



Wednesday,

March 26, 1817.

Volume 28.)

(Number 1399.)

Proclamation

Bombay BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed to wit. I hereby proclaim and give notice, that a Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery will be holden before Sir ALEXANDER ANSTRUTHER, KNIGHT, Recorder and his Associates, Judges of the Honourable Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in Bombay, on Monday the fourteenth day of April next, at Eleven o'Clock, in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Places & Factories subordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, and Oppressions had, done, and committed, by any of His Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place, will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated, or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time and place, above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

Dated this 26th day of March, 1817.
O. WOODHOUSE,
SHERIFF

Govt. Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT a Packet is now open for the reception of letters to be transmitted to London by his Majesty's Post Office Packet Wellington and will close on the 1st April at 4 o'Clock P.M.

R. SNOW,
R. M. D. P. M. General.
General Post Office.
26th March, 1817.

A CARD.

A SCHOONER to let for the accommodation of Ladies, and Gentlemen, who may be desirous of going either up or down the Coast—she has excellent accommodations, sails well, & is in every respect a safe vessel—further particulars may be known by application to BOYCE KEMPT & CO. Bombay, 26th March, 1817.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE & NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.
ARRIVED.—March 20th, His Majesty's Sloop Challenger, P. H. Bridges Esq. Captain, from the Persian Gulf.—Ditto Ship Saorang, Captain John Gover, from Bussorah.—21st, Ship Eliza, Captain John Peugle, from Bussorah.—Ditto His Majesty's Sloop 22, Ship Wellington, Captain George Lyons, from London.—23d, American Ship Packet of Providence, Captain Dan. S. Cook, from Gibraltar.
Sailed.—March 19th, Brig Zephyr, Captain W. L. Alfred, to Port Louis.—21st, Schooner Cadric, Syrang Hooker, to Cochin.—23d, the H. C.'s Cruiser Ariel, Lieutenant J. Ashill, to the Persian Gulf.—Ditto, the H. C. Cruiser Sylph, Lieutenant J. W. Gay, to Mangalore & Malabar Coast.—24th, Schooner La Maria, Mr. J. Corrya Captain, to Cochin.—25th, Brig Minerva, Captain F. Jolieffe, to Goa and Delagoa.

BOMBAY.
BIRTH.—On the 23d instant, Mrs. John Barretto, of a Son.
DEATH.—At Surat, on the 9th instant, Mrs. M. Smith, the Widow of the late Lieutenant Colonel Wm. Smith, Bombay Artillery.
EUROPE.
DEATH.—Sir Roger Curtis, Bart.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 26th MARCH, 1817.

The Wellington, brig, arrived here on Saturday evening. She brought us some English Journals but of so distant a date as to be of little or no use. The General Stuart, the *Cumbrian*, the *Lowjee Family*, the *Oxford*, the *Mary* and the

Timandra may now be shortly expected. The *Cumbrian*, it was thought, would clear the London Custom-House on the 20th of November, but how soon she would get clear of the channel it was impossible to say.

From all which has reached us we are inclined to apprehend that Ministers are not so disposed to promote reform as we at one time were willing to hope. As yet however it would be unfair to condemn them. Let Parliament meet, and then we shall see distinctly the line they mean to adopt. That there are notorious existing abuses is what every man, in his proper senses, must admit, and what better season can there be for remedying them than that in which we have no foreign enemy to combat? All that we feel anxious about is, that the great council of the realm, and not an infuriated populace, should produce the required reformation.

We have on this subject published an interesting article, taken from Bell's Weekly Messenger, which concludes with expressing a wish, "that the County Meetings may proceed as they have begun; that the people may speak with a loud, a general, and a determined voice; and that the Government, driven to an election between reform and ruin, may wisely, timely, and sincerely, make their proper choice and reform."

Feeling, how much the future repose of the world must depend, upon the discretion of those to whom the government of America may hereafter be intrusted; and perceiving, that Mr. Madison is likely to be succeeded by Mr. Monroe, as President of the United States, we have selected for publication a short statement of the latter gentleman's political career; together with some observations with regard to him which tend to shew the great probability there is of his treading the footsteps of his two predecessors. He appears in truth to have been selected for the express purpose of continuing the present political system of America; a system radically hostile to the best interests of England.

With regard to the probability, or otherwise, of a war between the United States and Spain, we are unable to form any satisfactory opinion. There is, in fact so much blustering, at all times, in the American papers, that we are compelled to receive the statements they make with circumspection and caution. An English Journal of the 20th of November contains the following extract "New Orleans Gazette September 13th. There is little doubt that in consequence of an unexampled outrage upon the national flag, and the measures of retaliation, adopted by the naval commander in the New Orleans state, our country is on the eve of a war. A meeting of the Inhabitants of New Orleans has been fixed to address the Executive expressive of their indignation at the outrage committed &c. &c."

Further to revive the unmatchable state of Ireland, we have, to day, published an account of one of the most horrible acts, recently perpetrated in that distracted land, which ever disgraced a civilized country, and such is the fear of nocturnal depredations, in almost every part of the Kingdom, that the rich farmers are removing, for personal safety, into the towns for the winter.

The stocks continued rising on the 21st of November; the 3 per cents. were at 63½.

The estimated expences of the French Government for the year 1817, amount to 45 millions. The ministers of Louis the 18th have nevertheless declared their conviction that the resources of the nation are equal to this astonishing expenditure. The population of France is estimated at 29½ millions!

One hundred French Officers, chiefly Artillery, had reached Buenos Ayres and effected their union with General Artigas.

The report of Lord Liverpools secession from office is again denied by papers of the latest date.

Mr. Phillips the celebrated Irish orator is to be pitted against Mr. Canning at the next Liverpool election.

We perceive that Mr. Alley and Mr.

Adolphus, having been bound over by the Magistrates in England, proceeded to Calais, in order to settle their recent dispute. They met in the vicinity of that town, and, on a signal being given, they both fired together; Mr. Alley was wounded in the right arm, and the ball from his pistol passed so close to his Adversary as almost to graze his head. The business then terminated. The ball had been extracted from Mr. Alley's arm; and he was doing well.

The life of William Cobbett author of the Political Register is announced for publication written by himself "closely printed in octavo, containing as much in quantity as a half crown pamphlet"—Price only four pence or 80 copies for one pound.

A new poem of Lord Byron's entitled "The Prisoner of Chillon" was also about to be published.

We have the satisfaction to announce the fall of Hatraz, on the morning of the 3d inst. The Pettah having been evacuated on the 23d ultimo, after two breaches having been reported practicable on the 2d instant, the 42 mortars, besides Congreve's Rockets, opened upon the Fort and were worked with such effect, that it was expected the white flag would be seen waving over the walls in a very short time; no such token of submission was however exhibited, though the shells produced such evident destruction that scarcely a gun was fired in return. Early in the day two inconsiderable explosions took place, and in the evening the grand magazine caught fire and exploded with a tremendous and violent concussion. Some of our people in the nearest trenches were obliged to retire, whilst others threw themselves on their faces in momentary expectation of being crushed by the falling fragments. The effect of the explosion is represented to have been awfully sublime, the dust and smoke rapidly extending from its centre, presently assumed the appearance of a large mountain which, borne along by the wind, produced, until after the heavier element began to subside, a total darkness wherever it passed: With this terrible explosion every hope of defending the Fort seems to have been abandoned. In the night people attempting to pass our advanced posts were fired upon, but most of them succeeded in getting off. DIARAM with a body of Horse dashed past and was speedily pursued by a party of Dragoons which came up with them, at one time, but did not effect much. One Dragoon was killed and Lieutenant Courtland wounded. DIARAM succeeded in gaining Musau, but will not we imagine stand another siege, for, after finding Hatraz untenable, it can hardly be supposed that the other place will be defended. In the morning Hatraz was found evacuated and we took possession. Our loss during the siege has been wonderfully small.

English Extracts.

