the population is to that of London, as one is to twenty. In other words, the average consumption of water in proportion to population, is exactly the same in Philadelphia as in London. It averages, in both cities, at the rate of twenty-one gallons and two thirds of a gallon, for the use of each individual.

[*Demo. Press.*]