SPA-FIELD MEETING.
Yesterday week a Meeting, very numerously attended was held in Spa-fields, which was convened by placards and hand bills, inviting all the journeyman mechanics, labourers, and mariners, out of employment, to petition the Prince Regent for the relief of their distresses. This hand-bill was dated from a public-house, in Shore-ditch, and signed Dayall and Preston, Secretary and Treasurers. About ten o'clock, a dozen or two of ragged boys collected in Spa-fields, and began to play at football with one another's caps, &c. and but few others appeared in the fields until twelve o'clock, so that the proposed meeting began to be suspected as a hoax. At last a hackney-coach drove up the road towards the public-house, formerly called Merlin's Cave, but now the Loyal Volunteer. So little regard was paid by the persons assembled to this carriage, that they began to pelt it with large pieces of turf, until one of its inmates popped his head out of the window, and assured the Gentlemen that Mr. Hunt (better known by the style of Bristol Hunt) would be there very soon with a string of Resolutions and a Petition. At the magic name of Mr. Hunt the discharge of turf ceased; and a Reverend Gentleman, called Parkes, got out of the coach, and mounted the roof of it. He described himself as a friend to the cause of the People and Parliamentary Reform, and inculcated the propriety of caution, as their enemies were among them. By firmness, unanimity, and moderation, they would acquire the re-establishment of a free Constitution, the birth-right of Englishmen. The Reverend Orator concluded by telling them that he was not unknown as a public man himself, he having the honour of opening the last Westminster Meeting. The coach then proceeded to the Merlin's Cave public-house into which the orator and his companions went. After nearly an hour's delay, during

which from 5 to 6000 persons had assembled in front of the house, Mr. Parkes, supposing that the advertisement calling the meeting might have been a hoax, suggested that it should be dismissed. A Mr. Pikes here interfered, and desisting him if the Treasurer of the meeting, said, that in a short time he would give satisfactory reasons why the business could not begin sooner. This, however did not satisfy the incredulous Mr. Parkes, who left the room with an intent of again visiting his coachman, and of dissolving the meeting. He had so far had not proceeded far with his bargain, when he was suddenly interrupted by the arrival of Hunt, who in turn, mounted on his carriage, and finding the wind too keen he retired to the Merlin's Cave, where he took his station at the first floor window, having displayed on his left hand a three coloured flag. The colours were white, red and green. The flag bore various inscriptions about tyranny, oppression, extortion, truth, the punishment of crime, and the people.

Mr. Hunt commenced with informing the people that he came 100 miles to attend their summons—He would never be backward in attending the call of his countrymen, when they were disposed to rescue themselves from the Borough Faction, and the load of taxation, which oppressed them. He then adverted to the distresses of the country, which he attributed to that intolerable load of taxation which our profligate Minister had imposed on the country, to restore the Bourbons and tyranny over France and Spain, and the Pope and the Inquisition in Italy. He pointed to the House of Correction, denouncing it the English Bastille. He warned his hearers not only against the Ministers and their partisans, but against those wolves in sheep's clothing, the Whigs, who cried him down in the City, but they durst not show their faces before such a meeting of their countrymen as that. Where were those wolves in sheep's clothing now? Why, they were behind their counters, receiving the pay of Government for betraying the cause of the people, or compounding with Government some Exchequer (the orator's own word) in which they had been engaged. He then read a long list of sinecures and pensions, commenting as he went on. As to Mr. Canning, he asked what was his family—who were his ancestors—where was his nobility? He did not himself, the orator was sure, know, if he had a grandfather. Mother Hunt, however, was well known, and he would stick by her. She was down here for good, with the reversion to her daughter, and had already received in the course of 20 years, 10,000, of the public money. All parties were pensioned, whether Whigs or Tories, whether the Pitt or the Fox faction, whether ins or outs, all fattened on the spoils of the people, all tarred with the same brush. They had heard of the Hampden Club; what good had it done? What good could be expected from it, when the Proprietor of the Morning Chronicle, who, as well as the Times, had abused him (Hunt), who was one of the Members of that Club. (Here a person attempted to set the orator right; but Mr. Hunt said, when he was supported by such a meeting, he was not to be put down by an ill hired hire of the press, with more of Billings gate than our readers would endure us to mention.) The Times, too, had accused him of blasphemy, and had made a profitable trade of calling the people the scum of the earth; but the time would soon come when the people would ask—"Where is the Proprietor and Editor of the Times?"—And then their occupation might neither be profitable nor safe. He concluded with moving a string of Resolutions relative to the distresses of the country, the national debt, the keeping up of a numerous standing army to overawe the French, and to make the people at home pay war taxes in time of peace, the corrupt state of the representation, &c. &c. He also moved a Petition to the Prince Regent to assemble Parliament in order to consider of measures for remedying the evils complained of. The Resolutions and Petition were unanimously carried.

On the motion of Mr. James Watson, seconded by a Mr. Quin, it was resolved that the Meeting should adjourn to that day fortnight in Moorfields, in order to learn the fate of their petition to the Prince Regent.

On the motion of Mr. Hunt, it was next resolved that the Meeting should re-assemble in Pall-mall, on the first day of the Session of Parliament.

A Resolution was then passed, that Sir E. Burrett and Mr. Hunt should present the petition to the Prince Regent.

Mr. Hunt assured them he never had been, & that he never wished, to go to Court; but as they had thought proper to depute him, he should not lose a day in finding out his Royal Highness, whether he were at Carlton House, at Brighton, at the Stud House, or in Manchester-square. After about twenty more speeches from the same gentleman, he challenged every Whig or individual connected with the press who had heard him, to come forward and answer him, if he could. If they did not, let them confess their selves to be a disgrace to their country, and the greatest cowards upon earth. The Chairman re-echoed the challenge, asking aloud if there was any Whig present. [Liverpool, November 23.]

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES.—The morning of Friday last was marked by a severe frost, which continued during the day, the thermometer standing at five degrees below the freezing point. In the night of the same day a sudden change took place, attended with rain, and the extraordinary depression of the barometer of 9-10ths of an inch, which gradually recovered itself in the course of Saturday night and Sunday; on the morning of which latter day there was a storm of snow and sleet, which succeeded at night by another very severe frost, which lasted till Monday evening when the mercury again fell, and was again accompanied with rain, and by very violent wind, which continued to blow with unceasing fury for upwards of two hours. [Time.—14 November.]

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.
The expectation of a very splendid Lord Mayor's show occasioned a vast assemblage of persons in the neighbourhood of Guildhall yesterday morning. The procession, which was well arranged, and had a very magnificent appearance, set out from Guildhall at half-past twelve o'clock, and proceeded to Blackfriars Bridge, where the city Barge and the barges of the different Companies were in waiting to receive the new and old Lord Mayor, the Sheriff, the great City Officers, the Aldermen, &c. The show on the water had a noble effect. At a quarter before two o'clock his Lordship landed at Old Palace-yard, and proceeded on foot, accompanied by the Recorder, &c. to the Court of Exchequer, where he was introduced by the Recorder to the Chief Baron, with the usual complimentary speech, to which the Chief Baron replied in appropriate terms. The procession, which returned

through Westminster, excited a very lively interest. Immediately after the regatta ended, the crowds who had previously lined the banks of the river and covered the different bridges, immediately pushed towards the Strand, Charing-Cross, and Parliament-street, which became almost impassable. Those streets were lined on each side with coaches, filled chiefly with ladies, and the windows were also crowded with elegantly dressed females, all anxious to have a peep at the grand procession.

The present Lord Mayor is, an unsavoury proof in what estimation personal activity and individual exertion are held by the people. With some persons the politics of his Lordship might not accord, as there will always be two sides of a question—but all parties agree in according to his Lordship that he lets pass no opportunity of forwarding the public service, or in punishing vice.

It is, we hear, determined that the new street shall not be proceeded in farther, for the present, than Piccadilly. It will be continued so far with facades of Ionic columns, on plaister, corresponding with those in the square opposite Carlton House; then two long will be erected on the east and west of the Regent's Palace. The screening colonnade will be taken down, and some light description of railing or balustrade will be substituted.

The diminution in the circulation of country bank bills in the county of Lincoln, is said to amount to one million and a half sterling; Wiltshire to 300,000, and in Durham to 500,000.

CORNWALL AND GLASGOW COUNTY MEETINGS.

As the people of England, impatient of their present distress, are calling County Meetings in every part of the kingdom, and as an opinion is now almost universal, that the only remedy for this distress is to be sought in public economy and which economy is only to be expected from a reformed Parliament, so the voice of the people being now clearly and decidedly for this reform, it is no longer doubtful but that something must be done. Under these circumstances, we have no hesitation to add our own humble voice, both as to the necessity and practicability of this work of Parliamentary Reform. As long as the spirit of anarchy was abroad, and as long as the duration of a foreign war rendered it necessary to watch against any disunion at home, so long we deemed it advisable to attend in the first instance to the business in hand, and, according to a figure of Mr. Windham, not to unroof our houses whilst the winter storm was pelting over our heads. But we have no longer any thing to fear of this nature. We have done with our enemies abroad, and it is now the time to look to our own affairs at home.

It is not our purpose in the present paper to enter largely into a question, which, in the progress of the business (for proceed it will) will force itself upon the attention of ourselves and readers, and to which we shall then apply that liberality which its importance requires. But to clear the way for a more methodical explanation of what must and ought to be done, we shall here briefly consider the three main obstacles, which, as respects the practicability of any such Reform, must suggest themselves to any thinking man. The best way to accomplish a great object is to look at it in its full compass, so as to have a distinct and complete idea of it always present in the mind and memory.

The first of these obstacles is simply this:—The business of Government, of the administration of the day, is carried on, by the majority procured by the present system of representation; the Treasury Members and Boroughs are essentially the servants and power of the Government and Minister of the crown, and without them, the latter would be at the mercy of a popular and patriotic Opposition. It is to be expected that this Government and this Minister will divest themselves of this power and of these means of support and defence? And, with the majority in their favour, in the body from which Reform must proceed, how is it to be procured without their consent, without their sacrifice? The answer is, that in ordinary circumstances Government never will reform itself,—never will sacrifice its actual power and means of doing its business easily. In ordinary circumstances, therefore, there would be nothing to be expected from the Government and Ministers in the way of Parliamentary Reform. But the times are not ordinary,—the distress of Government, a distress which they must foresee, and therefore will try to prevent, is not ordinary; it is such as threatens the safety of Government, and the peace and order of society. Government, therefore, are in a state of impending embarrassment. Under these circumstances, Government, having to conciliate the public mind, will be compelled to concession,—will be compelled to choose the least. Government, in fact, is in the situation of an individual pressed down at once by his debts and an expensive establishment, and compelled at once to call a meeting of his friends and creditors,—to collect aid of one and to solicit grace from the others. But what is the conduct and language in such meetings? Why, in the first place, a correct schedule and estimate of assets and debts,—of the means and the obligations. Then comes the language of remonstrance—"You are certainly most enormously in debt, and this debt seems contracted by the most shameless management, by the most wilful negligence, blindness, and prodigality in the administration of your vast means. Having thus dissipated what we have given, can you reasonably expect that we can continue to supply you further?" This is answered by promises of amendment,—by the profession of a more vigilant management for the better, and, in order to secure it, by the offer, perhaps by the request, that the friends would take the business in their own hands,—would advance the needed means of relief, and become themselves the managers of the distribution. This is what it will come to with respect to Government. Their embarrassments will throw them at the mercy of the people, and they will be compelled to purchase aid by concession, by conciliation, by moderation.

The second obstacle is to be expected from the House of Commons itself,—from the majority composed of those, whom the reform will for ever remove. The answer to this is what is included in the above. Let Government be compelled to give way, and these, the servants of Government, will follow of course. They wait only the nod of the Ministry and the Treasury. Their seats are of no value to themselves, but as they are the choir, or the stalls for the choir, of the political chapter of the Treasury. They will sing to any tune or to any lesson which may please their superiors. They will follow the wand of the Verger whithersoever it may beckon them.—The procession of a free-school, headed by the parish head, would not be more orderly, and more decile. There will be no trouble with these.—Pay them, and they are Government Members.—Withhold their pay, and they become Patriots, till they are paid again. Government can whittle them on or off at pleasure.

The third obstacle is in the circumstance that the greater part of these boroughs is private property, and that, though the Government might be compelled by a state of embarrassment to divest itself of its own influence, these great proprietors would not so easily consent, on their part, to such a sacrifice. The answer to this is fortunately very simple—buy them off. They are commodities, and have their market price: give it them, and be rid of them. It was in this manner that the business was settled in the Irish Union, where Lord Castlereagh, an intelligent factor from the Government of England, found no difficulty in buying them, and a bargain too, by a dozen at a time.

The price of these boroughs (one with another about

5,000, each, we believe,) would be a cheap vindication of these nuisances; and therefore this need not be considered as any impediment to the practice of Reform. As we have to deal with those who are to be bought and sold, we have only to pay the price and the thing is done.

Upon the whole, therefore, we see nothing in these preliminary obstacles but what may be easily overcome, and therefore shall conclude with expressing our wish that the County Meetings may proceed as they have begun; that the people may speak with a loud, general, and a determined voice; and that the Government, driven to an election between reform and ruin, may wisely, timely, and sincerely, make their proper choice and reform.

LONDON.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1816.

The foreign intelligence of the week is nearly of the same importance to which we have been accustomed for these several weeks past,—the same uniform scene of illiberal slavery, flattery, and falsehood, which, thanks to the happy system both of manners and politics, is only disgusting to all the good feelings of an Englishman. The French Chambers, according to the time appointed by the writ of summons, have re-assembled, and were opened, as in England, by a Royal Speech. The Speech is neither better nor worse than such things usually are: it is sufficiently general, like a blanket proposition, to please every taste, and to suit every occasion. We do not blame the King; he knows his people, and knows what suits them. A century hence, a Frenchman may become a being fit to be made a freeman. At present, to give liberty to such a people, would be to turn a monkey loose into a china closet. We feel very little indignation, therefore, that they are thoroughly slaves, and, for some years to come, are likely to be so.

The death of the King of Wirtemberg will make some difference in the affairs of his own kingdom. He was a man of whom we will say nothing whilst his death is recent, because he has a relation amongst ourselves, whose undoubted virtues, and natural feelings, we are bound to respect. Let not Kings at least lose by being so. Let us treat them with the same courtesy, which good nature, if not politeness, suggests as the rule of ordinary life.

There appears to be the same distress, and from the same causes, abroad as at home. Along the whole coast of the German Ocean the harvest has suffered so as to be insufficient for their own supply. In Hanover, the stock of potatoes already reckoned upon as part of the available supply of the year, and a large quantity of them having been purchased in Hanover for some foreign houses, was stopped in transit, by order of the Government. This is of no other importance to us, than as containing a salutary lesson not to trust to foreign supplies. The usual ports can give us nothing. Corn is already so high in the Baltic that the correspondents of our merchants in England did not deem themselves justified in making purchases. The immediate effects of opening the ports in England will be, at first, to bring down the price of corn; we say, at first, because the foreign stock on hand is large. But when this stock, about a month's consumption, is exhausted, whence shall we procure more? We do not, indeed, know how the harvest has been in Asia Minor, but the distance of these ports precludes any expectation of their arrival in our market in sufficient time to affect our present stock.

The meetings through the country for the relief of the Poor must be approved of by every one, but we do not expect very much from them, though it be their duty to do what they can.—We must be allowed to re-state, and as strongly as possible, the cause of this distress. It is in this one circumstance, that the long duration of the war, (by the certain effect of the principle that population follows sustenance) raised up an immense family of its own, and whilst it continued, maintained them in good flesh and spirits. The father is now dead and gone, and all his family of orphans remain. They remain, and who and what is to support them? All the bountiful and overflowing streams of trade, which were forced from other channels by the events on the Continent, and which sought and made their way in one united current to us, have now returned to their ancient beds, and we have only what originally and naturally belongs to us. We can supply, therefore, only our original numbers. To employ a figure used upon another occasion, we have more pigs than teats. Again, therefore, we say, it is folly to conceal our situation. The cause of the distress is in the increase,—the forced increase of population, and in the decline of the means to feed them. We have had children, we mean the country has had children, too fast.—This is the state of the nation, and all plans of relief must be founded upon the acknowledgment of this principle. One of the best modes of relief, and which must be done if we wish to avoid a worse evil, a contagious sickness from scanty and bad feeding, is the facilitation of the settlement of Canada or other British Provinces. Emigration is no more a natural calamity, than the separation of children to seek their fortune in remote lands is a domestic one. Every country, and every family, would doubtless wish, if possible, to keep their family at home, and around their own fire sides; but a large family and a populous nation must seek the means of providing for themselves, and that is not a calamity by which we avoid one.—Nothing is so easy as to declaim upon this subject, but the true case is as we have put it. The country is over-peopled.

Bread in Paris is 18 sols (9d.) the four-pound loaf, which, if we weigh it, is nearly as heavy as our quarter loaf; but it is always a little short; and the Local Authorities prefer allowing the bakers to diminish the weight, rather than add to the nominal price.

To show how prevalent in France is the idea that Bonaparte has made his escape from St. Helena, we quote the following extract of a letter, written by a respectable Correspondent at Paris. The rumour itself is false:—"The intelligence of the attempt made to deliver Bonaparte circulates already throughout Paris, and the silence observed in the Papers on this subject, has no other effect than to induce an opinion that the attempt has been successful. This success is also confidently asserted upon the authority of a letter from the port of Cetta, of which letter I give you the substance, such as it has been communicated to me:—Some French refugees in the United States, among whom, it may be remembered, is Joseph, the brother of Bonaparte, lately fitted out a vessel, ostensibly for a commercial purpose, but in reality well armed and manned, for the hostile purpose of delivering the Captive at St. Helena. The preparations for this expedition having escaped the vigilance of the French and English Consuls at New York, the vessel sailed from that port, and after a propitious passage came in sight of the English vessel stationed off the island; the latter, hoarded by surprise, surrendered after a gallant resistance. This enterprising crew, then, under false colours and false pretences, together with the assistance of some

agents on the island, obtained leave to enter the harbor and land their cargo. But, no sooner had they landed themselves in sufficient numbers to attempt the execution of their design, than a desperate combat ensued between them and the garrison, in which the former are stated to have prevailed. Having thus become masters of the island, this chivalrous party effected their purpose, hastily embarking the Imperial Captive, with whom they set sail for the United States, and landed at length at Philadelphia. Marshal Grouchy is mentioned as the commander of this extraordinary expedition."

It was reported last week in Paris that some American ships of war pursued a British merchant vessel under the forts of Messina, and there had the audacity to fire on her. It is added, that a shot from every gun in the battery avenged this insult on the laws of nations.

A striking exemplification of the strictness of Turkish etiquette is furnished by the accounts from Constantinople respecting the fire at the Seraglio. It appears that the Palace was suffered to burn for three hours, without any attempt being made to extinguish the flames, it being thought of more importance that the women, who had fled in confusion from their burning apartments into the surrounding gardens (all the avenues to which were in consequence closed) should be secluded from the gaze of the vulgar, than that the progress of the conflagration should be checked.

The portion of the now Dowager Queen of Wirtemberg was 100,000*l.* of which one half was said to have been sent to Germany in British goods. The other half, which was settled upon herself, certainly remains in this country, for it is placed in the Stocks, and the dividends have been regularly remitted to Wirtemberg by a Banking-house in Pall-mall. Her Majesty will probably soon arrive in England. She has doubtless a sufficient dowry from Wirtemberg.

A Brussels Paper contains the following extract of a letter from America, dated Philadelphia, September 4:—

"A society of Frenchmen, of whom there are at present so many here, has sent to Generals Savary and Lallemand, sen, an invitation to fix their residence in the United States. A vessel fitted out solely for that purpose has sailed for the Levant, in order to take them on board, as well as others of the proscribed French who took refuge in Turkey, in order to convey them to America. Many Frenchmen who sailed from the ports of Belgium continue to establish themselves here; they invest their property either in the American funds, in manufacturing establishments, or in the purchase of lands. The famous Reul, who has arrived at New York, brought with him a considerable fortune: he projects the publication of a very detailed work on the French Revolution, which will contain many revelations and facts hitherto unknown."

Foreign Prints.—The duty paid on foreign prints being high, for the purpose of protecting the arts at home, many ingenious modes have been invented to smuggle the Paris engravings into London. A short time since a number of folio volumes came from Paris, consigned to an eminent bookseller in London. The duty was paid, and the bookseller deposited them on his shelves for sale. A few days after his French correspondent appeared at his shop, and begged to have the books again at the invoice price; the bookseller refused to sell his purchase without profit, but parted with them for small emolument. The cunning gentleman from the Continent no sooner had the books in his possession, than he cut open the backs, which contained a number of scarce and valuable French prints. The duties are frequently eluded by similar expedients.

An English Gentleman lately returned from Paris, informs us, that in visiting the manufacture of the Gobelinus, he was surprised and somewhat shocked at finding the workmen employed on a piece of tapestry, representing the murder of Admiral Coligny, which he was told had been ordered by the Duchess of Angouleme, and was intended to be agreed with this Gentleman. We cannot help agreeing with this Gentleman, that Loves and Graces would have been a fitter ornament for such a place than this horrible exhibition, which seems better calculated for a chamber of the Inquisition, than for the apartment of a young Princess, the descendant of Henry IV. the friend and pupil of Coligny.

A few evenings since, the spectators at the Theatre of Bourdeaux having complained that the house was badly lighted, and the oil being found of an inferior quality, M. Bojolais, the Manager, was ordered by the Police into confinement for 24 hours.

It has been already stated, that the Achilles, from London to New York, with 180 passengers on board, had put into Philadelphia on the 20th September. We are now enabled to add, that she sailed from Ireland a few months ago with nearly 300 emigrants on board, and being 18 weeks on her passage, her provisions were nearly exhausted before she reached her destination: the consequence was, that about 100 of these unfortunate emigrants were obliged to be put on shore at Cape May, in a most miserable plight. The remainder, as already stated, were landed in Philadelphia in a distressed situation. Some of the emigrants are represented to have been so reduced to poverty and wretchedness that they were actually dying in the streets. The aversion, says a letter, which they entertain for their native land is excessive. A person of the name of Robinson, a printer, declared after leaving England, that were all the religious sects to be assembled to form a curse, that curse he would

leave behind him, so rooted was his hatred to his own country.

The Funds experience a rise daily. The Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt have commenced the quarterly purchases on a very extensive scale, having received the additional sum to be expended. Their purchases for the next three months will be above half a million of stock weekly, we believe, nearly 600,000*l.* The progress of the Sinking Fund is rapid, and in a short space of time will much reduce the debt.

Lord Fife has gained his important law-suit, which will add about 25,000*l.* per annum to his Lordship's income.

At the public dinner given to Lord Castlereagh at Belfast, his Lordship stated the curious fact of Bonaparte having confessed, since he has been at St. Helena, that all his former projects, both in war and peace, were levelled at the destruction of England; and that he would never have rested from them, until he had attained that end, if it had been within the bounds of possibility.

The Admiralty Navy List, corrected up to the end of the present month, contains 198 Admirals, 854 Post Captains, 614 Commodores, 3990 Lieutenants, 688 Masters, 346 Surgeons, 442946 Assistant Surgeons, and 925 Purser.

PARLIAMENT.—It is calculated that the number of persons qualified in England to vote in the Election of Members for the House of Commons amounts to 112,875; in Wales, to 6,513; and in Scotland, to only 2,697; making a total of 122,084 Electors in Great Britain. What proportion does this number bear to a population of nearly twelve millions?

HORROR MURDER.—One of those atrocious acts of vengeance, the frequency of which bring shame upon the country, has been again committed, and under such tremendous circumstances as to beggar all the power of words to describe them in their full enormity:—A man named Lynch, and who lived at a place within three miles of Andee, in the county of Louth, had prosecuted, at the last Assizes for that county, three men who had broken into his house at night. Upon the testimony of Lynch, and of his son-in-law Rooney, those malefactors, whose names were, Tiernan, Shanley, and Conlan, were convicted, and suffered death accordingly. Lynch was aware of the danger to which his own life was exposed, by having brought those householders to justice; but being a man of a firm and intrepid character, he resolved not to change his residence, and to defend himself against any violence.—On Tuesday night last, at the hour of midnight Lynch was doomed to atone, by his death, for having sought redress from the public justice of his country. A body of men supposed to amount to forty, and well mounted, rode up to his dwelling, which they surrounded; and, without a single compunction at the indiscriminate destruction in which they were about to involve so many, they set fire to this unfortunate man's house, and destroyed, in this diabolical deed, not only Lynch and his son-in-law Rooney, but his wife, two children, two servant-maids, and two young-men!!—Human nature sickens at the contemplation of such an act of horror, and language sinks under the task of expressing the emotions which it raises.—*Dublin Correspondent, Nov. 10.*

The Leeds and Liverpool canal is completed. It was commenced in 1770, runs through a stubborn lilly country, 127 miles in length, and connects St. George's Channel with the German Ocean. A similar project is in contemplation in the west of England, to cut a canal across and join the Bristol and English Channels.

[Bell's Weekly Messenger, November 10.]

On Tuesday the mainmast of the Canopus weighing about 28 tons, was lifted perpendicularly by four boys, of fifteen years of age, on the plan of R. Seppings, Esq. Surveyor of the Navy, who was present at Plymouth.

Dr. Zinchielli, at Padua, has published an Essay "On the Reasons why People use the Right Hand in preference to the Left." He will not allow custom or imitation to be the cause, but affirms, that the left arm cannot be in violent and continued motion without causing pain in the left side, because there is the seat of the heart, and of the arterial system. Nature herself, hand.

The benefits flowing from the discovery of Vaccination, and the utility of the exertions of the National Vaccine Establishment become daily more apparent throughout the kingdom. A striking proof has occurred in the London Bill of Mortality for the last week; as not a single death from Small Pox is there to be found. Such an event has happened for upwards of two centuries.

As an article of miscellaneous intelligence, it is mentioned in letters from Hamburg to the 24th ult. that the Princess of Wales, in her travels in Turkey, had wholly adopted the dress of the Turkish ladies. At Constantinople she wore pantalons and a turban.

We learn from Vienna, that a Merchant of Trieste lately freighted at that port, on his own account, a vessel with iron for Rio Janeiro. Should the speculation succeed, it would furnish a new opening for the produce of the Illyrian mines.

The Report of the Commissioners on the duties, salaries, and emoluments, in the High Court of Chancery has been printed. It extends to 165 folio pages; and specifies, among other matter, what fees and emoluments the Commissioners consider ought to be allowed, and what ought to be prohibited.

FRENCH PAPERS.

The Paris Papers to the 5th inst. supply us with the following intelligence:—The Chamber of Deputies met on the 2d. There were upwards of 50 Members present. The only business done was the appointment of Deputies to the King, the Chamber of Peers and the Council of State.

Next day the King and Royal Family went in grand procession to the cathedral of Notre Dame, where the Peers and Deputies had assembled. His Majesty was received at the grand entrance by the clergy, and M. Jalabert, one of the Vicars-General, addressed him in the usual adulatory strain.

His Majesty, in reply, requested the aid of their prayers, in order that through the intercession of the Holy Virgin, the Holy Spirit might design to shed light on him, and the two Chambers a solemn Mass of the Holy Ghost was then performed.

At one o'clock on the 4th, the King proceeded in state to the Chamber of Deputies, and the Peers and Deputies being present in the costume of their respective Houses, his Majesty delivered from the Throne the following speech:— "Gentlemen—In opening this new Session, it is extremely agreeable to me to have to rejoice with you on the benefits which Divine Providence has designed to bestow upon my people and upon me.

Tranquillity reigns throughout the Kingdom; the amicable dispositions of the foreign Sovereigns, and the exact observance of treaties, guarantee us to peace without, and if a senseless enterprise for an instant caused alarm relative to our interior tranquillity, it has only served to excite a further proof of the attachment of the nation, and of the fidelity of my army.

My personal happiness has been increased by the union of one of my children (for you know my brother's are mine) with a young Princess, whose amiable qualities seconding the attentions of the rest of my family, promise me a happy old age, and will give, I trust, to France new pledges of prosperity. By confirming the order of succession, the first basis of this monarchy, and without which no state can be in safety.

To these blessings, it is true, there are annexed real pains. The temperature of the seasons has delayed the harvest: my people suffer, and I suffer more than they do; but I have the consolation of being able to inform you, that the evil is but temporary, and that the produce will be sufficient for the consumption.

ALGIERS.

The more we consider the late victory over the Algerines, the more are we inclined to rank it amongst the most splendid of our naval achievements. Algiers, containing a population of 80,000 souls, rises with an awful abruptness from the water's edge to a great height. The batteries are one above another, strongly constructed & fortified. Sweeping from the western extremity is a tongue of land which defends the entrance into the inner part of the harbour, and also the approach to it.

more destructive. The Queen Charlotte took her station off the extreme point of the tongue, by which she enfiladed the whole line of batteries along it. So near was she, that every part of the Mole, and what was called the Marine, was visible from our quarter-deck. Both were crowded with spectators, about 2 or 3,000, who remained gazing at us, and seemed not at all to expect that we were about to fire. How destructive her first broadside was we have already stated. The most advanced of the Algerine navy was a brig, to which the Queen Charlotte lashed herself; closer in with the shore, in the bosom of the harbour, were two Algerine frigates, and the rest of the Algerine navy behind them.

The fury and tremendous nature of the bombardment are already known to our readers. It continued with little intermission from near three till near eleven; the Algerines fighting all that time with the utmost fury and desperation, but yet with great skill and effect.

About ten it was deemed advisable to take a larger offing during the night. It was extremely dark indeed; but the darkness was illuminated by a violent storm of lightning, with thunder, which came on suddenly, and by the incessant fire of the batteries. Nothing, say private letters, could be more grand and awful.

[St. James's Chronicle, —Sept. 19.

THE TIMES—OCTOBER 14.

PARIS, —OCTOBER 9.

Lord Harrowby, President of the Council in England, having passed some months at the waters of Spa, is arrived at Paris, on his return to London: he had an audience of his Majesty. The Duke of Kent has arrived at Paris from Germany, on his way back to England. Mr. Canning, a member of the British Privy Council, has been in Paris since Monday. The Duke of Wellington is expected in Paris about the end of this month.

From the Lichfield Mercury:—"We have just seen letters and other communications from the north of England, containing an abstract from the proceedings of meetings at different towns, particularly Stockport, Ashton-under-Line, and other places in the vicinity of Manchester. A Manchester paper has three advertisements of resolutions on the subject of reforming Parliament, the language of which exceeds any thing tolerated in this country before.

BARRISTERIAL MISUNDERSTANDING.

We copy the following account, as well as the title above given, from a Sunday paper: We leave the public to arbitrate between the two disputants.

In a trial before Mr. Common Serjeant and a London Jury, on Saturday night, the 5th instant, Mr. Alley appeared as counsel for the prosecution, and was opposed to Mr. Adolphus, who acted as counsel for the prisoner. During the progress of the case, some warmth of feeling was expressed by the contending advocates; but which at first was marked by nothing more than a becoming zeal for the interests of their respective clients.

As the trial advanced, however, fresh occasion was given in a personal manner, as it appeared to us, by the learned Counsel for the prisoner, for irritation on the part of Mr. Alley, who said in the hearing of every body, that a Court of Justice was not the place to manifest personal feelings, but that if Mr. Adolphus was disposed to indulge himself in that way, he knew very well where to find Mr. Alley.

This produced a retort from Mr. Adolphus, in a tone and manner of defiance, "that he should be glad to know where Mr. Alley was to be found—that he had twice before sought him, but could not find him; and added in a tone equally audible, but in a manner more easily understood than expressed, 'I have not been in Coventry with the Bench for two years!' What the meaning of these expressions meant to convey, we know not, but they were as public and as audible as any part of the proceedings of the Court. We must presume, that in the warmth of the moment, Mr. Alley did but catch the whole of Mr. Adolphus's expressions.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

SKETCH OF THE PUBLIC LIFE OF JAMES MONROE. Mr. Monroe having been for a considerable time, held up to the view of the nation as the person who ought to succeed the present chief magistrate of the

United States, a short sketch of the principal incidents of his public life may not be unacceptable.

In this sketch we cannot go into much detail. The work would be too extensive if we were to give a full view of his conduct in all the transactions to which he was a party. More than thirty years public service, the greatest part of them employed in the greatest trusts, connected with its most important and vital interests.

We shall, therefore, confine ourselves to such prominent facts only as are necessary to convey a distinct idea of the nature and extent of his services. These facts we have collected from sources that may be relied on, and we state them without a comment. Mr. Monroe is now about 56 years of age. He was born in 1759, in Westmoreland county, Virginia, on the Potomac, on the land of which his ancestor, who first emigrated to America, a century and a half ago, was the original grantee.

He was educated at William and Mary College, and in 1776, entered, with several other young men of respectable connexions, of the same College, as a cadet in the third Virginia regiment, then commanded by colonel, afterwards general, Mercer, the same who fell at Princeton. He was very soon appointed a lieutenant in Thoronton's company, and in the summer of that year, he marched with the regiment, under the command of Colonel Weedon, to New York, where it joined the army under General Washington immediately after the affair of Long Island.

He was engaged with his regiment in the battle of Harlem Heights—in that of White Plains—in the retreat through the Jerseys, and in the attack on Trenton. In the latter he was in the vanguard, commanded by capt. W. Washington. The captain and himself were both severely wounded. Mr. M. received a ball through his left shoulder. For their gallant conduct in that action, capt. W. was promoted to the rank of major in a regiment of cavalry, and Mr. M. to that of captain in a regiment of infantry, which were ordered to be raised; the latter under the command of colonel Thurston. Soon after this event, Lord Sterling invited Mr. M. into his family as aid de-camp.

In this capacity he served in the campaigns of 1777 and 1778, and was engaged in the actions of Brandy-wine, Germantown and Monmouth, in which he obtained, in distinguished manner, the approbation, not only of his Lordship but of the commander in chief. Lord S. commanded in those campaigns Wayne's and Maxwell's brigades; by whose officers Mr. M. was always much esteemed; and by the survivors he is still remembered with affection.

By entering the family of Lord S. Mr. M. had lost his rank in the line, which he was anxious to regain. As this could not be done in the continental army, he formed in 1779, the plan of transferring his services to the south, by raising a corps in the state of Virginia. Gen. Washington approved his design, and gave him a letter of strong recommendation to promote it.

The legislature of Virginia also approved it. An act was passed authorizing the raising of a regiment, the command of which was given to Mr. M. This regiment, however, in the then exhausted state of the country, could not be raised. Thus disappointed, Mr. M. resumed his studies; and having been originally destined for the bar, he commenced the study of the law in the latter part of that year, under the direction of Mr. Jefferson, then governor of Virginia. In the subsequent invasions of that state, Mr. M. was active as a volunteer with the militia. After the fall of Charleston, in 1780, at the request of governor Jefferson, he visited, in the character of military commissioner, the southern army, under De Kalb. In this service his conduct was highly approved.

In 1782, Mr. M. was elected from the county of King George, a member of the assembly of Virginia, and in the same year was chosen by that body a member of the executive council. In 1783, at the age of twenty-four, he was appointed a member of the old congress, in which he served the constitutional term of three years. As the debates of that body were conducted with closed doors we can speak of him as one of the members only from public report and the journals of its proceedings. By these we find, that he was always at his post, and engaged in the most important duties. The following instances deserve to be particularly noticed:

The incompetency of the powers of Congress, under the confederation, was felt after the revolution as well as during its progress. Mr. M. appears to have been sensible of the defects of the system, and desirous of removing them.—We find, in the journal of Congress of 1786, a motion introduced by him to vest that body with power to regulate the trade of all the states. This motion was several times discussed, but never decided. The convention at Annapolis, which led to that of Philadelphia, and to the adoption of our present constitution, was perhaps the cause.

One of the conditions on which the state of Virginia had ceded that portion of her territory which lay to the north west of the Ohio, was, that it should be laid off into states, not exceeding—miles in length and—miles in width. Mr. Monroe foresaw, that if this condition was observed, the whole of that territory must remain, for a long time in the colonial state, if indeed it should ever be admitted into the union. He introduced a resolution recommending to the state of Virginia an amendment of its grant, so as to authorize Congress to enlarge the bounds of the states, to be established in that part of our country. This resolution was adopted by Congress, acceded to by the state of Virginia, and afterwards carried into effect.

A third circumstance is no less worthy of notice. It affords a strong proof of the estimation in which Mr. M. was held, even at that early period of his life, by Congress. The territorial limits of some of the states were not settled. A controversy subsisted between New York and Massachusetts respecting their claims to land under their original charters. It was thought proper to constitute a court for its adjustment. Congress, with the consent of both these states, appointed Mr. M. one of the judges of this high tribunal. The cause was never brought to issue, being settled by an amicable arrangement.

our plan to furnish a minute detail of his services in that station. It is known that he took a part in the debate on every important subject, and made an impression on his co-temporaries which still continues. Parties had then begun to assume a fixed character. The revolution in France, which, especially in its commencement had some analogy with our own, excited the feelings of the American people.—There were some among us, whose pulse did not beat in unison with this great movement. There were others who thought that the enthusiasm displayed in its favor by our fellow citizens, though honest and praiseworthy in itself, was indiscreet, and might embarrass us, by irritating the powers hostile to France.

In this class we always placed the illustrious Washington. Many might be enumerated who stood forth the advocates and supporters of the sound principles of our revolution, and on which our national and state governments are founded. Mr. M. was decidedly of the latter party. While he sustained this character in the Senate of the United States, he was appointed by Gen. Washington, in 1794, minister plenipotentiary to France. It is believed that this appointment was conferred upon him, not only without any application in his behalf, but without any expectation on the part of himself or his friends, that such an appointment would be proposed.

Mr. Monroe was employed in this mission about three years. A trust more difficult in its execution than seldom been committed to any citizen. France had risen, en masse, in defence of her rights, and all Europe was convulsed. Mr. M. was appointed, in consequence of his known attachment to republican government, which was in fact, that of his own country. It was anticipated that he would inspire the rulers of France with a confidence—that he would not intrigue with the neighboring powers, and hoped that he might, therefore, preserve, in the French government, a friendly disposition towards the United States. To those neighboring powers he could do no harm, even if he had been so disposed. While the government of the United States maintained impartial neutrality, those powers could have no cause of complaint. It was the duty of Mr. Monroe, as an honest man, to be faithful to his principles. He was so. Of his zeal and exertions to serve his government and country, in every stage and occurrence of his mission, abundant proof has been afforded by documents which have been long in the possession of the public. He was, finally, recalled by the government, with an implied censure, in a letter from col. Pickens, then secretary of state. Mr. M. returned, without delay, and published, in his defence, a copy of his whole correspondence, with his own government and with the government of France. The whole republican party were convinced that he had been injured. He was, on his return, received in New York, Philadelphia, and Virginia, with demonstrations of confidence and affection. We have heard, and believe, that Gen. Washington himself, after he had seen his defence, spoke of him with respect, and declared, that he had always believed and still believed him to be an upright and honorable man. Mr. M.'s respect for the virtues of Gen. W. and his attachment to him, personally, experienced no change. Any reproach under the sanction of a man whom he had so long venerated, and under whom, in his youthful days, he had fought and bled, could not fail to wound him deeply, yet could not obliterate impressions which had so long been cherished.

Mr. M. was soon honored with a signal proof of the confidence of his country. In 1799 he was elected, by the general assembly of Virginia, governor of that state, and served the term of three years, allowed by its constitution. His election gave satisfaction to the republicans throughout the union. His fellow citizens had seized the first opportunity to evince the favorable opinion which they entertained of his conduct, and to show their continued confidence in him. Mr. Madison, then a member of the Virginia assembly, made the nomination of Mr. M. for this office; and his election was among the first of the important events which indicated & led to the political revolution which soon afterwards took place. The federalists had conceived great prejudices against him—but they became afterwards convinced, that, although he was a zealous republican, he was no persecutor. He was attached to the cause of free government from principle, & knew that it was inconsistent with the spirit of that cause, as it was with the spirit of true religion, to attempt to propagate it by violence. His administration was diligent, active and useful. The most remarkable incident by which it was distinguished, was a projected insurrection of the slaves, which was discovered on the day preceding that of the intended explosion, & suppressed by the most prompt & decisive measures. He was elected, each year with an increased majority, and so general was the satisfaction afforded by his administration, that he received, at its close, an unanimous vote of thanks from both branches of the legislature.

Immediately after Mr. M.'s term in the government of Virginia had expired, he was appointed, by the President of the United States, to a trust of the highest importance to the nation. The Spanish government had suppressed the right of deposit at New-Orleans, stipulated by the treaty of 1795. The suppression was effected in a way which indicated a disposition to resort, if necessary, to force. A vital blow at the prosperity of a vast and fertile portion of our country, excited a ferment among our western brethren, and was felt in every quarter of the union.—Spain, it was known, had ceded Louisiana to France—and it was, therefore, to be inferred, that the French government had instigated the measure. President Jefferson considered Mr. M. to be the fittest person in the U. S. for a mission, whose object was to accommodate this difference, which led directly to war. Mr. M. had supported the right of the U. S. to the free navigation of the Mississippi on many interesting occasions. He had distinguished himself in that cause in 1788, in the old congress, in the convention of Virginia in 1788, and in his former mission to France. He therefore possessed, it might be presumed, in a high degree, the confidence of the western people.

It might have been, and no doubt, was anticipated, that he would be favourably received in France. His recall from his former mission to that country had, as was before remarked, excited much sensibility; and it could not be doubted that his return would be highly acceptable to his former friends who were still in power. It might reasonably have been inferred, that the French government would be willing to concede to him what it might refuse to another. Mr. Jefferson, therefore, appointed Mr. M. in conjunction with Mr. Livingston, then our resident minister in France, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to that country, and to act, in conjunction with Mr. Charles Pinckney, in the same character in Spain. The mission to France was attended with complete success. Mr. M.'s reception was as flattering as had been anticipated. In a short time after his arrival, a treaty was formed, by which the French government ceded to the United States, for a pecuniary consideration, the entire province of Louisiana. This treaty was carried promptly into effect—and it is by virtue of this treaty that we are now in possession of both banks of the Mississippi. In this negotiation we have understood that entire harmony prevailed between Mr. M. and his colleague, Mr. Livingston.

Mr. Monroe did not remain long in France. Immediately after the conclusion of the Louisiana treaty he received instructions to repair to London, as the successor of Mr. King, who had obtained permission to return to the United States. The war which broke

out about that time between France and England had been anticipated by our government, and it was important, in such an event, that the United States should be represented with both powers. Mr. Monroe arrived in London in the summer of 1803, and remained there until late in 1804, when he went to Spain, in conformity with the original plan of his mission. He took Paris in his route, with a view to obtain the aid of the French government in the negotiation with Spain. He arrived at Madrid in the commencement of the year 1805. The negotiation with the Spanish government, with which he was charged, jointly with Mr. C. Pinkney, occupied about six months. At the expiration of this time he returned to London, where he was detained by very important duties nearly two years and a half more.

This specification of the courts to which Mr. M. was sent, and of the duties he had to execute with each, will enable us to form an idea of the wide range of action which was assigned to him and of the confidence reposed in him by our government and country. More important trusts have rarely been committed to any individual. The result proved that this confidence was not misplaced. A view of his various negotiations has been at different times exhibited to Congress and to the public by the president, in his official communications, and the approbation of his conduct expressed by the administration, has been confirmed by the public opinion. We shall offer a few remarks on his conduct in each negotiation, and then proceed to occurrences of more recent date.

During Mr. M.'s stay in England, previous to his journey to Spain, the conduct of the British government had been conciliatory, if not friendly. The objects of his mission to that government were, to provide against impressment, to agree upon a definition of neutral rights, and demarcation of boundaries. The negotiation respecting these objects had been commenced. When he went to Spain, it was agreed between himself and the British Secretary of State, that while the negotiation was suspended, the conduct of England should correspond with what it had been from the commencement of that war. During this period, our neutral rights had been respected, and there was but little complaint on any other subject. Mr. M. remained at Paris but a short time—probably not more than two months. The conduct of the French government, though in the main conciliatory, was less satisfactory than had been expected. With the Spanish government no arrangement was made. Mr. M. exerted himself, in conjunction with Mr. C. Pinkney, but without effect, to settle all our differences with Spain. For the objects and the result of his mission to that country, we refer to his late letter to the Spanish minister at Washington. It is needless to repeat what is there so fully stated.

The first subject to which the attention of Mr. Monroe, on his return to London, was called, was the violation of our neutral rights, by the seizure and condemnation of our vessels, under orders of council which had been recently issued, but not promulgated to the world, nor even notified to our government. The ministry had been changed.—Mr. Pitt had succeeded Mr. Addington, and the policy of 1793 still formed a part of his system.—The opposition made by Mr. M. to this measure has been seen in several letters addressed by him to the British secretary of foreign affairs. These have been published.

In the autumn of that year Mr. M. it was expected, would leave England for the United States; but the state of our affairs with that country forbade his return. Mr. Pitt died in the winter of 1805-6, and was succeeded in the ministry by Mr. Fox. With him the negotiation was resumed with a better prospect of success; but his indisposition and death deprived both nations of the benefits anticipated from his friendly policy and councils. In the spring of 1806 a special mission was instituted, to which Mr. M. was associated with Mr. Pinkney, of Maryland, who arrived in London early in the summer of that year. Lords Holland and Auckland were appointed commissioners to meet them. A treaty was finally concluded, which although it failed in some important objects, and particularly in relation to the subject of impressments, and was, therefore, not authorized by the instructions of our government, (of which fact the British government was duly informed) was yet such a treaty as Mr. M. and Mr. P. were willing to accept and submit to the consideration of the president. For the reason just stated the president rejected the treaty, and instructed our commissioners to make another attempt, by negotiation, to put an end to a practice so humiliating as well as injurious. Another attempt was made, but with the same result. The attack on the Chesapeake, which occurred soon afterwards, excited a flame which spread throughout the union. Mr. M. as resident minister, was instructed to demand reparation for this insult and injury, and to insist that a provision against impressment should be a part of such reparation. This demand was made with promptitude and decision, and the special mission of Mr. Rose to the United States was the consequence. Here ended Mr. M.'s mission to England, after an absence of nearly five years from his country.

The conduct of Mr. M. in all these important transactions, received the unqualified approbation of our government. In the negotiation for Louisiana he contributed to render to this country a service of inestimable value. By the treaty which terminated that negotiation, a war, apparently inevitable, was prevented, and the prosperity and happiness of our western brethren were permanently secured.

When it is recollected that, in the early part of his political career, the free navigation of the Mississippi had called forth in the old congress his best exertions, and that he had at other periods, pursued the same object with unabated energy and solicitude, it will readily be afforded him, and no doubt continues to afford him, a satisfaction which does not often fall to the lot of the most successful negotiator.

In his diplomatic transaction with Great Britain and Spain, Mr. M. performed his duty with unwearied assiduity. While acting by himself, he pressed our claims with each power to the full extent of our rights, in a manner which was no less decided than conciliatory; and while acting with his colleagues, he pursued the same course with their entire and cordial cooperation. The rejection of the treaty concluded with the British commissioners, by himself and his colleague, Mr. Pinkney, gave him, as we infer from his subsequent correspondence with Mr. Jefferson, much concern; but we have seen, with great satisfaction, that it produced no change in his public or private conduct. It is but justice to conclude this part of his sketch, by remarking that Mr. M. during the whole period of his various missions abroad, is believed to have maintained the dignity of his official, as well as the purity of his private character.

Mr. Monroe remained the two succeeding years on his farm in the county of Albemarle, (Virginia,) engaged in the management of his private affairs, which it may be presumed had experienced no inconsiderable derangement. In April, 1810, he was

elected once more a member of the general assembly of Virginia, and in a few weeks after the meeting of that body, he was again elected governor of that state. Soon after this event he was called by the president of the United States to the office of secretary of state, which office he now holds, and has held, from about April 1811, except during the period in which he held the department of war. The situation of this country at the time when he quitted a station of repose, and political security, to enter into one of the highest responsibility and ceaseless labour, can never be forgotten, and protects his motives in assenting at once to the change, from the possibility of misinterpretation.

We premise in the commencement of this sketch, that we did not mean to furnish a detail of all the transactions to which Mr. M. was a party in the course of his public life. This remark is more particularly applicable to the period to which we have now advanced. At the time of Mr. M.'s entrance into the department of state we were at variance with France and Great Britain. Both powers had done us great injury; but a hope was entertained that our difficulties with each might be settled without an appeal to war. Mr. M.'s communications with each of these powers, and his reports on the conduct of both, have been laid before the public. His correspondence with Mr. Foster was of a conciliatory character, and distinctly manifested anxiety for the preservation of peace. But this was impracticable. The British government had resolved to enforce its system of impressment and spoliation. The alternative presented to the American government and people was submission of war. The latter, happily for this country, was preferred. Continued acquiescence and submission would have sunk us to the lowest point of national degradation, and have fixed upon our republican institutions the charge of imbecility with which they have been so clamorously assailed. To this charge the conduct of the American people during the war, and the result of the contest, have afforded the most satisfactory reply.

The offer of the Russian mediation gave to our government an opportunity, of which advantage was immediately taken, to evince its disposition for peace. The instructions to our ministers appointed to negotiate with the British government under that mediation and the subsequent instructions authorizing them to negotiate separately and directly with Great Britain after the mediation had been rejected, have all been published, and, we believe, highly approved.

New and extraordinary events soon afterwards pressed on our government and country. The overthrow of France enabled the British government to employ its whole force in the prosecution of the war against the United States. The storm seemed about to break on every part of the union at the same moment. On the lakes and the St. Lawrence, on the District of Maine, and on the whole coast from Penobscot to New-Orleans, no part was free from the menace of immediate and formidable invasion. The City of Washington was entered, and its public buildings destroyed. It was at this period that the president requested Mr. Monroe to take charge of the department of war. He did not hesitate to comply.—It was a measure of great hazard, but the situation of the country pointed out the path of duty, and from the performance of duty, no danger, no difficulty relating merely to himself could induce him to depart. His conduct in the war department, undertaken at the most disastrous period of affairs, has, we believe, given general, if not universal satisfaction. It is well known that he devoted himself to its duties, with an industry, so unmitigated and indefatigable, that he had nearly fallen a victim to exertions which scarcely any constitution could support. The good effects of his administration were soon felt in every section of the union.—Reinforcements were promptly ordered to the menaced points, and marched with celerity to the places of their destination. We state with confidence, that the aid which he sent to general Jackson, enabled him to protect New Orleans, and to save from spoliation the vast property which had been there accumulated. We state with equal confidence, that the force which had been previously stationed at any exposed point was in no instance diminished, and that it was augmented at many points with the utmost practicable dispatch, and with eminent advantage. Relying on the good sense, virtue and firmness of the nation, Mr. M. declined no responsibility which the crisis imposed upon him. Under the superintendance of the president, he formed plans calculated to call into action the talent and patriotic spirit of his fellow-citizens, and even at the moment of most extraordinary peril his arrangements were not merely defensive. We have good reason to believe that he had already digested a plan for the next campaign, by which he contemplated an entire change in the character of the war. The nation, in truth, was arising in the fullness of its strength; and we have no doubt, if the war had continued, that we should have gained new triumphs as brilliant as their consequences would have been important and useful. An honourable peace terminated his glorious career.

FROM THE PEOPLE'S MONITOR.

Democratic Exposition.

We have the pleasure to lay before our patrons and readers, a very interesting and extraordinary work, entitled "Exposition of the motives for opposing the nomination of Mr. Monroe for the office of President of the United States." This Pamphlet is not yet made public in this country, but there are ten thousand copies now ready to be dispersed throughout the nation, to justify the conduct of the Fifty-Four Democratic members of Congress who opposed James Monroe as next President in the late caucus

in Washington.—Much care has been taken to exclude Federalists from a knowledge of this publication, and not without success. It is to friendship long tried, and never doubted, that we are indebted for the copy which is politely furnished us: it comes from the hand of a fair minded democrat, who has bent his fetters, and will not return to his party; and we lay it before our readers as a political rarity of the highest order. This being the exclusive work of Democrats, intentionally withheld from Federalists, it may be considered as a genuine act of democracy.

EXPOSITION.

Of motives for opposing the nomination of Mr. Monroe, for the office of President of the United States.

Circumstances have arisen which make it proper to explain to the nation, and to the republican party in particular, some of the leading motives which induced the representatives of the people, in the late caucus at Washington, to oppose the nomination of Mr. Monroe for the office of President of the United States. The exposition will be brief, it is hoped it will be clear; and to every impartial mind it must be satisfactory.

The objection to Col. Monroe as a candidate for the presidency was twofold: First, As it regarded the policy which presented him for adoption to that high station; Secondly, As it respected his particular qualifications for the chief magistracy.

On the first point, the following considerations, founded upon facts universally known, seemed irresistibly to prescribe his exclusion. The present constitution has been in operation about 27 years, during the whole of which term (excepting four years) the president has been from the state of Virginia. This monopoly of the first post in the government, so far from being considered by the Virginians as an encroachment on the fair claims of the other sections of the Union, has by dexterous sophistry, been converted into an argument to prove, that those who question the propriety of continuing power for so long a time in the same hands, are only guided by ambition, or impelled by factious motives; as if the tenacity with which a few men, in that state, cling to the presidential succession, were not in itself an admonitory indication in them of the most ardent and unquenchable thirst for power. But this feature of local policy, odious as it is, would have awakened a spirit of indignant resistance, had it not been apparent that, in order to ensure its success, the whole weight of the republican party, for fifteen years past, had been artfully wielded to cut off from popular respect and estimation the most distinguished characters in other parts of the United States: To support this assertion, it is only necessary to recur to a few facts within the recollection and observation of every politician who has been on the public stage.

First, With the view of securing the presidency to a Virginian, a vice president for Mr. Jefferson's second term of office was selected from New-York, of an age too advanced to render it probable that he would be chosen to the chief magistracy; but by rendering him the most prominent character, it formed, an insuperable barrier to the pretensions of other distinguished men in that state. The claims of the older Clinton were accordingly superseded by those of Mr. Madison—care was taken that this circumstance should not be overlooked at the critical moment, and Mr. Jefferson, about to retire from office, in answer to an address from the legislature of Maryland, alluded to it in terms too glaring to be mistaken. The same policy was again adopted in the selection of Mr. Gerry from Massachusetts.

The vice-president of the United States should be possessed of every qualification to discharge the important duties which would devolve on him, in the event of the death of the president—and when it is taken into consideration that merely to secure the Virginian succession, the best interests of the country are jeopardized by calling men to that office who are superannuated, and past the discharge of important functions, it cannot but be viewed by the people with disgust if not with indignation.

Secondly, about the same period, the state of New-York brought Gen. Armstrong into public notice. He had been a senator in congress from that commonwealth. His genius was feared. He was taken off by a foreign embassy. His diplomatic career in France was marked by spirit and ability—and at his return he became popular in the United States. He accepted a seat in the cabinet, at a time of great difficulty and responsibility. Respecting his administration of the department of war, there have been perpetual ebullitions in the concerns of his department, by the unusual interference of "a great civil officer of state," viz. Col. Monroe. The capture of the metropolis was adroitly seized upon as a pretext for denouncing him. The particular and personal friends of Col. Monroe, uniting with the federalists, insulted him in the streets of Washington, and Mr. Madison discarding him from office, gave the fatal blow to his reputation. Whatever might have been the conduct of Gen. Armstrong, it is evident that the president when he took the field, as commander in chief, was at least equally responsible for the safety of the capital. Col. Monroe also took the field, and formed a part of the troops at Bladensburg.

After having thus volunteered his services, in a military capacity, it remains for him to account to the nation, why he was not among the troops, rallying and encouraging them, in stead of precipitating himself to the rear, and being among the foremost in take measures for the security of the public buildings, which could have been defended by a few men properly posted in them? But Gen. Armstrong was made the scapegoat of the transaction.

Thirdly—The severity of Virginia policy has no tenderness even for citizens of her own state, should they be sufficiently disinterested and independent to oppose this monopolizing spirit. Mr. Giles was a republican of the first grade of talents, and no one has rendered more services to the nation in the legislative body. He was known to be opposed to the elevation of Col. Monroe to the presidency, from a diminutive opinion of his abilities. He was gradually disclaimed, and finally compelled to retire.

Fourthly—The man in Massachusetts who appeared most likely to disturb the Virginia succession, was John Quincy Adams. He was removed by an embassy to Russia. Mr. Madison proffered him a judgeship which he had the sagacity to refuse. By being constantly abroad, he will be kept from the view of the people, and his claims, which are every way superior to Mr. Monroe's, will in this way be prevented from interfering with the regular succession.

Fifthly—A prominent trait in the policy of Virginia, in regard to the presidency, and one which has made deep impression, is the open countenance shown to the particular personal friends of Aaron Burr, on account of their long continued and persevering hostility to Mr. Clinton. The patronage showered upon the per-

sons most in the confidence of that man, is indeed extraordinary, because not one of them had been conspicuous for services rendered to the nation, or sacrifices to promote the welfare of the republican party—Some idea may be formed of the governmental profusion, in this particular, from the following appointments, which have all taken place within the compass of Mr. Madison's administration.

William P. Van Ness, the second to Burr in his duel with Gen. Hamilton, district judge of New-York.

His brother, John P. Van Ness, superintendent of the public buildings at the city of Washington, with a salary of 1600 dollars, and contracts.

And Cornelius P. Van Ness in the first instance, United States district attorney at Vermont; then collector of the customs for the same district; and, lastly, appointed a commissioner for running the boundary line, with a salary of 5,000 dollars per annum.

Jonathan Fisk U. S. attorney for the district of New-York.

Besides several others, whom it is not necessary to designate. These all belong to that class of politicians, called Burrrites; known to be most welcome guests at the President's house, and in those of all the public officers of the government. The object of this patronage is perfectly understood. They form a small but active band of politicians in New-York, and have always had a press at their command, whose attacks have been directed against De Witt Clinton, as the man most likely from his talents and high standing with the republican party, to interfere with the "regular succession." This band is in constant correspondence through its associates at Washington with the administration—and all its proceedings at New-York have been subservient to the Virginia policy. It was in this way Mr. Clinton was, for a long time, cut off from the confidence of the republican party. He, however, has now regained his standing with the republicans of New-York.

It is true that Mr. Clinton, in compliance with the solicitations of the New-York Legislature, committed an error in permitting his name to be set up against Mr. Madison, at an unfortunate period—the same, however, is equally true at it regards Col. Monroe; with this difference, that the latter was discountenanced by the Virginia Legislature, and still persevered in his opposition to Mr. Madison. The one was pardoned and taken into favor, and the other has labored under the weight of court proscription and denunciation—and yet it is acknowledged by the most intelligent of Col. Monroe's friends, that as to all endowments which should belong to the chief magistrate of this country, strength of mind, knowledge of character, decision, literary legal and philosophical attainments, and enlarged views of national policy, there is no comparison between him and Mr. Clinton.

This perseverance and bitterness of proscription was less pardonable, as Mr. Clinton was the most zealous in revolutionizing New-York to republican principles—and from the year 1799, when this revolution (which secured the election of Mr. Jefferson) was first effected, until 1812; the era of his denunciation, was the pride, the stay and support, the life and soul, of the republican party, in that important state. That gentleman is, in all his principles of government, strictly and sternly, a republican—as the older Clinton was wont to say of him, he was born a republican.—His great error was interfering with the "regular succession" at an unfortunate period. Even the Burrrites cannot accuse him of opposing the war. But it never will be a reason why Virginia persecution should slacken, that the object of it is, in all respects, a suitable character for chief magistrate of the country; on the contrary, the furnace will glow with heat more intense—the arrow will be dipped in a more fatal venom.

Sixthly—Every distinguished republican in other states, who might justly aspire to the presidential chair, having, in this manner, been thrown in the back ground, nothing remained but to popularize Col. Monroe—and that was effected as if it were by enchantment. His conciliatory dinner was provided in the neighborhood of Mr. Jefferson's residence, at which were present Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, and Col. Monroe, and there the plan was laid. Col. M. as a preliminary step, was elected Governor of Virginia, was hurried thence into the office of secretary of state—and from that moment, every measure in peace and in war, on the part of the executive, has pointed towards his elevation to the chief magistracy.—The press, which alas! is venal, was put at his disposal by the patronage bestowed in printing the U. States laws. The newspapers under his control have been constantly teeming with the grossest panegyrics—and the people, who know not the man, take their impressions only from the public prints. Even the National Intelligencer, which is well known to be a subservient organ of the executive, has been filled with adulation, at such a mind of the least delicacy must sicken with disgust. The hired applauders at the theatre afford not an instance of more disgusting venality.

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